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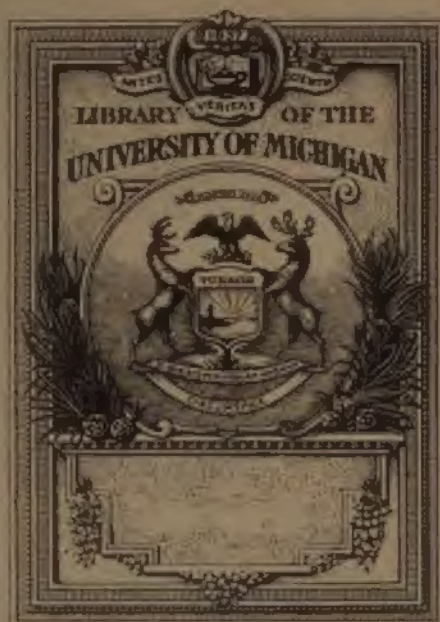
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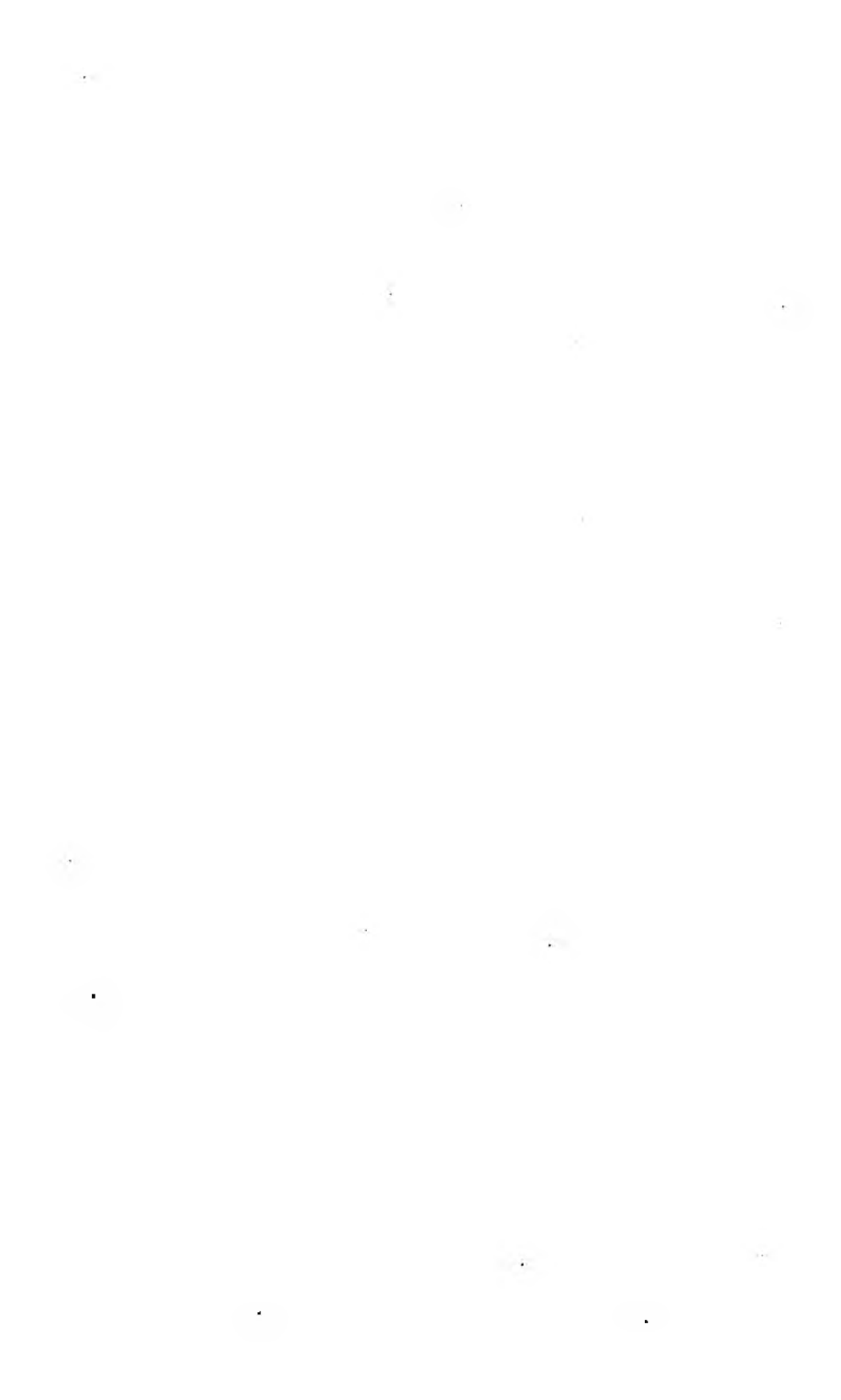
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BURGH LAWS
OF
DUNDEE,
WITH THE
HISTORY, STATUTES, & PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GUILD OF MERCHANTS
AND
FRATERNITIES OF CRAFTSMEN.

Alex. J. Warden
BY
ALEX. J. WARDEN, F.S.A. Scot.,
DUNDEE,
AUTHOR OF "THE LINEN TRADE, ANCIENT AND MODERN."

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.
1872.



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THIS WORK
IS,
BY PERMISSION,
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
JAMES YEAMAN, ESQUIRE, PROVOST,
THE
MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL;
ROBERT McNAUGHTAN, ESQ., DEAN OF GUILD,
THE
ASSESSORS AND MEMBERS
OF THE
Guildry Incorporation;
JAMES SHAW, ESQ., CONVENER,
THE
DEACONS, ASSESSORS, BOXMASTERS, AND MEMBERS
OF THE
Nine Incorporated Trades;
JAMES FOGGIE, ESQ., CONVENER,
THE
DEACONS, BOXMASTERS, AND MEMBERS
OF THE
Three United Trades;
OF
DUNDEE,
BY
THE AUTHOR

Scot. Burgh
Records
2-9 29
1860

P R E F A C E.

The ancient Burgh Records of Scotland contain much that is interesting to all classes of modern society. They unfold the motives which actuated our forefathers in their intercourse with each other, and with those beyond the liberties of their respective burghs. They exhibit the Laws, framed in rude ages, for protecting the lives and property of, and preserving peace and good brotherhood among, the burghal communities. They throw light on the manners and customs of the inhabitants in early times, and enable us to mark the progress made from age to age in their social, municipal, and political life. And they show us the bondage under which these were held by Lord and Priest, and the obstacles they had to surmount in order to free themselves from feudal and ecclesiastical thralldom.

Much has been done in recent times to open the doors of old charter rooms in our cities and towns, to clear off the dust of ages from the documents deposited therein, and to transcribe, print, and publish the contents for the information and benefit of the community. All honour to the pioneers in this large and varied field of useful study; to those who have begun the examination of this hitherto hidden mine, explanatory and illustrative of burgh life and usage in days long past. It is not needful to enumerate those who have begun to clear out the foundations, and reveal the framework of the fabric on which our social institutions are constructed; but it would be unpardonable not to refer to the noble work undertaken by the Scottish Burgh Records Society, and its indefatigable Secretary, James D. Marwick, Esq., Town Clerk of Edinburgh, and Clerk to the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, in this interesting cause; and to the solid progress already made in the publication of the Burgh Records, and also of the Records of the Convention of the Royal Burghs. Although much has already been done in this good cause, the work is little more than begun, and there remains in many of the Royal Burghs in Scotland a large, wide, and varied field, waiting for the advent

of men who have the time, the tastes, and the qualifications requisite for its successful cultivation. The compilation of the Burgh Laws, contained in the first section of this work, is a small instalment in furtherance of the objects contemplated by the Burgh Record Society.

I have for many years been a member of the Guildry and Nine Trades Incorporation of Dundee, and have frequently held honorary offices in them. In my intercourse with the members, the origin and history of these bodies were often the subject of conversation, but few knew anything of their formation or incorporation, and little of their progress in ancient times. A desire for information on these points was often expressed, and this directed my attention specially to the subject. Having had access to some of the old books and other documents belonging to these Societies, I found that they contained much information, of an old date, regarding the progress, if not the origin of the Incorporations, and this induced me to prosecute the investigation. I had then no object in view beyond the gratification of my own curiosity and antiquarian or archæological tastes. As the enquiry proceeded, I met with so much that threw light on the Corporations in ancient times, and so many details possessing general interest, that I resolved to put the information I had acquired into definite shape, and now am induced to publish it.

Many of the original documents belonging to the Corporations, which I perused, are already, from various causes, almost illegible, are difficult to decipher, and are gradually decaying and disappearing. My motives in publishing this Work were therefore twofold; first, to dispel to some extent the ignorance which prevails regarding the rise and progress of the old Mercantile and Handicraft Fraternities in the Royal Burghs of Scotland; and, second, to preserve copies of what yet remains of the proceedings of these Institutions in Dundee in ancient times; which, if not in this way preserved, might, from natural and accidental causes, soon be irretrievably lost.

The Guildry and Crafts in the principal Royal Burghs in Scotland framed Statutes for their guidance in early times, second only in importance to the Burgh Laws. These Laws and Statutes were so closely allied, and so kindred in their nature and object, that they might all with propriety be called

Burgh Laws. The Laws were enacted by the Magistrates and Council for the government of the citizens generally ; and the Statutes were framed by, and more specially adapted for, the Guild Brethren and Craftsmen, with the consent and concurrence of the said Magistrates. The other sections of the Work contain the Acts, Statutes, and proceedings of these Incorporations in Dundee.

The Work has been divided into Sections, corresponding with the leading subjects treated of ; and these into Chapters, each relating to a distinct branch of that subject. In the Sections on the Guildry and Nine Trades, in addition to introductory Chapters on Guilds and Crafts in general, there are others giving succinct histories of the Guildry and Crafts in Dundee.

No collection of the Statutes and Ordinances, the Acts, Laws, and Regulations of the Guildry or Trade Incorporations in any of the Scottish Burghs has, so far as known to me, ever been published. The present Work is therefore, as regards these matters, unique and novel. The field is wide, and the study of the manners and customs, the sayings and doings, of the honest burghers of the olden time, is interesting, especially to their descendants. It would be fortunate if the publication of this Work were to induce others to prosecute the subject, and to publish the Acts and Statutes of the Corporations of other Burghs.

The Book was chiefly compiled at home, in the winter evenings, and it has occupied my spare hours during the last four or five years. The work has been arduous, but the occupation was congenial to my tastes, and to me a labour of love. In transcribing the old documents contained in the Volume many mistakes have no doubt been made. Some of the originals were imperfect, the writing in others all but obliterated, and the caligraphy and orthography in many so bad as to be all but illegible and unintelligible. In several cases the meaning could only be guessed at, and occasionally the idea intended to be conveyed may not have been caught, or it may have been mistaken. In this way inaccuracies may have crept in, and the true meaning been perverted. Occasionally, in the passage of the Book through the press, I was unable, owing to my business engagements, to go over the proof sheets with the care necessary to ensure accuracy, and some typographical and other errors

were not observed until too late to rectify them. To attain accuracy, an hour has often been occupied in transcribing a single line, and some lines have required several hours each to decipher them correctly. Mistakes are to be regretted, but I have done what I could to accomplish creditably what I had undertaken, and such errors as have been observed are corrected in a table of Errata.

The old Laws and Statutes are in the old Scottish language. Many of the words are now obsolete, and some of them are provincialisms, or only applicable to the special Trades. Some of the entries have been inserted in the records by men with little learning, and the spelling is barbarous. The orthography of such entries might have been modernised, but in nearly all cases I preferred to give as literal copies as possible of the Laws and other documents inserted. In order that the Work may be intelligible to the general reader a Glossary has been given.

I have to express my sincere thanks to the Officebearers and Clerks of the following Bodies, viz.:—The Guildry Incorporation; The Nine Incorporated Trades, individually and collectively; The Three United Trades, also individually and unitedly; and the Maltmen, for the ready and kind manner in which they gave me the use of the books and other documents in their possession, bearing on the object I had in view. Also, to the various gentlemen who cordially and politely gave me the loan of books and papers belonging to them, helpful to elucidate the work. But for the assistance and co-operation of these parties the volume would have been less complete, and to all of them I am greatly indebted for the hearty zeal with which they seconded my labours.

The Volume has expanded to greater size than I expected, principally by the addition of the last Section on the Pendicles of the Guildry. I had not intended to include these, but have inserted them at the request of several of the members of these bodies. From this and various other causes, some of them perhaps unavoidable in such a work, its progress through the press has been much slower than I expected. I regret the delay, and apologise for it.

ALEX. J. WARDEN.

DUNDEE, 23d March, 1872.

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BURGH LAWS AND CORPORATION STATUTES.

SECTION I.

THE BURGH LAWS

OF

DUNDEE.

CHAP. I.

INTRODUCTION.

From a remote period towns have existed in various parts of Scotland. Social converse, self interest, and mutual protection were motives sufficient to cause people cluster together there as elsewhere. Communities so formed would naturally increase, and combined numbers, especially in barbarous times, commanded respect. In the infancy of the Scottish nation the authority of the king was curtailed by the powerful but rude nobles and chieftains of the land. Astute sovereigns were not slow to perceive the aid they might derive, in their disputes with the Barons, from the peaceably disposed townsmen. To secure their goodwill they were courted in various ways, and privileges and immunities were granted to them in return for their support and influence. When or by whom such favours were first bestowed is unknown.

It is probable that in the tenth or eleventh centuries, burghs holding of the Crown existed in Scotland, having some sort of constitution, and enjoying certain immunities, but of this we have no direct proof. King David I., although "a sore saint to the Crown," was an enlightened prince, and far in advance of his barbarous subjects. He, in the first half of the twelfth century, erected numerous burghs, with the privileges then considered necessary for protecting trade and commerce, and for encouraging manufactures. No doubt a certain amount of trade was carried on in the country before the foundation of Royal burghs, but it must then have been of small extent and very precarious. With the feudal barons and chieftains "might was

right," and on such conditions trade and commerce could not flourish. David fostered his infant burghs, and stimulated the burgesses to protect themselves. He encouraged a spirit of combination among them which they were not slow to act upon, and the adoption of which speedily brought protection both to their persons and property. The privileges and immunities with which David endowed his burghs, bear evidence of having been partly drawn from the experience of the towns which existed in the country long prior to his time. These ancient usages may have been only oral, but they helped the King to frame what was necessary for the wellbeing and stability of his new burghs.

The magistrates appointed under the Charters granted by David I. and his royal successors for governing the several Towns and managing the affairs of the burgesses, soon found it necessary to frame laws for the protection and well-being of the communities over which they presided. Some of the statutes were no doubt of universal applicability, and might have been adopted simultaneously, with or without concert, by the various burghs. Others were specially adapted to the situation or local circumstances of a particular town, and therefore unsuited to places differently constituted; but all were intended for the common good.

The earlier of the burgh laws, framed in a rude age, and for a primitive state of society having little claim to civilization, are concise and significant. Some of them date back probably as far as the tenth or eleventh centuries, and as they bear internal evidence of having been passed after some experience of burghal organization, it shows that burghs having a certain power within themselves to manage their own affairs, existed in Scotland at a very early period. Many of the early burgh laws received the sanction of the Legislature in the reign of David I. some of them, perhaps, by his predecessors. Others were framed and received royal authority during the reign of William the Lion, others onwards during the reigns of the Bruces and the Stuarts, and some of them in the times of the earlier sovereigns of the present dynasty.

These burghal statutes were framed in consonance with the general statutes of the kingdom; indeed, they were in a great measure corollaries of, or supplementary to, the Imperial Laws, the aim and object of both being the protection of the lives and property of the peaceably disposed.

Many of the burgh laws were framed at the Conventions of the Royal Burghs of Scotland. This body originally consisted of the burgesses of the four burghs of Berwick, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Stirling, and their first meeting, of which there is any record, took place at the Abbey of Holyrood, Edinburgh, on

10th January, 1295. On 12th October, 1405, the Court of the four burghs decreed that each of the King's Burghs, on the south side of the Spey, should send two or three of the Burgesses yearly to the Convention, "to traite ordaine and determine vpon all things concerning the vtilitie of the common well of all the Kings Burghs their liberties and court."

Many of the Records of the Convention have been lost (perhaps they may hereafter be found among the Records of the Burghs where the meetings were from time to time held), but it is probable that they met statedly after 1405 for mutual advice and support, and that many of the burgh laws enacted after that date emanated from or were suggested at these meetings. Certainly, no better mode could have been adopted for ascertaining the requirements of the several burghs, and for framing laws adapted to their individual as well as combined circumstances, and very much real benefit was derived by the burghs from the collective wisdom of these assemblies or convocations.

The origin of Dundee is unknown, but its great antiquity is undoubted. Ancient chronicles record a few transactions which occurred in the Town during the earlier centuries of the Christian era, but no consecutive record of its history in these remote ages is extant. The existing notices show that at a time prior to the historic period, Dundee was a place of no little importance. Communities require, and cannot long exist without, a central power to direct and laws to regulate their conduct, and the acts first framed must have been founded upon and in accordance with the previous customs of the inhabitants. It is therefore certain that, in these early days, the Town must have had ruling powers to manage its internal affairs, and laws for the guidance of its inhabitants, but of the manner of its government, or of the privileges it then enjoyed, nothing is known.

In the end of the twelfth century David, Earl of Huntingdon, the brother of King William the Lion, landed at Dundee on his return from Palestine. The king, who was much attached to his brother, speedily repaired to meet him, and, in gratitude for his safe arrival, conferred the Town of Dundee upon the Earl. King William granted a charter to the Town, erected it into a Royal Burgh, confirmed its previous rights and liberties, and granted additional privileges, together with all the immunities enjoyed by any other city in the kingdom. These privileges and immunities were conferred upon the burgesses or freemen, and there is no reference to magistrates or other superior authority in any of the ancient records which notice the royal grant. Earl David, as Lord Paramount, may have appointed a lieutenant or governor, under whom office-bearers, perhaps chosen by the burgesses, may have administered the

affairs of the youthful royal burgh, but this can only be conjecture.

Alexander III. renewed and confirmed the privileges and immunities which the Town had previously enjoyed, and probably increased them, but regarding the grant by this monarch, and those by his predecessors, little is known.

The burgesses of Dundee made application to King Robert I. to recognise the rights and privileges which had been granted to them by his royal predecessors, and the King issued a Commission, appointing his chancellor and his chamberlain to ascertain what these liberties, &c. were, and to report to the Council. The Commissioners, after examining on oath many witnesses belonging to Dundee, and to several other Scotch towns, found complete evidence that the burgesses of Dundee had enjoyed in former times the same liberties of buying and selling, by land or water, as those of the most favoured towns in Scotland, and they reported accordingly. Thereupon the King on 4th March, 1328, granted a charter to the Town, confirming and granting of new to the burgesses of the Burgh of Dundee, to their heirs and assigns, and to their successors for ever, all the liberties and rights which they possessed in the time of Lord William, "King of Scots, of blessed memory, before the said William conferred the said borough on his brother David."

In the next charter to Dundee, granted by David II. on 24th January, 1359, the Town was erected into an independent Sherifffdom, and the Provost was nominated as Sheriff-Principal, and the Bailies or Aldermen his Deputes, and their successors in office for ever. From this reference to the Provost and Bailies, it appears that previous to 1359 the Town had its regularly appointed magistrates, and it is very probable that from the reign of David I., if not from an earlier period, the burgesses, or the general body of the inhabitants, had appointed some of their own number to manage their own affairs. Subsequent charters granted to the Town by James II. in 1458, by James IV. in 1511, by Queen Mary in 1565, and by other sovereigns, and especially the Great Charter by Charles I. in 1661, all make special reference to the Provost, Bailies, and Council, and give them authority to enact laws and statutes for the good government, and social and political well-being of the body politic over which they were appointed to preside, and for the protection and encouragement of trade, commerce, and manufacture within the liberties of the burgh.

The President or chief Magistrate in the various towns in Scotland may at first have been called Sheriff or Mayor, and the secondaries, Sheriff-Deputes or Aldermen. To the intimate connection which long existed between Scotland and France we owe

the present titles of our municipal and other local authorities, such as Provost, Bailie, Dean of Guild, Deacon, &c.

The early Scottish historians were too often content with recording national events, and the actings of noble or notable persons. The burghers, even of the larger cities or towns in the kingdom, were generally considered of too little account to deserve a place in their chronicles. Little is therefore recorded in early history of the inner life in the burghs, or of the sayings and doings, the manners and customs of the burghesses, tradesmen, and community of any of the towns throughout the country.

Anything that can elucidate this subject must possess great interest, not only to the inhabitants of our cities and towns, but to the nation at large. The ancient Burgh Laws of Scotland are replete with facts throwing much light on burghal institutions and history; on the tastes and habits of the people, their joys and sorrows, their hopes and fears, their virtues and vices, their labours and pastimes, their social intercourse among themselves, and with those dwelling beyond the liberties of the town, and on many other cognate subjects.

The first volume of "Ancient Laws and Customs of the Burghs of Scotland," published in 1868 by the Scottish Burgh Records Society, containing laws and statutes from A.D. 1124 to 1424, is a most valuable instalment of these time honoured records, and succeeding volumes will be earnestly longed for.

The Burgh Records of Dundee shared the fate of too many other valuable documents during the stormy periods through which the Town has passed. Edward I. of England, towards the end of the thirteenth century, destroyed or carried off the several grants or charters the Town had received from the early Scottish Kings, together with every written evidence of its ancient rights and privileges, every record of its early history, every document of any value, either to its magistrates or to its inhabitants. In the subsequent sieges which Dundee unfortunately suffered many valuable documents, of dates posterior to the carnage by Edward, were lost; and during the sack of the Town by Monk, in 1651, very many of the accumulated writings and records of previous ages were wantonly destroyed. In this way a rich mine of what may be called ancient literary burghal wealth was lost to the world for ever. Fortunately portions of the minutes of the Town Council, and several other documents belonging to that body, to the various Incorporations of the Town, and to other parties, concealed during the siege, escaped the barbarous soldiery of Monk, and still survive.

The ancient records belonging to the Town of Dundee which are preserved to modern times, lay long in utter confusion and

culpable neglect, covered with the dust of ages, unheeded, uncared for, and all but unknown even to the members of the Town Council in whose custody they were.

The late Town Clerk, Mr Christopher Kerr, in the course of his professional duties, had often occasion to refer to the old documents and records in possession of the Council, in order to trace the progress of titles, and for other purposes. No inventory of the volumes, or of the mass of parchments and other documents existed; and no table of contents of any of the books or packages had ever been made out. Ignorant of what was actually there, and uncertain in what part of the record room any document known or supposed to exist had been thrown, the search requisite for the information wanted was often laborious, and sometimes in the end fruitless. To obviate such difficulties in the future, Mr Kerr, with a public spirit worthy of the highest praise, resolved to have the contents of the charter room classified and systematically arranged. In furtherance of this object he engaged, at his own cost, the services of an antiquarian gentleman of great learning, well skilled in deciphering the writing in old documents, and able to translate their contents. This gentleman had been engaged in the work for many months, and his patron was looking forward with delight to the long cherished desire of his heart being accomplished at no distant day, but, to the great grief of the community, Mr Kerr was not spared to see the work completed. On the death of Mr Kerr, the Town Council agreed to continue the gentleman in his useful labours, and it is expected that in a short time the entire documents in the record room will be properly arranged, and many of their contents published. When this is done, much valuable and really interesting information regarding the early history of the town will be made known, and the living inhabitants will then be enabled, in some measure, to hold converse with their predecessors who died, it may be, several hundred years ago.

Upwards of two hundred years ago, and probably a few years before the sack of the town by General Monk, a copy of the laws and statutes enacted and ordained by the Town Council of Dundee at the periodical Head Courts, held betwixt the years 1550 and 1646, comprising nearly a century, had been transcribed from the minutes or records of the proceedings of the Town Council, and chronologically arranged. It is uncertain from what date the writer may have begun to transcribe and collate these acts, as the commencement of the original manuscript is wanting. What now remains of it begins abruptly, and the first two or three of the acts are without date, but it has been ascertained that they were

passed in 1550. The first of the laws in the manuscript having a date were enacted 11th January 1551. The laws or ordinances are neatly written on both sides of the paper, and each sheet has a heart or a fleur de lis for a water mark in its centre, but neither maker's name nor date. The sheets may have been originally bound up together, but about forty years ago they had been carefully repaired and pasted into a small quarto volume, in which state they still are. The object of copying out these statutes, and the history of the manuscript is unknown, but it was found among a quantity of old papers purchased several years ago by a tobacconist in Dundee. The volume passed from him into the possession of its present owner, a gentleman belonging to Dundee, who kindly granted the use of his very valuable and perhaps unique copy of these ancient laws and statutes of the town, and they are now included in this volume.

In copying these statutes the scribe had adopted the then modernized but still quaint style common two centuries ago. It differs as much from the orthography and phraseology of the period in which the earlier of these laws were enacted as from those of the present time. It is much easier read, and there are fewer contractions of words than in the older writing, but the phraseology and contractions in the manuscript are occasionally rather curious. The spelling of some of the words varies much, sometimes even in the same statute. The manuscript has been copied carefully, in order that the various statutes may as nearly as possible be literal copies of the original, in as far as relates to orthography and syntax.

These laws and ordinances throw much light upon the powers of the magistrates, the habits of the people, the crying sins of the period, the condition of several branches of local trade, religious observances, the management of the harbour, the appearance of various parts of the town, and on many other curious subjects.

Several more of the old statutes of the town, enacted during the same period as those contained in the manuscript referred to, collected from the records of the Guildry and from other sources, have been inserted at their proper dates among the others. Many additional laws and ordinances of the burgh passed from time to time by the Head Court will be found in subsequent parts of the work. These relate more particularly to the Guildry and Nine Trades, and they will appear more appropriately in the sections devoted to the Bodies to which they specially refer.

The earlier of these burgh laws were passed in the dawn of the Reformation. Four years before the first enactment was made Wishart was martyred in St Andrews,

and Knox preached his first public sermon there. In the opening year of the statutes, the citizens of Dundee assisted the auxiliary French troops to take Broughty Castle and Balgillo Fort from the English. The then Provost, James Hallyburton, who had been imbued with the reforming doctrines by the preaching of Wishart, encouraged the ministers of the new faith to prosecute their labours among the people, and the town soon became one of the strongholds of the Reformation. The Provost, along with about a thousand of his townsmen, went to Cupar to join the Congregational forces for the purpose of opposing the Queen Regent, who was bent on putting down the heretics, but she was afraid to meet the Reformers. The Congregational troops then marched to Perth, and the Dundee contingent were mainly instrumental in taking that town. Afterwards they burned the Palace and Abbey of Scone, &c. The statutes were therefore passed in troublous times, and for a state of society differing greatly from that which now exists, but this adds to their interest and increases their value, and it will make them to be the more prized in the present day.

No data exists from which a reliable estimate can be formed of the population of Dundee when the earlier of these statutes were enacted, but from the circumstance reported, that the Provost was able to raise nearly a thousand of his townsmen to do battle for the cause of the Reformation in Cupar, Perth, Edinburgh, and other places, the number of the inhabitants must have been very considerable. In 1554 there were 52 master bakers in town, and in 1652 the number was reduced to about 20 free members of the Baker Trade. In some of the other crafts, whose occupation, like that of the bakers, was chiefly to supply the wants of the inhabitants, the number of free masters, at the respective periods, was nearly in the same proportion as in the baker trade. The mean of the Rev. Dr Small's estimate based on the marriages and baptisms registered for the five years prior to 1651, compared with the numbers registered in several years when actual enumerations of the inhabitants were taken, gives 10,822. It is certain that the population was greatly fewer then than in 1554, and on the hypothesis that the bakers and inhabitants had decreased in proportion, the population in 1554, assuming the number in 1651 to be correct, had been 28,187. Perhaps this approximation is not far from the truth.

The wealth and importance of Dundee during the sixteenth century is shown by the Royal taxes imposed upon the Royal Burghs of the country during that period. The land tax or King's cess and other taxes of a like nature were assessed by the Convention of Royal Burghs. This body, composed of Com-

missioners from the various burghs, fixed the assessment in proportion to the supposed opulence of the several towns, and the amount affords a fair criterion of the relative wealth of the burghs.

The following table is taken from the "Records of the Convention." The first two columns are special assessments, and the third and fourth columns show the proportion of each one hundred pounds of the Royal taxes annually imposed, which each burgh had to pay. The objects for which these assessments were imposed and other particulars in the Records descriptive of them are as follows:—

1535. The extent of £20,000 grantit to our Souerane Lord be the thre Estaitts for sustening of his honorabill expensis in the paites of France in anno domini j^m v^c xxxv (1535) off the quhilk the Clergy payis x^m li, the Barrouns x^m merks, and the Burrowes v^m merks, Quilk v^m merks being equalliedevydit amangs the burrowes extendis to ilk ane of thame as efter followes
1557. Act of the Town Council of Edinburgh following on order of the Privy Council, dated 9th April, 1557, direct- ing them to allocate among the Burghs £10,000, being their proportion of an extent of £60,000 Scots for defray- ing the charges of the Queen's marriage with the Dauphin of France, and allocation following thereon, 6th Sept., 1557.
1578. The alterationn of the taxt roll, alterit and reformit at Cowpar, the penult day of Februai, the zeir of God 1578, be the commissioneris of burrowes of this realme appoynted thairto, and of the sovme of ane hundreth pundis money to be collectt of the hail burrowes of this realme
1591. Followis the Generall Extent Roll of ane hundreth pun lis presentlie alterit in maner efter specifieit

Towns	1535.	1557.	1578-£100.	1591-£100.
Edinburgh, . . .	£23 6 8	£2 550 0 0	£28 0 0	£29 15 0
Stirling, . . .	84 7 6	152 13 6	2 6 6	2 0 0
Linlithgow, . . .	50 12 6	151 17 6	1 3 8	0 18 0
Rothsay, . . .	22 10 0	67 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Dumbarton, . . .	28 2 6	84 18 0	0 17 9	0 18 0
Renfrew, . . .	33 15 0	101 5 0	1 0 3	0 18 0
Rutherglen, . . .	22 10 0	67 10 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
Ayr, . . .	78 15 0	236 5 0	5 7 3	2 0 0
Irvine, . . .	45 0 0	135 0 0	1 7 0	1 6 8
Dumfries, . . .	66 5 0	174 18 0	1 17 6	1 15 0
Glasgow, . . .	67 10 0	202 10 0	2 4 6	3 10 0
Kirkcudbright, . . .	33 15 0	101 5 0	0 16 0	1 0 0
Wigton, . . .	33 15 0	101 5 0	0 16 0	1 0 0
Whithorn, . . .	33 15 0	101 5 0	0 16 0	0 10 0
Aberdeen, . . .	315 0 0	945 0 0	9 9 0	8 6 8
Dundee, . . .	321 17 6	1265 11 0	11 16 8	10 15 0
Perth, . . .	247 10 0	742 10 0	6 16 0	6 13 4
Banff, . . .	22 10 0	67 10 0	0 13 6	0 10 0
Dunfermline, . . .	31 15 0	201 5 0	0 16 0	0 16 0
Orail, . . .	22 10 0	60 0 0	1 10 0	0 16 0
Forfar, . . .	16 17 6	50 12 6	0 10 1	0 9 0
Brechin, . . .	66 5 0	168 15 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
Montrose, . . .	90 0 0	270 0 0	2 3 0	1 11 0
Elgin, . . .	23 15 0	101 5 0	1 6 8	1 5 0
Inverness, . . .	66 5 0	168 15 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
Arbroath, . . .	45 0 0	135 0 0	1 0 0	0 18 0
St Andrews, . . .	100 0 0	300 0 0	5 10 0	3 3 8
Cupar, . . .	90 0 0	270 0 0	1 15 6	1 12 0
Leamark, . . .	28 2 6	84 18 0	0 16 9	0 18 0
Jedburgh, . . .	33 15 0	101 5 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Selkirk, . . .	22 10 0	67 10 0	0 13 6	0 12 0
Haddington, . . .	101 5 0	147 9 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
North Berwick, . . .	15 5 0	34 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Dunbar, . . .	22 10 0	67 10 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lauder, . . .	22 10 0	67 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 8
Culien, . . .	15 5 0	34 10 0	0 6 10	0 5 0
Forres, . . .	28 2 6	84 18 0	0 16 9	0 6 8
Nairn, . . .	15 5 0	34 10 0	0 6 10	0 5 0
Tain, . . .	16 17 6	50 12 6	0 10 1	0 12 0
Dysart, . . .	39 7 6	118 2 6	1 10 0	2 6 8
Kirkcaldy, . . .	22 10 0	67 10 0	1 0 0	1 16 0
Perth, . . .	22 10 0	67 10 0	0 15 1	0 16 0
Pittenweem, . . .			0 13 4	1 0 0

In the third column Kinghorn and Inverkeithing are included in the sum assessed upon Edinburgh. In the last column they are also included with Edinburgh, the former town paying 14s and the latter 6s of the sum assessed on that city.

The summation of the third column is £101 10s 1d, and the fourth £102 19s 4d, the difference between these amounts and the sum of £100 which had to be paid to the Government being for the collection thereof.

Some of the smaller Royal Burghs are not included, as they were exempted on the score of poverty. The order in which the burghs are given is the same as in the Records of the Convention for the assessment of 1535. In the other assessments

the arrangement of the burghs differs a little in the Records, but for convenience the same order is here continued throughout.

These tables all show that Dundee in point of wealth was then the second town in Scotland.

In 1567 Dundee possessed several large ships, indeed the fleet sent out after the Earl of Bothwell was principally composed of three large vessels belonging to Dundee. In 1651 about 100 vessels belonged to the port, of which 60 were taken in the harbour at the storming of the town by Monk.

From these particulars, and from others which might have been adduced, it appears that at the time when many of these statutes were enacted the town was relatively of even greater importance than it is at the present time, as it was then the second city in the kingdom, while now it only takes the third rank in Scotland. The acts and statutes are therefore those of the greatest town, next to Edinburgh, which the country then contained, and this increases their importance and the interest they possess among burgh laws.

CHAP. II.

BURGH LAWS

ENACTED AT THE

HEAD COURTS,

COMPOSED OF THE

PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, DEAN OF GUILD, AND
TOWN COUNCIL, AND OF THE NINE DEACONS OF
TRADES.

Drawn furth of ye Actis and Statutis of yie Brugh.

The several sederunts of the Head Courts commence with and place of meeting, the names of the Provost and Bailies, and the date on which the court was held, &c., generally in Latin. These headings are kept out, but the following copy of one presents the style in which they are usually framed :—

Curia Capitalis burgi de Dundie tenta in pretorio ejusdem
per honorabilem virum magrum Jacobum Halibur-
ton Prepositum Andream Annand Robertum Kyd et
Georgium Spading ballives dicti burgi quinto die
mensis Octobris anno dom 1551 sectis vocatis et
curia legitime affirmata

ENACTED IN 1550.

Annent Fish—Item that na feschier within this brugh nor
ther servands attempt to buy fish to brake and top vpon nigh-
boures vnder the pain of deling of thair fish fund wtin ther
buithouse gidder with the wnlaw of five merkes to our common
wark vnforgevin alaweill in Lentron as out of the samine

Annent Flesh—Also that no flescher in brugh nor land bring
blawin flesh to this merkit nor collipittit nor cuttit vpon or under
the shin And that the heid of the mutton be brought with the
schiepsbouk and every bouk have the neires with the creisch fra

the fest of Pash whill michalmas And that na fletcher bring carion flesh deid in pot or myre nor any socknes vnder the pain of confiscatione of the salty flesh togidder wt xx s to the reparation of the common wark vnforgevin

And that all land flesh be put at once to the mercat and na schep be slitted down in the shuldres

Item, it is statute that no ship be fraughted be privat persones but openly in pres^e of Prouest or Bailles or than befor the Dean of Gild to pas in merchandise In France Flanders Denmark Danekine or any free port without this realme and after the Dean of Gild has been pres^e at the ship fraughting yt no skipper admit the merchand to sail without he be free man or then bring the Dean of Gilds ticket to the said skipper And the Dean of Gild to direct his factor to resave The holy bloode silver vait and wout

For entering of Schippis—Item, it is statut & ordanit yat all strang shippes resortand to ye port and peir of this brugh with ony sorts of goods or merchandise yat gif ony schippis arriwes efter noone to put yaire entres on ye next morne befor ye prouest and baillies in open court, and what shippis arriwes befor an awcht houres befor noone to put ye entres yat day in open court befor ye prouest or baillies without difference or ony further delay, and yat na person within yis brugh attempt to mak bargaine privatlie with any strange man befor his entres be written in ye towns buikis nor zet efter ye entres untill licence be giwen be ye prouest and baillies and counsell under ye paine of xx lib to ye common wark to be vptaken of ye transgressor unforgiven

Anent Portage—And yat all portage be giwen vp in judgment to be disposed at ye will of ye counsell with ye rest of ye guides principall under ye paine of confiscation of ye said portage conforme to ye law of brugh.

And yat na persone attempt to mew or intromitt with any geir or guides cumming heir be sea at his owne hand whill his part be decerned & deliwered to him be prouest or baillies under paine of law of brugh

Anent Malt and ye priviledge of Gild—Alsua it is statut & ordanit yat na vnfreeman mak malt within yis brugh, nor ample burges vse ye priviledge of ye gild under ye paine of x lib to ye common wark of yis brugh vnforgiven

Merchands &c to stand on the hie gaite on Satterdays only—It is statut that na merchands creamers nor chapmen stand vpon ye hie gaite except vpon Satterday allanerlie and with geare synt within yis realme vnder ye paine of viii ss ilk tym yat yai be found standing vpon ye hie gaite

11th JANUARY, 1551.

That all burgeses make residence wthin this brugh—The whilk day It is statut and ordanit by the bailles and counsell of this brugh that all burgeses of this brugh sall com remain and mak residens within this brugh to Joyse and brook the previledge and libertie thair of and to decore the samine efter thair guidly power with thair counsell help and supplie in Taxatione watching warding and all uther dewties conforme to the maintainance of the previledge of this brugh lik as they ar sworne be ther othes when they are maid burges And this to be done wthin the space of fourty dayes efter the dait of this act under the pain of Tinsell of thair friedome

Anent friemen yat suld not be factor to unfriemen—Ye whilk day ye provest &c statut and ordanit yat in all tyme to cum yat na manner of person frieman of yis brugh be factor unto unfrieman nather to bring merchandise within yis realme nor to have outward nor to tap nor sell no unfriemens guides within ye freedome of yis brugh nor to be partner with unfriemen in buying and selling ony manner of goods merchandise blockis of wictuall nor malt making in defraud of ye friedome and liberties of yis brugh under ye paine of tinsell of thaire freedome who beis convict braker of this act and gif any unfrieman makis any frieman of yis brugh his factor ather be word or writ yat howe soone ye guides cumis to yis brugh ather be sea or land yat incontinent ye said factor foirsaid can not agrie on ye pryces of ye said guides in yat cause ye said factor sall sell ye guides in grypt to friemen as vae is of strangers guides under ye paine foirsaid

5th OCTOBER, 1551.

Anent Wheat & Flour—It is statut be the Provest bailles counsell and haill dekyne of crafts yt gif ther be any baxter wthin this brugh in tyme coming havand dry wheat or flour within his house and wanting brend in his house or into the owne and dry malt into his house and wanting wort or aill that the faultier in yt case be determination of the Provest baillies counsell and haill dekyne of craftes And of ther own consents be expellit fra baking and brewing for zear and day

Anent Malt & Flour—It is statut yt gif any maltman or nightbour of this brugh hes dry malt or wheat within ther lostes or houses and will not sell the samine to baxters and brousters vpon pryces qrbie the actes and statuts may be observit and keppet yt the persones whilk refuses to doe the samine shall be expellit fra malt buying and wheat buying for zear and day and thir actes to be publick in the toolbooth and to have the force and strenght of ane decreet

9TH JANUARY, 1553.

Anent the Common Clerk—It is statut & ordanit be the Provost baillies & counsell yat fra this furth yat no seasin sall be givin wtin this brugh be qsomere baillie thair of wtout the common clerk be pres^t at the geying thair of with twa nychtbours and one servand And albeit ther be uthers notars pres^t at the givng of the sd seasin ther Instruments shall have no faith nor strength without the samine be signit and subscrivit be thair common clerk forsaid and that ane Register Buik be maid and all the said seasins minutit and rollit thairin the day zear moneth and Indiction the names of the resignats the baillie the resaver of the seasing the land or annuall designit be the bunds and mothes at the lest & wittnesses as forsaid is And that all Testimonials passand furth of this realme vnder the common and secrets seals assidationes of common custome landis or millis confirmationes consents of fewes be Regrat in like maner in the said Buik

8TH JANUARY, 1553.

Anent disobeying of officers—In the whilk court the Provost Baillies Counsell and committie hes ratified and approved all lovable actes maid be them or yr predecessors observit be prescriptions and keepit And as of new hes statut and ordanit give any pson or psones within this brugh being found disobeying or mispersoning any officer bearing any office wtin this brugh for the tyme sall pay to Kirkmaster five lib of money but any funder pces and his readiest guida to be poundit therefor wha bees convicted And the Kirkmaster to make compt yearly of all sic actes as be foundis in the Townes buikes for that zear And the person committed to com upon his knees to the mercat crose and desire the person whom he hes offendit forgevnes and give he disobey to tync his freedome And give the said persone or persones who beis conuict conform to ther premises hes not guides nor geir strinzeable for the said summe of five lib In that cause he sall ly fourtie aught houres in the stockes And upon the next mercat day sall com to the mercat crose and desire the pson whom he offendit forgevnes upon his knees And gife the said pson disobeys in the premises the said disobeyer vntill to be banished out of Town for zear and day but any mitigation to be maid be the Judges or parte And the Judges ar dischargit be ther pres^t fra dispensaing yair-with

For miscarving to ye Counsell—Item give any pson or persones within this brugh bees found in mispersoning or Blaspheming any of the counsell chosen for the tyme or any taxtars or cummers of wyne or aill or any pson or psones doeing or

executing any bussinese at the command of the Provost Baillics or Counsell sall pay to the Kirkmaster foral xl ss & the Kirkmaster to (The sentence is not complete in the manuscript.)

20 OCTOBER, 1553.

Anent Bief & Mutton—The whilk day it is statut & ordainit be the Provost Baillics and Counsell that no man nether in brugh nor land buyand beif or mutton in this mercat in great have away ther flesh of the merkat vnto the tym the sam be seen be the prysars and deduction be maid thairupon as affaires after the same be bought wnder the pain of eight ss so oft as thay sall be found brakand this statut .

Receawing of burgesses—Item it is statut and ordained in respect of great misorder of persons resortant to yis brugh pretending to be friemen burgesses and brother of gild yrof yai nather being qualified to vse ye trade of merchandise nor zet able to suwe yaire oathes given ye tyme of ye receawing to fredome yairfor yat na persone be admitted efter yis prest^t date to be receawed burges frenen and brother of gild of yis brugh without yaire honest conversation and manners be wtarliie knownen, and alsua sall pay for yaire admision ye soume of x lib with yaire accidents vse and wont; and als be ye tennor yaireof ordaines officiaris to pass and warne all and sundrie persones pretending to be burgesses and brother of gild of this brugh dwelland without ye samen be oppen proclamation at ye market croce yrof to compeare dwell inhabit and beare charge sich as any uther niehbouris dois next efter charge wt certification and yai faillie yat ye locked buik sall be opned and yaire names blotted furth of ye samen, and name of thaire posteritie to bruik or vse yrefter any fredome within yis brugh .

Anent ye frachting of shippes—Alsua yat ye act maid for frachting of shippis in pres^{co} of ye deane of gild be published and put till execution with yis addition yat ye deane of gild subscriwe ye samen charterpartie and yat ye principall headis beirof be registrat in his buikis, and yis to avoid process question and debut whilkis commonlie are used betuixt awners of schippes and merchandis daylie in ye tolbuith of yis brugh .

Anent drawing of wine fra Bourdeous—Item becaus it is notarliie knownen yat ye merchandis are heavilie hurt defrauded and damaged in drinking and drawing of thaire wines coming furth at buordeous not only at ye losing and laiding but also vpon ye sea principally Thairfor it is statut and ordained yat ye old actis maid yranent be observed and kept with yis addition, yat in caise ony man whose punscon is drawn can prove if ye marineris of ye said schipp drew or drank ye semen yet ye Mr of ye schipp cause yat prevelation of punscons whilk are

drawen to be mad full with sufficient wine or gif it be wanted or spoiled in ye desall of ye said drawing ye skaith to be recompensed be ye said Mr

10TH JANUARY, 1558.

The whilk day the Baillies and Counsell pres^t with advise of the deacons of crafts of the samine for the expulsione of vices furth of this brugh and observation of the common weil thair of, hes maid & statut the actes and ordinances efter following, qlk they will have duely put to execution In all poynts

Anent Slandering of honest women—In the first because of the gryt defain sklander and sham of honest mens wives ther daughters and woman servanes of this brugh. It is been reported & spoken that they have been seducit be Pandorus to use themselves unlawfullie in fornicatione & hurdome for remeod of the whilk It is statut and ordainit that give ther be any sic men or women within this brugh Pandorus that they dispatch themselves of the samin within xxiiij houres next heiratter vnder the pain to be taken and openly had to the mercat crose of the brugh and thair to be banist the same for ever

Anent Vagabounds—Item that na vagabound that hea no occupation nor master to serve wherby they may live and have ther sustentation And that nane of night walkers guysares cartares nor drinkers remain within this brugh Certesifying them yt give they be found within the sam they sall be put in sermans and prisone vnto the tyme that Inquisition be tane of ther guding and manner of obersation And give they be found culpable to be banist and punished utherwayes in ther persones according to ther demerites And that no nighbour within this Brugh harbour sichlike persones bot Incontinent to show the samin to the officer or Baillies of this brugh under the same paines.

Anent Beggars—Item that no beggars be tholit within this brugh bot yt whilk are borne within the same And nan of them be suffered to begg except they (having the Towns scell upon thair hat or cloak) be auld cruikit laim or debilitatit bo great seeknes qlk may not labour nor work for yr living And give any uther be at this pres^t wtin this brugh that they dispatch them of the sam betwext this and Sunday next to cum vnder the pain of burning them vpon the chiek and banishing them the Towne for ever

Anent scholars yt crys in Church—Item thatt masters of scholers doctors of the same parents of bairns being yrat, attend yt yr bairnes nor sevands by all order be in ight found playing crying or disqueting in the tyme of the preaching vnder the pain of punishing with all Rigor And give the sds bairns

or servands be found braking any glazen windowes the parents to repair the same upon ther own expense

Annent Night Walkers—Item yt na person within this brugh be found walking in the night season privatly or openly in the streets or gaites of the same nor drinking in any vync or aill Tavern within this brugh after ten houres of the night under the pain of fourty ss for the first fault and for the next fault to be banished this brugh, and that nane sell aill nor resait sic psones vnder the pain of banishing them the toun

2d OCTOBER, 1559.

Annent Adulterers—The whilk day it is statut and ordainnit be the Provest Baillies counsell dekyne and com^{te} of this brugh at this pres^t head court that give any Adulterer man or woman be apprehendit within this brugh sall for the first fault stand in the chokes of irone at the croce thre houres in the maist notable tyme of day and therafter had to the Sea whair the gybit sall be set up and thrice duckat yairintill and again brought to the croce and banished this brugh for ever And for the second fault guif they be reconcealed to com again to this brugh and thairafter failzes as they did of befor to incur the pain that sall be advised for Adulterers be the Lords of Counsell and congregatioun

Annent Fornicators—Item it is statut that give any man or woman wtin ys brugh sall hapin to commit fornication that for the first fault they shall be admonished be the preachers to forbear and efter the preachers counsell shall show ther oppen repentance publickly in presens of the haill congregation and so forbear in tyme coming, but give he or she beis apprehendit with the said fault in tyme coming they sall stand three houres in the chokes and be thrice duckitt in the sea as sd is and give that punishment serves not for amendement of the second tyme but yrafter continues they sall be banished this brugh for ever

Annent Servands yt comittes Fornications—Also it is statut and ordainnit that give any master of ane house wtin this brugh hydes concelles or holds his servant efter that they have knowledge that ther sd servands hes committit fornicatioun wtin tys brugh vnderclarit to the Deacons Elders or maister That the said maister shall pay x ss to the common warkes of this brugh

Annent Blaspheming of Elders—Also it is statut that who blasphemously speakes of the ministers elders or dekyne of the congregatioun or against the precept and counsells of the order of discipline shall incur the pain containit in the act maid against them that blasphemis the Provest Bailles and Counsell of this Brugh

Annent drawing of qhingers in pres^{ce} of the Proest—Moreover

it is statut that who ever give ane cuffie or draw ane qhinger in pres^{ce} of the Provost Baillies Counsell or uther in the court or any uther convection yt sall be maid wtin this brugh sall pay to the common good x lib by satisfaction of the parte And als who gives ane cull or drawes a qhinger utherwayes prevaitly sall pay to the common guid x ss be the said satisfaction of the party

Anent Blaspheming—Also it is statut yt who wtin this brugh in pres^{ce} of the Judge calls his party any maner of Blasphemous talk or Irreverend speking sall pay to the common guid xx ss wt amends to the ple to be modified be the Provost Bailles and Counsell

Anent opening of Buithes and Doores on Sunday—Also it is statut that no merchand craftsman or fleshers In speciall or hooksters oppen ther buithes nor use na manner of Trafecting or braking of flesh vpon the Sunday but the same to be keepit in the meditatione of Gods word And also that na Taverner brewster nor Baxter shall open ther buithes nor sell bread wyne nor aill during the tyme of the preaching vpon the Sunday And who foundin bees apprehendit doing the contrare sall pay viii ss unforgivin Ratified at ane Head Court 1564 wt this addition yt after 3 times admonition ym who remaines obstinat shall for ye 1st fault pay 20 ss & who have it not to pay shall stand 4 houres in ye Jougis

Anent ym yt Speakes wtout live in the toolbooth—Moreover that no person wtin this brugh qlk persewes action befor Provost and Bailles in the tolbuith presum to speak of his own Action without he be without the bar and that with reverence as becoms him and propon, vther wayes his action sall be dischargit for xiiij dayes efter on callit and gife the defender speak against this act to pay viij ss unforgivin

Anent Middings—Moreover it is statut that all persones either rich or poore within this brugh that hes middings in any place within the boundes of this brugh that they cause the same to be caried away or Wedensday at even next to come And lay no middings within this brugh in tyme coming under the paine of xl ss to be tane up of ther readiest geir to the common warkes And also that Ilk bailie visit his quarter wher the said middings lyes and cause this act to be put to execution as he will answer of his conscience

Anent Filth—The qlk day it is statut and ordainit that gife any man be apprehendit laying his filth upon the pait his passages bunthes doores or any other publict place within this brugh that he sall be put in the branks be the space of xxiiij houres thairafter And gife any women offends in manner forsaide to be put in the cookstole be the space forsaide

5th OCTOBER, 1560.

Pier Masters—Item because it is considerit that the principell poynts of the common wiell of this brugh The shoar bulwark & haven has been so little regardit this long tyme bygone that the sam is able within short proces to decay & come to Ruine Thairfor it is statut and ordainit that John Fotheringhame and Andrew Annand elder be Piermasters for the year to com who sall have like pouer as the principall magistrates of this Brugh To caus the act after following be put to execution And that all the officers obey ther commands in putting of the sds act to execution, and in pounding of the vnlawes continit ther intill as they aught & sub^d be vertue of the Provost & Baillies actes for biting mending repairing and upholding of the Shoar and Bulwark

Anent ye Shor and Bulwark—In the first It is ordainit that the pier and Bulwark be biit mendit and repairit wher it is faulty with all possible dilligence and the readiest common guid be ward vrupon And in tyme coming how soon the common guid is frie that the casualties gotton upon the shore and at the port be ordainit to uphold the Shoar and Bulwark

Anent Troublance—Item that who bees apprehendit drawing ane qhinger or geven ane couff In oppen conventions vpon the shoar or betwext the chapell craig and Thomas Cristalls house sall pay to the uphold of the shoar and bulwark v lib And wha drawes ane qhinger or gives ane cuffe vtherwayes privatly sall pay xl ss to the effect forsaide, and wha commits any uther Tronblance wtin the saids bounds sall pay xx ss vnforgewin thairto

Anent lying at the Shoar—Item is statut and ordainit that na ship ariving at the pier ether laiding or lessing ly nearer the same nor xij foot And therfor gife they be requirit be the saids pier masters to wyer ther towes they sall wyer xvij foot fra the shoar that ane boat or creaker may com betwext them and the shoar and lose or laid vnder the pain of x ss to be uplifted als oft of them as the disobey being requirit

Anent Ballast or redd on the Shoar—Item it is statut and ordainit that na ballast nor redd be casten furth of any ship or creaker vpon the shoar wtout ane sail be put betwext, nor yet na ballast nor redd can of the shoar without live of the pier masters under the pain of x ss as oft as they sail transgress this act

Anent Timber on the Shoar—Item that na nighbour of this brugh awand timber left vpon the shoar suffer the same to lie any longer efter the lossing yrof nor viij dayes upon the shoar And gife they let the sam ly any longer being requirit by the said piermasters or ther officers sall pay for ilk xlvij houres

that the sam lyes longer to the uphold of the said pier and Bulwark xx ss

Anent Ships that is Livered—Item it is statut and ordainit that na ship that is livered or light ly at the shoar they being requirit be the piermaster to depart that uther ladin ships may come in ther place vnder the pain of xx ss so oft as they disobey to be applyd as said is

Anent covering of Towers—Item it is statut and ordainit that every ship lyand at the shoar or bulwark royer ther towes for every ship or crear comand in to the shoar they being requirit be the saids piermasters vnder the pain of x ss to be uplifted as oft as they failzie

Anent nieping of Ships—Item it is statut and ordainit that na ship niep in the masters or awners default betwixt the shoar and bulwark for stopping of the entrie of uther shipes vnder the pain of xl ss vnforgevin to be uplifted as said is

Anent Swearing and Perjurie—Item it is statut and ordainit that na person wtin this burgh take upon hand to swear blasphem or commonlie to take the name of the Lord God in vain or bay or execrat in tyme coming And wha bees apprehendit braking this forsd act that has money to pay sall for the first fault pay ij ss And they that hes no money sall stand in the brankes twa houres And for the next fault they that hes money sall pay xx ss And they that hes none shall stand vj houres in the brankes And for the third fault banishing of this Brough to both

Anent casting of Ballast in the laigh water—Item it is statut and ordainit that na person sall cast furth of ship boat or crear any sand Ballast redd or denning of coalls within this laigh water under the pain yt they sall be compellit to take the same away And also pay viij ss to the uphold of the pier and bulwark so oft as they sall failzie

Anent hurting of the Shoar—Item that gife it bees foundin in any tyme coming that any ship lyand at the shoar hurt or skaith the same any wayes that they be compellit to reddifie the said skaith And also to pay xl ss to the uphold of the said shoar so oft as they offend Therfor that the skippers and awners bewar that they make fast ther shipes in tyme coming

Anent thrang of Ships—Item it is statut that na ship in tyme of Thirang lay too hir braid syde to liver or load at the shoar but hir forship on her starne under the pain of xx ss to be applyd as said is

Anent ships that hurts uthers—Item it is statut and ordainit that gife any chancis to doe uther ship crear or boat any manner of harine or skaith the skaith and damnag sall be mad and

requirit upon the expens of baith the pties that does the skaith and sustains the skaithes equally conform to the Sea Lawes

That no anchor be laid wtout the Bulwark—Item it is statut and ordainit that na ship nor crear lay her anchors in the principell passage without the bulwarkes but that it be in great niescer and ane short boyrup thairupon under the pains of x ss as oft as they failzie to be applyit as said is And als refounding of the skaeth to them that sustains the same throw laying of the saids anchors

Anent laying of Timber—Item it is statut and ordainit that na person lay any maner of Timber upon the shoar heid forgains the vould head or any vther common passages vnder the pain of x ss so oft as they be requirit to take the same away and disobeyes

Anent Taikells—Item it is statut and ordainit that ther be no lading nor livering nor handling of Taikells In na place within the freedom of this brugh in the night season betwext ane hour befor the sun rysing and ane hour after the sun setting And the disobeyers of this pres' act sall be punished in maner following That is To say The masters of the shippes whence the Taikells are handlitt sall pay xx ss to be applyit as said is as oft as the do offend The merchant resaver or deliverer of the geir being livered or ladned sall pay xl ss to be applyit as said is And sall restor the samine geir to this Town to be disponit as the rest And the pynor that bears the sam geir sall stand xxiiij houres in the brankes at the Provest and Bailles will

Anent Melting of Pick—Item that na person presum to hiet pick vpon the stairs of the shoar or near hand any astler work therof vnder the pain of viij ss as oft as they offend

18TH JANUARY, 1561.

Anent the Kirkmaster—In the first that ther be ane honest godly and famous man and ane most notable wtin this brugh to be placit and put in the office of Kirkmaster And he to give ane oath for dew execution of his office, and that he be obeyit in his office And anent the payt of the kirk duety that he have summar pas yrupon at Lauwill

Anent Redd in the Kirkzeard and ordering of the Kirk and Belles ringing—Item ordaines also that under the paine of xl ss that na man in tyme comining carry Timber redd stones or dyicht his mault in the kirkzeard or within the boundes thair of that non lay the sam in tyme comining vnder the pain forsaid of xl ss And also that neither man nor woman sall doe ther ayes in the kirkzeard or kirk vnder the pain of v ss or ducking in the sea And also ordaines the kirkmaster to take the over-

sight and charge anent the kirk ordering and belles ringing and of all things forsaid toward the kirk and dewties therot and honestie of the said kirk and kirkzeard and the pains of them that sall Transgress the said act to be taken up wt all rigor be the kirkmaster

Anent the Counsell to conven on Tuesday in the Counsell house—Item because it is considerit that the poor & ther actiones hes in tym bygon been frustrat and heavily hurt wt cost & expenses so that be lang proces the cost and expenses hes been equall or above the principell soume Thairfor statuts and ordnaies that the Judges sall recive the complent of the poor first and befor all vthers And gife the claime of the poor be x ss or within And in ane soume not devidit the sam sall be recd but bill that the complainer sall Require And gife the parte defendar being laufully warnit and compier not It sall be Lesum to ane officer to warne the parte absent and give him certificatione without ane act And the officer testimand his warning be his oath proces to pas upon the same Likeas they had been chargit be writ And moreover Because the common affaires and ther bussines whilk tends not to any privat mans profit and commoditie does oftymes pas in oblivione Is forget and neglected so that we may dayly see and understand that the commonwiell and bussines of ys Brugh Is wonderfullly hurt and Henderit in als meikle as almost na man Remembers thairon We statut and ordainit that in tyme comming every week on Tuesday at x houres before noone the hail Bailles and Counsell being in the Town for the tyme Assemble and convene in the Counsell house and ther treat deliberat advise and determine upon the common offieres & bussines planning to the common-wiell and all vther things being thought expedient for the pres^t tyme ane officer to pas and warne the baillies and Counsell under the paine of ij ss and the names of the absents to be noted & the box set upon the counsell house board for resaving of the said pain the next day that the absents compieres And the bailis and clerk being in the Town sall be pres^t at x houres under the pain of iij ss to be applyit as said is for disobedience And also that it sall be Lesum to any nightbour or Inhabitant of this brugh that hes knowledge of any purpose concerning this common wiell to com befor the Bailes and Counsell the said day in the counsell house and declar his good purpose

Anent coming to the Tolbooth at x houres—Item it is statut and ordainit that for mair expeditione of Justice nor hees been vsit in tymes past That the Bailles and in speciall the Clerk of court pres^t and to com be every Judgment day in the Tolbuith at x houres befor noon And that pties persewars be thair also or xi houres vtherwayes ther actione to be vncallit that day

And that certification sall proceed agains all pties defendars not comperand Immediately after the strikin of xi houres And they not to be heard gif they com thereafter but to be poyndit for viiij ss for ther disobedience because they com not at the tyme appoynted

Anent resetting of Vagabounds and Banished Persones—Also it is statut and ordainit that the act maid for sheltering of vagabounds and Taking of prevy Inquisition to be put to execution quarterly four Tymes in the year And that ym qlk are convict as unlawfull nighboures and vagaboundes and so banished for the same that no man resaitt thaim nor take them in house within this brugh and gif they doe the Reseater to tyne his fredome gif he be free & gif the Reseater be unfrie the same sall be banished as ane vagabound and vnlawfull nighbour And gif any man set his house to any stranger or any uthers vagabounds that the setter of the house take caution of the same man or woman to be ane sufficient nighbour & failzeand therof That what danger or skaith comes of the unlawfull Tennents The master or awners of the land sall recompens the same

Officers Villa—Because of the extortion vit be officers of this brugh qlk takes xij d for the lib of all roused goodes as wiell airship guides pertaining to the fatherles babes as of the goods of the poor and Indigent Doe ordain therfor In all tymes to come that officers or any uther who sall roup any geir within this brugh sall have for his waig two pennies allennarly poyndit goods exceptit

Anent the Shoar and officer to keep the same—Because of great hurt done upon the shoar of this brugh in casting of ballast wyring of shipes and boats Towes and keping of coupares fra all maner of goods and fisches cuming be sea and fighting and drawing of qhingers for lack of officeares the sam passes away continually not punished to the gret hurt of the common wealth of this brugh Heerfor statuts & ordaines that in all tymes coming ane officer sall remaine upon the shoar continually from the sun ryssing to the down passing of the same to execut ther offices when they are chargit either by Bailie or piermaster And gif they can apprehend any coupares or casters of Ballast in the Haven or any contraveeners of the actes of this brugh betwext the Chapell craig an l the woult that they sall have v ss of the vulaw for ther paines And every Serjeand sall wait hieron his week about as sall fall to him during ther office And gif they sall be found negligent And absent in execution of ther offices as is forsaide they beand convict in the same The said faulty officer sall be dischargit of his office And ane uther put in his place

Auent Fornication—In consideration that fornicatione and buredme continues & encreasees in this brugh daylie and that it ceases not for the paine of oppen repentance We statuts and ordaines qu any man or woman bees nottit with fornication and it provin upon them that the magistrates and Judges sall put them in prison two dayes and two nightes and theratter both man and woman to com & make ther opin Repentance as befor And because the woman as sometymes great with child asfor the fact be nottit and spyit and ylor will understand ther is perill to presum or handle them In that caise the said woman sall be banished the Town for the space of ane zear And therafter not to be reed wtin ys brugh whill she com and declair oppin repentance

Auent Drunkards—And for samikle as we know It to be the command of God that ther sall not be any drunkards and blasphemers of his holy name among his people We therfor statuts and ordaines that gife any man be apprehended in drunkenness and notit so with the same The sam man sall pay gife he be responsall and have geir for the first fault v merkes vnforgiven And it to be taken up be the Dekynes and distributit to the poor And for the second fault x merkes And gife he be thirdly notit in the fault he sall pay x lib to the poor And gife he will not amend but continue therein The Provost and Bailles sall gife him ane asseyes of nythbores And gife he bees convictit he sall be banished this town for zear and day And sall not be recived wtout his opin repentance And the person that hes no geir being apprehendit in the fault of Drunkenness The sam sall be put in the Thieves holl The space of Two dayes and Two nights for the first fault And for the next fault sall remain four dayes And the thurd fault The hail week in the said Thieves Holl And gife efterward he continues in the fault he sall have ane asseyes of nythbores And being convictit sall be banished this Town for zear and day & not resaved whill he make oppin repentance, and the sam act to proceed upon Drunken Women

Auent Blasphemers of the holy name of our Lord God—Item ordaines that gife any man or woman be nottit as common blasphemers of the holy name of God that the bayles sall give them ane asseyes of nythbores And gife they be convictit of it sall for the first fault pay v merkes gife they be able and have geir And for the Second and Third fault they to be wit as Drunkards and the same pain and order to be usit upon them in the vttermost gife they will not abstien as vpon the drunkards in the act preceeding qhither y be rich or poor

Auent Drunkarde in tyme of Preaching & ye Receipt—Item

in consideration that some drunkarts within this Toun and of some qlk dwelles without and repaires to this Toun uses aill also wyn Tavernes out of dew tyme provily vnder night And that throw provockars drunkarts huredome & tulzie And they meeting Siclike passe to Tavernes and aill houses & drawes uthers with thaim in tyme of preaching or prayers on the Sundayes and vther week dayes to the great Sklander of Religion usit within this brugh of the to the desire of the same and the common misorder in respect of the persones that keepes House and Table to them We Thairfor ordaines that no man or woman qlk selles wyn or aill within this Brugh resett or resave any persones oher of this brugh or coming fra land within ther house and keep Table to them that are Idle and vain psones hereafter nine houres at night or in the morning whill prayers & preaching be done And likeways on the Sunday in tyme of preaching heerafter That the same order be observit and gife any sellares of wyne or aill contraveen this act or any uther hosterly within this Brugh be found guilty heerin it beand Tryed and proviu vpon them the same or woman or hostser whatsomever sall not be the space of ane year be sufferit to sell wyne or aill or use hosterly

6TH APRIL, 1562.

The whilk day the forsaid Baillies Counsell & Dekynes of crafts & committie at this pres^e heid court hes statut and ordainit the actes after following for ye common wiell of this brugh

Anent the Coupar Craft—In the first it is statut and ordainit that fra this day furth all the masters of the coupar craft wtin this brugh make yr Salmond barrells good and sufficient and ther own mark brant therupon And that they conteen elevin gallonds and ane half at the lest and that the Herring and kylling Trees be In like maner brunt with ther own mark contain nine gallonds vnder the pain of escheating of all barrells to be maid be them vtherwayes nor is befor speceit And Rot Salkirk hes affirmat this pres^e act and actit himself conforme thereto except the burning of his marks qlk the saids Bailles hes decernit him to doe vnder the pain forsaid

Anent Filth—The whilk day the forsaid Bailles sittand in Judgment wt advyse of the counsell deacons and comittie hes Statut and ordainit that na man nor woman within this brugh psum efter this day to toun any Closetts without the flood mark neir This brugh or within the sam bot all to be tounit within the flood mark vnder the pane of putting the man offender in the brankes for three Houres and the woman in the cockstoll for

n houres for the first fault And for the second banishing this Brugh

Also Coustomes—Ancient Vnriemen Villa—It is statut and ordainit with advise and consent forsaide for keeping of the privileiges of this brugh and for payment of the Coustomes and dewties plaining therto And ther apprehension and knowledge may be had of vnriemen vsing the libertie and profit of ys brugh And als of friemen vsand against the Aith and conscience to traffick with vnfriemens geir vnder collour of ther own That all Masters of Shippes other friemen or strangers comand to the port of this brugh sall give up ther entres of all goods beand in the ship befor the Provest and Baillies how soon they arrive at this port And also that no ship be traughted within this brugh wtout ane Baile or the dean of gild be pres' therat so that tryall may be had who is friemen and who is not friemen And who or what skipper or vyeres persones that disobeyes this pres act sall pay for ilk tyme as they disobey the soute of v lib providing allwayes that the saids Skippers Merchants and mariners friemen of this brugh be not astricted to pay any mair custome or dewty In any cause be vertue of this act nor wes of befor And the pain forsaide to be taue up be the piermaster And applyit to the reparation of the Shoar and Bulwark

5TH OCTOBER, 1562.

Ratification of Auld Acts wt Addition—The whilk day it is statut and ordainit be the saids Bailles Counsell and commitie of this brugh that all auld autes and Statutes maid ther agents for the common weil therof at this pres' heid court be ratinet approvit openly proclaimed observit keepit fulfillit and put to execution be the Magistrates wtout respect of any persones And in speciall against sic persones qlk raises sedition makes tumultes disorders troubleance disobedience to the magistrats and officers of this Brugh ecclesiasticall or civil

Ancient the Chang of Officers—Item it is statut and ordainit that all common officers of ys brugh sic as Provest Bailles counsell Dean of gild Threserour Kirkmaster piermasters Hospitall masters visie masters deacon of the workmen and sergeants of this brough be varand ilk year at the feast of Michalmase And of new Electit and chosin therat And that the saids officers qlks detbound to make compts to the Toun of thair Intrumission make the same compts befor the saids feast of Michalmase to the effect That they may be dischargit of ther saids offices

Ancient the obedience of Discipline—Item the said Bailles

Counsell and comittie be the Tennor heerof ratifies and approves the actes made of befor concerning the obedience of the ecclesiasticall magistrats and ther discipline in the order of Religion with this addition That gif any person be warnit to compier befor the assembly and dissobeyes the first tyme he sall be convict in the paines maid in the actes of befor And gif he be warnit the second tyme and dissobeyes the Baille and officers sall take and apprehend him And put him in the Stipell Thereto remain In ward be the space of xxiiij houres for his saids disobedience And then not to be lettin furth of ward whill unto the tyme he find caution to compier befor the Assembly the next weddensday vnder the pain of ten lib qlk sall be taken up of the sowerty but favor and applyit to the reparation of the kirk and kirk zeard gif he enters not the said pson wardit and notwithstanding give the Baillies and officers at any tym thereafter may apprehend the dissobedient person within this Brugh that they take and put him in ward in the Stipell thair to Remaine ay & whill he obey the order of Discipline

Ancient Land Fleshors—Item because it is notably knowen that diverse persones in the country and to landwart that thifteously steales schep kyn and oxes And bringes the bukes thair of to sell in this mercat and for covering and collering of ther thift leava behind them at home the skines hydes and heades therof so that the marks of the same cannot be knowen that the awners tharof may be restorit to ther own And als because uthers of the saids landwart flesheors in manifest defraud of the privileges of this brugh grantit tharto be our Soverainges most noble predecessors Common wiell tharof they beand vnfriemen pakes piles and gatheres skines and Hydes in great quantitie and makes merchandize selles and Trafetes tharwith to vnfriemen expres against the Act of Parliament common wiell libertie and estate of Merchandis that beares Charges payes Stentes and taxationes and vthers charges to the Authoritie for ther freedome and liberties cause Heerfor it is Statut and ordainit that na landwart fleshor nor vther psones bringing flesh to sell in this mercat presume fra this day furth to bring any bukes of schep kyn or oxen to be sold in this mercat wtout the same Bukes have with them and Ilk one of them the skin hide and head presentit also in the mercat And that they sell the same to friemen of This Brugh and to no vther conforme to the Libertie tharof and actes of Parliament vnder the paine of confiscatione and escheating of all flesh to be brought be them to this mercat vtherwayes wanting the saids skines hydes and heades

Ancient Hukstares—Item it is statut and ordainit that na hukstare wtin this brugh by hereafter in the mercat to top

again any foules egges mussiles or cockills vnder the pain of escheating of the same and dealling thair of to the poor

Anent ym yt speukes against the comon wiell—Item it is statut and ordainit that gif any person speakes or procures agains the common actiones of this Brugh And therafter it be foundin that he hes other persewit defendit and procurit unjustly that the person whaus foundin sall Tine his freedome within this Brugh and be dischargit of his procuratioun In this Judgment for ever

Anent oys in side walls—Item it is statut and ordainit that na nighbour within ys Brugh presum to strick furth of his side wall or gavaill vpon his next nighboures close or house any Round oys but in maner following That is to say that the saids oys be only but in breid and lenth ane foot of measure And that the same oys be Stainshont wt Iron and glassit And als that they be of the hight betwext the nedmost part of them And the ground lost or soll baith within lyned wtout the space of eight footes

Anent the Mercats—Item it is statut and ordainit conforme to the auld actes maid of befor that na baxter brouster nor maltman wtin this brugh com or present themselves or be seen in the bear mercat befor the tyme of xi houres before noon vnder the pain of xx ss to be uplifted of ilk ane of the saids psones failzeand and so oft as they failzie or be apprehendit be the keepers of the mercat And also that no landwart man nor vthers presenting bear in the mercat presum to oppin ther seeks moutheis quill xi houres be stricken vnder the pain of xx ss to be uplifted of them & ilk ane of ym so oft as they failzie

11th JANUARY, 1563.

Anent Land Flesheores—Item it is statut and ordainit that na landwart flesheors or vthers bringand schiep to this Brugh at any tyme presume to sell or roup the samin schiep to any person to be transportit furth of this Brugh bot that the samin be slain And the Bukes Skines and Heads therof presentit to the publick mercat according to the actes of Parliament and actes maid within this Brugh of befor vnder the pain of confiscation of the schiep that sall be found to be sold and roupit uther-ways

Anent False Measures—Item it is statut and ordainit that the baillies and dean of gild take deligent tryall and Inquisition of all weights measures mettes and elvands within this brugh and the person being found to have any of the saids measures weight mettes or elvands wrong or false sall pay for the first fault by the distroying of the false measur wieght or mett to

Counsell and comittie be the Tennor heerof ratifies and approves the actes made of befor concerning the obedience of the ecclesiasticall magistrats and ther discipline in the order of Religion with this addition That gif any person be warnit to compier befor the assembly and dissobeyes the first tyme he sall be convict in the paines maid in the actes of befor And gif he be warnit the second tyme and dissobeyes the Bailie and officers sall take and apprehend him And put him in the Stipell Thereto remain In ward be the space of xxiiij houres for his saids disobedience And then not to be lettin furth of ward whill unto the tyme he find caution to compier befor the Assembly the next weddensday vnder the pain of ten lib qlk sall be taken up of the sowerty but favor and applyit to the reparation of the kirk and kirk zeard gif he enters not the said pson wardit and notwithstanding give the Baillics and officers at any tym thereafter may apprehend the dissobedient person within this Brugh that they take and put him in ward in the Stipell thair to Remaine ay & whill he obey the order of Discipline

Anent Land Fleshors—Item because it is notably knownen that diverse persones in the country and to landwart that thiflescously steales scheap kyn and oxes And bringes the bukes thair of to sell in this mercat and for covering and collering of ther thift leave behind them at home the skines hydes and heades therof so that the marks of the same cannot be knownen that the awners tharof may be restorit to ther own And als because uthers of the saids landwart fleshoors in manifest defraud of the priviledges of this brugh grantit tharto be our Soverainges most noble prediccursors Common wiell tharof they beand vnfriemen pakes piles and gatheres skines and Hydes in great quantitie and makes merchandize selles and Trafectes tharwith to vnfriemen expres agains the Act of Parliament common wiell libertie and estate of Merchandis that beares Charges payes Stontes and taxationes and vthers charges to the Authoritie for ther freedome and liberties cause Heerfor it is Statut and ordainit that na landwart fleshor nor vther psones bringing flesh to sell in this mercat presume fra this day furth to bring any bukes of schep kyn or oxen to be sold in this mercat wtout the same Bukes have with them and Ilk ane of them the skin hide and head presentit also in the mercat And that they sell the same to friemen of This Brugh and to no vther conforme to the Libertie tharof and actes of Parliament vnder the paine of confiscatione and escheating of all flesh to be brought be them to this mercat vtherwayes wanting the saids skines hydes and beades

Anent Hukstares—Item it is statut and ordainit that na hukstare wtin this brugh by hereafter in the mercat to top

again any foules egges mussiles or cockills vnder the pain of escheating of the same and dealling thair of to the poor

Anent ym yt speaks against the comon wiell—Item it is statut and ordainit that gif any person speakes or procures agains the common actiones of this Brugh And therafter it be foundin that he hes other persewit defendit and procurit unjustly that the person whaes foundin sall Tine his freedome within this Brugh and be dischargit of his procurations In this Judgment for ever

Anent oys in side walls—Item it is statut and ordainit that na nighbour within ys Brugh presum to strick furth of his side wall or gavaill vpon his next nighboures close or house any Round oyse but in maner following That is to say that the saids oyse be only but in breid and lenth ane foot of measure And that the same oyse be Stainshont wt Iron and glassit And als that they be of the hight betwext the nedmost part of them And the ground lost or soll baith within lyned wtout the space of eight footes

Anent the Mercats—Item it is statut and ordainit conforme to the auld actes maid of befor that na baxter brouster nor maltman wtin this brugh com or present themselves or be seen in the bear mercat befor the tyme of xi houres before noon vnder the pain of xx ss to be uplifted of ilk ane of the saids psones failzeand and so oft as they failzie or hes apprehendit be the keepars of the mercat And also that no landwart man nor vthers presenting bear in the mercat presum to oppin ther seeks mouthes qhill xi houres be stricken vnder the pain of xx ss to be uplifted of them & ilk ane of ym so oft as they failzie

11th JANUARY, 1563.

Anent Land Flesheores—Item it is statut and ordainit that na landwart flesheors or vthers bringand schiep to this Brugh at any tyme presume to sell or roup the samin schep to any person to be transportit furth of this Brugh bot that the samin be slain And the Bukes Skines and Hends therof presentit to the publict mercat according to the actes of Parliament and actes maid within this Brugh of befor vnder the pain of confiscation of the schiep that sall be found to be sold and roupit utherways

Anent False Measures—Item it is statut and ordainit that the baillies and dean of guld take deligent tryall and Inquisition of all weights measures mettes and elvands within this brugh and the person being found to have any of the saids measures weight mettes or elvands wrong or false sall pay for the first fault by the destroying of the false measur weight or mett to

Counsell and comittie be the Tennor heerof ratifies and approves the actes made of befor concerning the obedience of the ecclesiastical magistrats and ther discipline in the order of Religion with this addition That gif any person be warnit to compier befor the assembly and dissobeyes the first tyme he sall be convict in the paines maid in the actes of befor And gif he be warnit the second tyme and dissobeyes the Bailie and officers sall take and apprehend him And put him in the Stipell Thereto remain In ward be the space of xxiiij houres for his saids disobedience And then not to be lettin furth of ward whill unto the tyme he find caution to compier befor the Assembly the next weddenaday vnder the pain of ten lib qlk sall be taken up of the sowerty but favor and applyit to the reparation of the kirk and kirk zeard gif he enters not the said pson wardit and notwithstanding give the Buillies and officers at any tym thereafter may apprehend the dissobedient person within this Brugh that they take and put him in ward in the Stipell thair to Remaine ay & whill he obey the order of Discipline

Anent Land Fleshors—Item because it is notably known that diverse persones in the country and to landwart that thisteously steales schep kyn and oxes And bringes the bukes thair of to sell in this mercat and for covering and collering of ther thift leaves behind them at home the skines hydes and heades therof so that the marks of the same cannot be known that the awners tharof may be restorit to ther own And als because uthers of the saids landwart flesheors in manifest defraud of the privilegedges of this brugh grantit tharto be our Sovereignes most noble predecessors Common wiell tharof they beand vnfriemen pakes piles and gatheres skines and Hydes in great quantitie and makes merchandize selles and Trafectes tharwith to vnfriemen expres agains the Act of Parliament common wiell libertie and estate of Merchandis that beares Charges payes Stentes and taxationes and vthers charges to the Authoritie for ther freedome and liberties cause Heerfor it is Statut and ordainit that na landwart fleshor nor vther psones bringing flesh to sell in this mercat presume fra this day furth to bring any bukes of schep kyn or oxen to be sold in this mercat wtout the same Bukes have with them and Ilk one of them the skin hide and head presentit also in the mercat And that they sell the same to friemen of This Brugh and to no vther conforme to the Libertie tharof and actes of Parliament vnder the paine of confiscatione and escheating of all flesh to be brought be them to this mercat vtherwayes wanting the saids skines hydes and heades

Anent Hukstares—Item it is statut and ordainit that na hukstare wtin this brugh by hearaster in the mercat to top

again any foules eggis mussiles or cockills vnder the pain of escheating of the same and dealling thair of to the poor

Anent ym yt speaks against the comon wiell—Item it is statut and ordainit that gife any person speakes or procurois aguinis the common actiones of this Brugh And therafter it be foundin that he hes other persewit defendit and procurit unjustly that the person whaes foundin sall fine his freedome within this Brugh and be dischargit of his procuratioun In this Judgment for ever

Anent oys in side walls—Item it is statut and ordainit that na nighbour within ys Brugh presum to strick furth of his side wall or gavaill vpon his next nighboures close or house any Round oyse but in maner following That is to say that the saids oyse be only but in breid and lenth ane foot of measure And that the same oyse be Stainshont wt Iron and glassit And als that they be of the hight betwext the nedmost part of them And the ground lost or soll baith within lyned wtout the space of eight footes

Anent the Mercats—Item it is statut and ordainit conforme to the auld actis maid of befor that na baxter brouster nor maltman wtin this brugh com or present themselves or be seen in the bear mercat befor the tyme of xi houres before noon vnder the pain of xx ss to be uplifted of ilk ane of the saids psones failzeand and so oft as they failzie or bes apprehendit be the keepers of the mercat And also that no landwart man nor vthers presenting bear in the mercat presum to oppin ther seeks mouthes qhill xi houres be stricken vnder the pain of xx ss to be uplifted of them & ilk ane of ym so oft as they failzie

11TH JANUARY, 1563.

Anent Land Flesheores—Item it is statut and ordainit that na landwart flesheors or vthers bringand schiep to this Brugh at any tyme presume to sell or roup the samin schiep to any person to be transportit furth of this Brugh bot that the samin be slain And the Bukes Skines and Heads therof presentit to the publick mercat according to the actes of Parliament and actes maid within this Brugh of befor vnder the pain of confiscation of the schiep that sall be found to be sold and roupit utherways

Anent False Measures—Item it is statut and ordainit that the baillies and dean of gild take diligent tryall and Inquisition of all weights measures mettes and elvands within this brugh and the person being found to have any of the saids measures weight mettes or elvands wrong or false sall pay for the first fault by the distroying of the false measur wieght or mett to

Counsell and comittie be the Tennor heerof ratifies and approves the actes made of befor concerning the obedience of the ecclesiasticall magistrats and ther discipline in the order of Religion with this addition That gif any person be warnit to compier befor the assembly and dissobeyes the first tyme he sall be convict in the paines maid in the actes of befor And gif he be warnit the second tyme and dissobeyes the Baillie and officers sall take and apprehend him And put him in the Stipell Thereto remain In ward be the space of xxiiij houres for his saids disobedience And then not to be lettin furth of ward whill unto the tyme he find caution to compier befor the Assembly the next weddeneday vnder the pain of ten lib qlk sall be taken up of the sowerty but favor and applyit to the reparation of the kirk and kirk zeard gif he enters not the said pson wardit and notwithstanding give the Baillies and officers at any tym thereafter may apprehend the dissobedient person within this Brugh that they take and put him in ward in the Stipell thair to Remaine ay & whill he obey the order of Discipline

Anent Land Fleshors—Item because it is notably known that diverse persones in the country and to landwart that thisteously steales scheap kyn and oxes And brings the bukes thair of to sell in this mercat and for covering and collering of ther thift leaves behind them at home the skins hydes and heades therof so that the marks of the same cannot be known that the awners tharof may be restorit to ther own And als because uthers of the saids landwart flesheors in manifest defraud of the priviledges of this brugh grantit tharto be our Soverainges most noble prediceors Common wiell tharof they beand vnfriemen pakes piles and gatheres skins and Hydes in great quantitie and makes merchandize selles and Trafectes tharwith to vnfriemen expres agains the Act of Parliament common wiell libertie and estate of Merchandis that beares Charges payes Stentes and taxationes and vthers charges to the Authoritie for ther freedome and liberties cause Heerfor it is Statut and ordainit that na landwart fleshor nor vther psones bringing flesh to sell in this mercat presume fra this day furth to bring any bukes of schep kyn or oxen to be sold in this mercat wtout the same Bukes have with them and Ilk one of them the skin hide and head presentit also in the mercat And that they sell the same to friemen of This Brugh and to no vther conforme to the Libertie tharof and actes of Parliament vnder the paine of confiscatione and escheating of all flesh to be brought be them to this mercat vtherwayes wanting the saids skins hydes and heades

Anent Hukstares—Item it is statut and ordainit that na hukstare wtin this brugh by hearafter in the mercat to top

again any soules eggis musciles or cockills vnder the pain of escheating of the same and dealling thair of to the poor

Anent ym yt speaks against the comon wiell—Item it is statut and ordainit that gif any person speakes or procures agains the common actionis of this Brugh And therafter it be foundin that he hes other persewit defendit and procurit unjustly that the person whaes foundin sall Time his freedome within this Brugh and be dischargit of his procuratioun In this Judgment for ever

Anent oys in side walls—Item it is statut and ordainit that na nighbour within ys Brugh presum to strick furth of his side wall or gavaill vpon his next nighboures close or house any Round oys but in maner following That is to say that the saids oys be only but in breid and lenth ane foot of measure And that the same oys be Stainshont wt Iron and glassit And als that they be of the hight betwext the nedmost part of them And the ground lost or sell baith within lyned wtout the space of eight footes

Anent the Mercats—Item it is statut and ordainit conforme to the auld actis maid of befor that na baxter brouster nor maltman wtin this brugh com or present themselves or be seen in the bear mercat befor the tyme of xi houres before noon vnder the pain of xx s to be uplifted of ilk ane of the saids psones failze and and so oft as they failzie or bes apprehendit be the keepers of the mercat And also that no landwart man nor vthers presenting bear in the mercat presum to oppin ther seeks mouthes quill xi houres be stricken vnder the pain of xx s to be uplifted of them & ilk ane of ym so oft as they failzie

11th JANUARY, 1563.

Anent Land Fletheores—Item it is statut and ordainit that na landwart fletheors or vthers bringand schiep to this Brugh at any tyme presume to sell or roup the samin schep to any person to be transportit furth of this Brugh bot that the samin be slain And the Bukes Skines and Heads therof presentit to the publick mercat according to the actis of Parliament and actis maid within this Brugh of befor vnder the pain of confiscation of the schiep that sall be found to be sold and roupit utherwayes

Anent False Measures—Item it is statut and ordainit that the baillies and dean or gild take deligent tryall and Inquisition of all wrights measures mettes and elvands within this brugh and the person being found to have any of the saids measures weight mettes or elvands wrong or false sall pay for the first fault by the distroying of the false measur wieght or mett to

the common workes xv ss for the next fault tinsall of ther freldome and for the Third fault banishing this brugh

Anent Vnlawes—Also it is statut and ordainit that gife any person wtin ys brugh he poyndit for vnlaw that he comand outread the sam poid be payment of the vnlaw wtin the space of xv dayes next after his poynding wt certification and he felzie his poynd sall be dispoint vpon and apprysit and na mer answer to be maid to him thair of in tyme coming

6TH OCTOBER, 1564

Anent Swearing—Item it is statut and ordainit whosomever beis apprehendit banning execrating swering or blaspheming the name of God oppenly sall be tan incontinent & put an hour in the choks

Anent Proces—Item it is statut and ordainit that give any pson Inhabitant of this brugh be warnit personally be ane officer at the Instance of his ptie gife he compier not at the day to the quhilk he is warnit the warning being provin warnit be the officer The baillies sall proceed to probation bot gife he be not apprehendit personallie The Baillies sall direct an act wt certification vpon them And also that ilk person makand ane bill sall have the copy yrof Ready to be deliverit to his party vpon his pties expenses at the sight and discretion of the Judges sittand for the Tyme

Anent apyring of Flesh—Item it is statut and ordainit that the deacon of the flesheors craits prest and to com sall appoynt two masters of yr craft vpon ilk mercat day who sall be sworn to appryse all skaithes of all flesh in the land mercat And they to have for ther laboures of ilk piece of cattell or oxin ane penny and of ilk vi schiep ane penny and this vnder the paine of viij ss so oft a they failzie to be poyndit of the said deacon and the deacon to poynd the faultier and disobedient of his craft for his relieffe

Anent Vnlawes—Item it is statut and ordainit that the baillies pres and to com sall dispence with remit nor forgive na part of any vnlawes to be vptakin of any person brakers and contraveners of the statuts of this brugh And In special they dispence not wt the vnlaw to be Takin of the breakars of The statuts maid for keeping of the order of bread and Aill

Anent coming to ye Toolbuith—Item it is statut and ordainit that the Provest Bailles and clerk be every Juditiall day in the Toolbuith for doeing of Justice befor the hour of xi aforenoon vnder the paine of vi d to be uplifted of the breakers of ys act so oft as they failzie to be distributit to the poor

4TH DE CEMBER, 1563.

Chaplainry effects—The whilk day the baillies and counsell in and respect to ther common wiell now neglectit And in small anent the chaipianries comon of the quoir belonging to the Township in patronage hes now electit and chosen James Frester John Fotheringhame Baillies Robert Kid and Alexr Kernegy to vsey and resase and Inventor the haill evidents and annuall rents few mailles and others profits and dewties pertainning to the saids chaipianries And to cause the said be regard & put in the cumptis kint and moreover to sie that the honest ship be keppit in possession therof and poynding to pas therupon but respect of any persones And to caus the collectors ordainit be the Township be answer of yr duety promist to ym be the Township

4TH OCTOBER, 1566.

Anent the houf Dykes—Also it is statut and ordainit that na person pretend to clym the dykes of the buriall place In tyme coming vnder the pain of ano vnlaw to wit viij ss To be uptaken of any person so oft as they failzie

18TH JANUARY, 1567.

The Renunciation of The Dewchard Benefice—The whilk day The Bailles and Counsell being convent wtin the counsall house ordaines the Collector of the Queens donationum pres^t and to be for the tyme To content and pay To Thomas Deuchar senely Induring his lifytyme The soume of fourtie poundes good and vntal moe of Scotland At four equall Termes in the year And this because the sd Thomas hes renauncit And gifen over to the Township And to the said collector all his benefittes ann^o rents profits mailles emoluments & dewties therof as weell That qik apertinit to the choristars As of his owin pertinents Benefice and Chapleuries

Anent the Shoar and Bulwarkes—Item it is pres^t considerit be the saids Provest Bailles Cunsall and deacones of crafts & comitie of this Brugh hes found that the bewin Shoar and Bulwark of this Brugh Quilks are the princ^l pairties of the policy and common wiell of this brugh are greatly decayit ruined And able to perish in short Tyme Throw the quilk trafect and exchang of this Brugh be Sea is able to be vterly lossed Therfor and for support of the saids places and policie It is statut and ordainit that ilk Time of friemens guiltes arryvand at this port Quilkes payes no small custome whither they be merchand craftesmen skippers or mariners Sail pay to the reparatiene of the said Harin Bulwark Shoar and pier four.d. And all vther goods conforme to the Tun To pay the said four.d. And siclike

that all awners of shipes freemen of this Brugh That payes not the saids small coustomes Sall pay for the uphold forsaid four d. of every Tun fra hand in the sd shippes And that two Tunes sall only pay four.d. And the Tune of mill And vther guides and geir wtout exception to pay the sd four.d. And this pres dewty to be Takin up for the space of Twa zears allennarly

Anent havin silver and anchorage wplain to uphold the Shoar & Bulwark—Item it is statut and ordainit for the wielfare reparation of the saids Shoar and Bulwarks That the anchorage hevin silver customes and dewties Takin of all strangers and friemen of vther burrowes livering loadning & aryvint at this port Be only applyit takin up and warit vpon the said Shoar havin and Bulwark and never heerafter roupit to any vther use

Anent Shorting of Proces—Item it is statut and ordainit for administration of Justice and shortning of proces That gif any person gitting other his lybell or exceptiones to Probatione So that he produce all his witnesses And renunce further probation That the same day of his renunciatiōne The Bailies receavers of the sds witnesses sall pas efternoone with Ther Clerk in the Toolbuith And recive the depositiones wtout further delay

Mensuoren Fremmen—Item it is statut and ordainit that gif any frieman of this Brugh caries with him vnder colour of his own or transportes fra this Brugh any geir pertaining to vnfriemen that the offender tyne his freedom for ever within this Brugh And that it sall not be lesun to him to Redeem his freedom because he is therby Inuvit and als the common customes therof greitantly defraudit

Anent Hukstarres—Item it is statut and ordainit that the act made anent Hukstarres be put to execution in all poynts with this addition that nane of the said hukstarres be found hereafter to buy sell within this Brugh any Butter chies fish in great sell foules or egges vnder the pain of escheating of the samine and banishing them this Brugh

Item it is statut and ordainit that ilk baillie of this brugh have ane autentick copie of the buik of the common Statutes for ther Informations and that they should pund na mo-rent in executing of ther offices

Collector of the Queens Donation—The whilk day the Provest Baillies counsell and comontie of the Brugh of Dundie being convenit in the Toun counsell hous and toolbuith therof hes elected and chosen David Ramsay ther brother being ane of the elders of this congregation and als ane of the Counsell of this Brugh to be collector of the Queens Majesties donationum votit for the Ministrie and poor of this Brugh viz of all lands zeards crofts places aikers few mailles and ann^e rents qik pertinet of

befor to the friers gray and blackfriers gray sisters chaplans and chursters of the said burgh And ther said collector to Interz the samine to the vse forsaid and make compt therof for the space of one year next efter following

Queens Donationum—Item it is statut and ordainit that David Ramsay be Collector of the Queens Maj donationum for uphald of the ministrie of this Burgh be obeyit of all and sun lre few mailles ann^o rents formes emoluments and vthers dewties qlk pertinit of befor to the friers and black gray sisters chorists and chaplans of the Burgh and that na person resist or disobey the said David in his office forsd vnder the pain of Tunsell of the freedom wtin this Burgh

Fieing of servandes—Mairover it is statut and ordainit that for evading of greit anger and trouble that Judges susteins at ilk term of martinase & whitsunday be servandes that makes double promises in ther fieing be divers persones ther masters wherupon not only followes the braking of promise but also perjurie and menswearing Therfor it is statut and ordainit that gif any servand be found making double promise heerafter that the halt years he sall be payit to the person vinting service And also the person maker double promises sall be put in cookstole and remain twa dayes of the first fault And if they be apprehendit falszieing in that fault thereafter sall be banished this Burgh for ever

Anent Inhibition to Bigging—Item it is statut and ordainit that what nighbour of this Burgh desires Inhibitione of one Bailie to be put to his nighbours wark and biging that he lay in pledg in the said Bailies hands or ever the Inhibition be grantit for the ssume of xx ss of vnlaw to be vplitted of him in cause he be found in the wrang and Incase the person whom upon be complenes bes found in the wrang the Baillies and Counsell coming vpon the ground sall poynd for xx ss or ever they pass of the said ground

Poorers Box—Item is statut and ordainit that all vnlawes of any wrang done be any maner of person within this Burgh that twa ss of the said vnlaw be disponit to the poor and that every day in Judgment the poors box be presentit for collecting yrof & that the Hospitall most have the key of the samine box and the person offendand depart not out of the Toolbuith qll he pay the said vnlaw

Anent Blood & Troublance—Item it is statut and ordainit that who ever commits bluid or troublance within This Burgh that the Bailles tryers of the said Blood and Troublance within This Burgh sall cause ward the person ay and qll he pay the paines continet in the actes of the Town

Rouping of decretit geir—Item it is statut and ordainit the

officers poynd of any debt decrettit Incontinent efter the decreet-ing and als that they make no longer roupin of geir nor all to be comprehended in aught dayes viz veddensday saturday and the next veddensday and gife the officer make any longer delay to tyn ther offices

Anent Disobeyars—Item it is statut and ordainit that whosoever bees found committand any deforcement or disobedience within this Brugh to the Majestrates that ther names sall incontinent be put out of the Locked Buik and never to bruik any priviledge nor freedome within this Brugh in Tymes coming

Anent Pluckit Geese—Item it is statut & ordainit that qt pson bringing any geise to this mercat pluckit or vinting the heads or feet vnder the paine of escheating of the samin and dealing the samine to the poor and this for evading the stolth of the geese maid in the Country

26TH FEBRUARY, 1567.

Revealars of the Counsell—Item it is statut and ordainit that gif any person or psones of the Counsell of this Brugh sall reveall or oppin ye secrets or communicacions qlk he heares in the Counsell to any maner of person that the person reviler sall never bruik sielike wtin this Brugh in tyme coming and they to be dischargit of furdur place in the Counsell as ane mensworn persone

Anent not asistares of the Majestrates—Item it is statut and ordainit that gife it chaunce the majestrates or officers of This Brugh qtsomever to be contemnit troublat or disobeyit be any maner of person that incontinent all the nighboures of this Brugh that sall happin to have knowledge therof Rise and asist the majestrates or officers and what nighbour absents himselfe and takes not pairt as said is sall tyn his freedome and esteemed as ane unfaithfull nighbour in tymes coming

21ST FEBRUARY, 1568.

Anent Cadgers—Item it is statut and ordainit in respect of the great fraud and falsit vsit be the cadgeares and vthers bringers of dry fishes to this Brugh knit in dozens the great fishes being without and wtin rottin and small codlings & leying and als in regrattin and roupin of the said fishes to the great hurt and defraud of the nighboures of this Brugh and the Kinges leages resortand therto Therfor that no Cadgear nor vther bringers of dry fishes to this Brugh pretend to bind up the sam or sell them bund to any person but louse and oppin that they may be seen and considerit be the buyars vnder the pain

of confiscation of the sam and also that na cadgeares nor vthers persons keep any dry or great fisches in any Buithes or houses within this Brugh bot to present them to the mercat ther to remaine continuallie qll they be sold vnder the paine of confiscation of the samin and that na cadgeares nor vther persones Toppers of the fisch pretend to buy or sell any fisches in this mercat but only them that they buy at the fisch boutes and in Havins and placis wher they are slain and thene Incontinent thereafter to present ym to the merkat and ther remain and be sold under the pains forsd

Ancient Disputers agt ye true Religion—Item it is statut and ordainit that forsamikle as some vaine curious Ingcyne vses to have argument and disput agains the good Trew religion and discipline of the Church vniuersally wthin this Realme wherby God and his religion and word is dishonoured and blasphemit and Papastrie with the detestable superstitions yrof defendit expres agains the act of Parliament Incurrand yrby the pains continit therintill Wherfor it is statut and ordainit that na person of what estate or degree that ever he be of presume within this Brugh to make or hold the said arguments or opinions vnder the paines continit in the saids actes of Parliament and that the Master or awner of the Houses wher the said disputatiounes ar maid or the person that sall hear the samine said com incontinent to the Baillics and gife up ther names and ther opinions to the effect that they may be delet and punishit conform to the saids actes of parliament and gife the said awner of the houses or hearer of the saids arguments reveall not the samine as said is they sall tyn ther freedome within this Brugh for ever

Ancient Hukstares—Item it is statut and ordainit that no Hukstares wthin ys brugh buy butter or chies in great to top again vpon nythor or merkat day nor vther dayes befor xij houres that the Toun be stakit vnder the pain of dealling the geir qll they buy and to pay v merkes to the common wark vnforgiven & schik that they buy no egges foules fisches or wheat salt befor the hour of xij and that nane of them top great salt smiddy coalles osmond Iron corn or straw nor vther merchandice but allennarly sic thinges as pertaines Hukstares and nane of them to get at the mercat cross nor on the hie gaitt but at ther doores windowes or close heads wher they dwel vnder the said pains

Ancient Merch Cramers or Chapman—Item it is statut and ordainit that na merchant cramer nor chapman stand vpon the gait except vpon the mercat day allennarly and that with geir clappat within this realme vnder the paine of viij ss ilk tyme that they be found standing vpon the gait

Anent topperes of Butter and chies—Item it is statut and ordainit that na merchant top meat butter nor chies in ther buithes nor buy meat butter in great bot the bringars of the said butter stand at ane place assignit to him and sell oppinly for the space of six dayes to all nytbours and thereafter who yt buyes the samin in great to sell it of the samin price pound or two pound as effieres to the buyars vnder the pain of x ss and it to be weyit only at the veyhouse

Anent Flesheores—Item it is statut and ordainit that na flesheer wtin this Brugh nor ther servands attempt to buy flesh to brak and top vpon nytbours vnder the pain of dealling of ther flesh found wtin ther buithes together with the vnlaw of v merkes to our common wark vnforgevin also that na flesheer to Brugh nor land bring blawin flesh to this mercat nor collipit or cuted vpon vnder the shulders and that the head of the muttons be brought with the schepes buik and every buik have the nears wt the creesh fra the feast of Pasch till michalmase and na flesheer bring carion flesh dead in pot or mire nor in any sickness vnder the pain of confiscation of the said faultie flesh together with xx ss to reparation of the common warkes vnforgevin and that all land fleshors be put at 9 houres at once to the mercat and that na schiep be sticked down in the shoulders

Anent Candle—Item it is statut and ordainit that yr be na mor price takin betwixt the stone of Candell and the stone of Tullow but twa ss conforme to the actes maid therupon of befor and vnder the paines continit therein

Anent Coupars of Schiep or Cattle—Item it is statut and ordainit that na person Inhabitant of this Brugh presum to buy any schiep or cattell coming to the mercat of this Brugh to be coupit and sold again be them to the nytboures therof but to let and suffer the awners of the sd schiep and cattell slay the sam and present them to the mercat to be sold to the Kinges leages vnder the pain of confiscatione of the flesh that sall be found in the possessions of them yt contraveens this and dealling therof to the poor

False Measures—Item it is statit and ordainit that ye actis made of befor annent any persones whilk vses fals measures or wechtis within yis brugh be published and put till execution wt yis addition yat if any freman be fund hewand fals measures or wechtis efter yis pres' day he to tyne his fredome for ewer of yis brugh and his measures and wechtis to be destroyed and broken and if any unfreman be conveccted in ye said falt yat ye saids wechtis and measures be broken and destroyed and yair selfis banished yis brugh for ewer

Against Coupars—Item yat ye act made annent foirstallers

regulators and cowperis of skinnis hydys and all uther stapill goods be published and put till execution in all points

Ancient Skinnies and Hydys—It is statut and ordainit for avoiding of ye greute fraud and false^{ad} daylie vsed be ye flescheors both to brugh and land yat bringis yaire skinnies and hydys of ye flesch skaine be than pulled cuted and tarleddered in siek fraudtull maner yat not only obtaines our merchandis great skaith yrby and infamie in uther countries but alsua diuerse schep stollen can not be tryed be yaire markis when yai cum to market Therfor it is statut and ordainit yat na flescher pretend to bring any flesch to yis market wtout he bring ye skino and hyd yrwt and yat ye skinne have ye lugges vpon ye same and beand of na parts pulled and ye hyd untarleddered under ye paine of ye escheiting of ye said goods

6TH FEBRUARY, 1578.

Receiuing of Burgess Sons in ye Locked Buik—The whilk day ye provest baillies counsell and deane of gild of ye brugh of Dundie hes statut and ordained yat fra yis day furth no brothergildsone be reseawed within ye locket buikvnto yetyme he has past twentie one year of age compleit Als yat na extrander burges sone sall be reseawed in ye locket buik or buik of ye libertie of gildrie conforme to ye burrow lawes maid yrypon Contained in ye majastie and authorised be or sovaine Lords most noble progenitors And yis because ye burges sone being minor cannot understand his own oath and also ye reseawing of ane extrander burges sone is against ye libertie of brugh

14TH SEPTEMBER, 1579.

Anent them yt refuses ther offices qlk they ar chargit to accept—The whilk day the Provost Baillies Counsell & community of this Brugh with on voic and consent hes statut & ordainit that when ever any person Inhabitant within this Brugh be comon suffrage & vote is electit be Provost Baillies Counsell Dean of Gild Thesaurer Kirkmaster Hospitallmaster Pierm^r or Comiss^ronar for this Brugh that the person electit & chosen sall except the office vpon him and vse the sam faithfully according to his knowledge and conscience and recive his oath for that effect And whatsoever person he be that refuses or deferrs to accept and vse his said office efter he be chargit thereto sall Incontinent thereafter be ither wardit or poyndit whill he pay ten lib to the common warkes of this Brugh and notwithstanding sall not be dischargit of the said office but sall be compellit to accept and vse the samme be our Sovereinge Lords let^m or wardit whill he accept the samme as the Baillies and Counsell sall think expedient

4TH OCTOBER, 1580.

Anent maintaining of True Religion—Item in the first it is statut and ordainit be common consent that our mercifull God have his dew honnor and glorie wthin the bounds of this Brugh and Jurisdiction therof And that the trew religion Instantly teachit therintill be maintainit and discipline execut vpon all persones according to Gods holy word the actes of parliament and statuts of this Brugh maid of befor

Anent obeying the Dean of Gild—Item it is statut and ordainit that the hon^{ble} estait of the gildrie of this Brugh be keepit maintined and fortified In all lawes priviledges statuts constitutiones freedomes and liberties grantit be our soveraign Lord and his majst noble progenitors to the estate of the gildrie of this brugh And according to the lawes and actes of Parliament maid theranent and that all brether of the said gildrie reverence obey fortifie and assist ther Dean of Gild pres to be for the tyme in all his conventiones Judgments and ordinances according to the comissiones and power grantit to him as said is and that na man attempt to doe the contrare vnder the paines continit in the saids priviledges to be execut vpon the offenders but favors

Anent women flyters—Item it is statut and ordainit that gif it sall happen any mens wives or vther women that hes mony to pay to be hard opynly In shamefull flyting reprochling slandering cursing banning or making any horrible Inprationes or fearfull Blasphemies of the name of God Betwext them and any vther person that the offender haveand money to pay sall stand in ward whill they pay xi ss to the reparatioun of the common warkes of this Brugh And also sall pase to the mercat crose of this Brugh or to the place wher they offended their neighbour and upon ther knees ask them forgevines And the person that hes no money to pay sall be put in the cockstool be the space of three houres In the maist patent tyme of day and theratter satisfie the partie In maner forsaid

Anent ye obedience of ye haill assessars—It is statut and ordained yat ye Magistrats of yis brugh and assessors yairof both superior and inferior be reverenced obeyed and maintained in yair offices as becumes and yaire jurisdiction priviledge lawes judgments be only socht be ye inhabitants of yis brugh and yat yai pass nowayes to seek iustice in civill causes at no other Judges within ye realme of Scotland and whoever does in the contrairie sall pay for the first falt ten markis to be applyed to ye common warkes of this brugh and for ye secund falt under ye paine of tinsell of yair fredome and libertie within yis brugh for ewir

9TH JANUARY, 1581.

Ancient the disc'arg of Tickets—Item it is statut and ordainit That na Treserour of this Brugh pres^t or to be for the tyme sall have power to give Tickets to na maner of person for occupieing of the freedome and libertie of this Brugh but that all sic persones cum in pres^{ce} of the Baillies Dean of Gild and Threserour and gife ther oathes for trew obliences to the Kinges Maj. The Magistrats of this Brugh Common weill therof to the Dean of Gild of the sam and for observation of the lawes and provelidges of the Gildrie and vtherwayes conform to vs and vont and so obtaine ther names and insert in the lockit buik And pay therfor according to the constitution vtherwayes ther tickets sall serve for no purpose

Ancient libertie and fredom gevin gratis—Item it is statut and ordainit that whaever obtain his libertie and freedom of this Brugh gratis be request that his libertie sall indure na langer nor his own life and that his bairnes sall never be entered in the buik for his liberties cause bot as unfrie persones to buy ther libertie as vthers does according to the constitutione

Ancient matters questionable to be judged be the Prov^t and Baillies—Item it is statut and ordainit that the actes maid of befor ancient the fraughting of schipe in pres^{ce} of the Dean of Gild be put to execution with this addition that it be continit in ane charterpartie that all matters questionable falling out betwixt the merchand the master the awners and the mariners be only desaid and Judgit be the Provost and Baillies of this Brugh Remitteand all vthers Judgments and this conform to the actes of Parliament

Ancient lying of filth—Item it is statut and ordainit that na flesher nor ther servands or any uther person that buyes fra them the cuttells of beastes presum to lay any filth at the flesh stoles on the calsay or at the common burne or at ony pairt therof but that how soon the beast is slain the hail be conveyit away to the sea vnder the pain of ane schepes buik or awairt frut to be deallit to the poor

25 OCTOBER, 1581.

Ancient Blasphemy—Item it is statut and ordainit that na person within this Brugh take upon him to swear blasphemye or commonly to take the name of the Lord God in vain or lanne or execrat in tym comg and wha bees apprehendit braking this forsaid act that has mone to pay sall pay for the first fault two ss And they that has no money sall stand in the branks two hours And for the next falt they that hes money to pay sall pay xx ss And they that hes none sall stand sex houres in the branks And for the Third fault banishing this Brugh to bath And also that ye

offic^{rs} of this Brugh attend ilk mercat day vpon the flesh, fish, and victuall mercats for apprehending of the banners and swearers and sall put them in the Toolbuith incontinent And not suffer them to depart qll unto the tyme they pay the pain forsaide to be applyit in manner following viz the ane half Therof to the officer apprehendare and the uther half of the sam to the poor of ys Brugh and that all good nytbors of this Brugh have a box or buist hung above his board wt ane palm hung therat for correcting the banners and swearers in ther own domestick house

Anent ye cornes savin at the rode beneath ye gaitt—Item it is statut and ordainit That the cornesqlkes ar vrangously savin benith the gaitt at the rode and vther grounds properly pertaining to this brugh be trampit down and the sam keepit in lay for the weell of the common salmond fishings and for the ludges to the seik folkes in tyme of pest as they wer of befor past memorie

Anent visiting of ye comontie of this Brugh—Item it is statut and ordainit That the Provest, Bailles Counsell and Deacons of crafts every zear vpon the third day of maij pas threw this brugh and consider all comunties of the samin as weell wtin as without the ports therof And to consider gife any person hes broken the said comunties nor narrowit the gates wynds vennills passages or any vther prevelidges of the sam or appropriat any part therof to them or layed any middinges without the saids ports vpon the Touns comuntie That the saids Provest Baillies Counsell and Deacons of craft Incontinent take order with the fealls and offences done agains ye common wiell and or they depart of the ground to cast down repair and make remed therof

That no friemens standis on ye calsay—It is statut and ordainit yat no frieman of yis brugh merchand creamer or chapman pretend to stand with yaire geare and merchandise vpon ye hie calsay of yis brugh at ony tyme heirefter but at yr own doores or buithes and yat na chapman unfreman pretend to stand in ye hie hie gaitte to lay furth or sell any manner of merchand gear but sick he is maid and fyned within ye realme under ye paine containe l in ye said acts

Annent dwellers in hull and rotterraw—Item yat ye actis be put to execution maid annent all unfreman resortand to yis brugh, and in speciall of yem yat dwellis in ye hill and rotterraw who without all order handle with stapell gudes as yai were friemen in great defraud of ye friemen of yis brugh yat does yaire dewtie to ye king's majestie for yr fredome and yrior yat ye saids actis be put in execution but fauoris

Ye merchandis to be conveyed by a bell—It is statut yat for ye maintenance of ye honourable estate of ye gildrie yat a bell

belang in ane commodious place vpon ye tolbuith at the ringing of which for halt ane hour the merchandis and brother of gild with ye deane shall convene and who ewer absents himself or remaine not while ye deane of gild depart shall be fined viij ss

Ancient frachting of schippis—Item additional yat it be contained in ye charter partie yat all matters questionable falling out betwix ye merchand and Mr ye owner and ye mariner be only decyded and judged be ye provest and baillies of yis brugh remuand all other judgments and yis conforme to ye act of parliament.

Drinking of wine—Item additional yat ye Mr and whole equippage sall be holden to giue yaire oathes in pres^{ce} of ye provest and baillies of yis brugh when it sall please ye merchandis to require the sam to wit gif yai or any of yem hes drawn or knowes ye drawing of any of ye saids wines with certification and yai faillie ye samen sall be holden precontest and ye Mr sall be decrured to pay ye skaithe conforme to ye old acts

Wearing of plaides—It is statut and ordainit yat na honest merchand mannes wyff within yis brugh nather in kirk market nor on ye hie gaite of yis brugh pretend to weare plaidis efter yis houre and who beis apprehendit yrwith yair plaides sall be taken fra yem and dispoind to ye use of ye poor of yis brugh

1st OCTOBER, 1582.

Ancient Back Dykes—Item it is statut and ordainit with common consent That all bake dykes of this Brugh be biggit up and requirit sufficiently wher the sam is decayit or broken down and that the back zeits of every tenement be maid sufficient with locks bands and vthers necessaris within aught dayes next after this hourand the saids zeats be closit every nycht And that under the pain of nin lib of every nythour aware of the saids dykes and zeats to be uplifted so oft as they be found unsufficient or standing opin in the nycht And also gife it beis found that any person climes over the saids dykes they sall be put in ward ay and whill they pay viij ss to be applyit to the kirk work.

Ancient out Burgesses—Item it is statut and ordainit That all our Burgesses that pretends to be tritmen of this Brugh And insert in the lockit buik come and make residence Inhabit and dwell held fire and flot watch and waird and pay taxaciones with the remnant nythoures of this Brugh According to the privileidge and lawes of burrowes within xl dayes next etter this date certifying them that failzie that at the end of the saids xl dayes Ther names sall be put out of the lockit buik and they to tyn their freedome simplic'

Anent Deacon of the Coalmen—Item it is statut and ordainit That the deacon of the coalmen or small custumare of this Brugh make ane Buik and couter yrin the number of all coal-boates arrayving to this Brugh the names of Ther masters and the quantity of yr boates vnder the pain of Tynsall of the said deacons office

Anent Bairns pturbers in Kirkyard and breakers of the glasin vindowes of ye Kirk—Item it is statut and ordainit That the actes maid anent the bairns that plays crys and perturbs in the Kirk zeard and brakers of the glasin windowes therof be put to execution with this addition that what child heerafter bees found braking the sd act thair parents sall be compellit to mend the skaith that ther children commits and also sall pay viij ss of vnlaw for ilk time that yr saids children be apprehendit in the said church zeard

Anent plies at ye Bar—Item it is statut and ordainit that na pson presume to Injurie Blasphem or calumniat his pairty Judicially at the bar And wha sall be found to do in the contrare sall pay to the kirk wark five lib by the satisfaction to the partie

Anent Victuall—Item it is statut and ordainit for avoyding of the gred defraud vsit be the bringers of victuall to this mercat havand good and sufficient victuall in the mouthes of ther secks and worse in ye middes and bottom That na person pretend to do the like in tyme coming vnder the pain of escheating of the sd victuall

Anent requesters for ofendars convictit in Troublance—Item it is statut and ordainit That na person of the Counsell of this brugh take vpon hand to request for any offendare that is convict in vrang Troublance or bluid within this Brugh beand wardit therfor And that vnder the paine of five lib to be vpliftit of his readiest goods that requests And that the pain of geving of ane cuffe or drawing of ane qhinger be in all tyme coming the vnlaw of five lib to be applyit to the kirk warks And that the vnlaw of all bloodwiers be ten lib to be vplifted of all and sundrie persones airt or pairt yrof conform to the lawes of the realme.

Anent vsfremen not to be on the Counsell—Item it is statut and ordainit That na person be admitted to be vpon the Counsell of this brugh nor beare office within the Toun in tyme coming but he yat is burges and brother of gild of the said Brugh And agrees and subscryues with the order of the gildrie and specially those psones who are not under deaconrie.

Anent officers to execute yr actes—Item it is statut and ordainit that the officers of this Brugh put all actes gevin to them to execution within aught dayes efter the receipt therof And gif

they cannot get execution That they com Incontinent to the baillie of ther quarter and show the cause that remedie may be provided therfor vnder the pain of Tinsall of the saids officers office.

Anent plies & ye procurators at ye Bar—Item it is statut and ordainit That na person resortand to the toolbaith of this Brugh pretend to enter wthin the inner bar therof but only the Provost Baillies Counsell and the Clerk And that the procurators stand at the bake of the Inner bar and plaid ther actiones reverently as becomes And that na ptie, persewar or defender pretend to com within the vter bar whill they be callit be order and remove Incontinent after the calling of ther actiones without the said vter bar vnder the pain that the perseware action sall not be callit for xiiij dayes thereafter And that the defender sall pay viij ss for his contemptioun & to remain in ward ay and whill he pay the sam

Anent taking away of the Materials of the comon works—Item it is statut and ordainit That whasoever sall be tryit to take away any maner of stans lyme tymmer clay or any vther materialls qtsomever appertaining to the kirk work or common workes of this Brugh qtsomever that the person doeare therof sall be accusit as art and pairt of thift and punishit therfor according to the lawes And the bearer therof sall be scourgit throw the Town his lug nailed to the Tron and banishet this brugh for ever And what person that ever makes trew advertisement to the Bailles or Kirkmaster of any persones bearers or resettlers of the said thift sall have for his laboures xl ss And the psone that knowes the sam and conceals and makes na advertisement thairof sall be reput and haldin as art and pairt of ye said thift

Anent mistares of the Bailles and officers—Item it is statut and ordainit That when ever any Baillie or officer lies any Trouble or contradictione in vsing of their offices and puting of Ther actes to executiones That Incontinent all nytbours of this Brugh That is neerby the sds Bailles and officers incontinent concurre and assist with them in vsing and exercising of the saids offices against all persones disobedient without exception other of friendship or favour vnder the pain That the freemen sall lose his liberte and freidome within This Brugh And the unfreemen to be banishit this Brugh for ever.

Anent buying of wool in mark houses—The whilk day ye baillies and committie of yis brugh takand consideration yat ye common welth of yis brugh is heavlie hurt and yem sellis greatlie demandid throw buying of wool in mark houses and quait lots within yis brugh fra ye owners yrof for remeid of ye whilk it is statut and ordainit that no nichtbour or freeman within yis

brugh buy any manner of wool vpon any day in ye weik except wednesday and setterday and then publichtlie and oppenlie in ye market gait and in na mark houses nor lofts vnder ye paine of xx ss to be vplitted and taken of ilk persone so oft as he beis fund contraveining yis act but favors and yat na unfrieman owner of ye said wool yat vses to have ye samen in lofts and uther mark houses pretend to oppen yaire doores wherein ye said wool remains but vpon ye said two market dayes and thus to ye effect yat it may be brocht furth oppenlie in ye market place and gait of yis brugh to be sold to ye neighbouris of ye samen and gif yaire remains any of yaire wool unsold yat yai transport ye samen againe to yaire lofts and houses while ye nixt market day and yan to sell it and na uther wayes priuatlie as said is under ye paine of confiscatione and escheiting of ye said wool and putting yair persone in ward so oft as yai sall be fund contraveining so said act

10th JANUARY, 1590

Guild Brethern must be respectable—Qhilk day the Baillics and Counsall being convenit in ye Counsall Hous in respect of ye monyfold abussis and slanderis laitie and daylie kything be ye trequent and unadvyeied ressavng of all persones but respect of yair qualities in ye number of ye friemen and brother of Gild of yis brugh aganes ye tennour of ye auld actis maid in ye contrair hes with advyiss of ye Dekynis of Craftis present concludit that na person sall be ressavt frieman or brother of Gild after yis houre except he be worthie and of sufficient qualities meit to be of yat number and lykwayis that he pay ye soume of twentie lib to the thecasowier of yis brugh without ony diminution gif he be brother of Gild and ye soume of ten lib gif he be simple burgis

30th NOVEMBER, 1591.

Councillors to respect the Magistrates—It is ordainit that na persoun heirefter sall presume to speak in Counsall without he first receave licence of ye Provost and Baillics to yat effect That materis in Counsall be ciuile and orderlie intreated as effeiris

Statuta subsequencia Lata et publicata In Burgi de Dundee
Sexto Octobris Anno 1594

Agt. such as make Saill on Sunday—Item it is statut and ordainit that the hadl actes maid anent the profaining of the Sabbath day be holding and keeping mercats of flesh and nsh and vthers vivens therupon and carieng of laids to or fra this Brugh And anent the resorting to the kirk on the Sabbath day and vther ordinar dayes apointed for preaching be put to execution

against the contraveeners therof wt this Addition that na persn merch^t or mariner pretend to sail or take voadge vpon the Sabbath day hereafter vnder the pain of ten lib to be uplifted of every person contraveener hierof And further that the day of publict exercise be keepit be all Inhabitants of ys brugh as precise as the ordinar dayes of preaching vnder the pain forsaide And siclike the actes maid anent persons wha brings Infants and bairns vnder the age of five zeares wtin the sd kirk in tyne of sermon or prayers And anent the psones who ryas and depairtes furth of the kirk befor the end and conclusion of the sermon and prayers be put in execution with all severity be admonishing of the persone notit contraveening the saids actes for the first And second faults And for the third fault be vntaking of ane penaltie of xl ss of the person that may pay the same and be Incarcerating of the person that may not pay be the space of xxiiij houres on bread and water by and attour the declaratioun of the said fault publickly fra the pulpit

Obedience to Magistrates—Item it statut and ordainit that the Magistrates of this brugh both superior and inferior be reverentit obeyit and mantainit in ther offices as becomes And ther Judgment and lawes be only sought be the inhabitants of this Brugh in all causes And that the actes maid theranent of befor And siclike the actes maid anent the assisting of Bailles & serjants in execution of ther office against all disobedient persons the actes maid anent Revelers of the Counsell be declaring of the revelers publickly Infamous at the mercat crosse of this Brugh And discharging them of all bearing of publict office within the samine during ther lityme And likewise the actes maid anent the slanderers of the majestates either privily or publickly the actes made anent solistares for offenders be put in execution with all severitie but respect to person fedd or favor.

Anent Victuall—Item The foresaids Provost Bailles Counsell and comittie be ther pres^t ratifies aproves and affirmes all actes and constitutions of this Brugh maid of befor for repressing of dearth of vivers within this Brugh and punishing of the Authors tharof specially the actes maid anent cowperes and regrators of the mercats of victualls be execut agains all the Transgressors therof but favors with this addition that inance any nythor of This Brugh presum after this hour to buy any greater quantity of victuall within the water of Tay & libertie of ys Brugh nor that whilk may serve for the furnishing of his own house or vtherwayes that be prevention he blok or buy any quantity of victuall fra any stranger and unfrieman In any vther place wha was purposit to have maid mercat in this brugh that in that caise or any of them he sal be haldin to pay

fourtie pounds to the reparation of the comon warkes of this brugh for ilk tyme that this present act sall be contraveenit.

Anent Brousterres yt mixes Aill—Item it is statut and ordainit That na brouster be themselves ther tapstares or servands suffer ther aill to be mixt in any sort or the Barrells fillit up of new again efter the first Tuning thair of vnder the pain of xx ss for the first fault and dailling of The barrel of aill or the availl therof for the second fault The ane half of the saides penalties to the delater And gevear up of the contraveenar of this present And the vther half to be applyit to the common warkes.

Anent Baxteres—Item it is statut and ordainit that the baxteres of this Brugh bake thar bread good clean and sufficient and dry stulle And that nane of the saides baxteres presume to Bake or sell any out bread within this Brugh vnder the pain continit in the actes maid theranent of before.

Anent Officers—Item it is concludit with common consent that the hail officeres and serivants of This Brugh bear continually ther halbertes vpon ther persones And attend dailly and deligently vpon the direction of the Provost and Bailles of this Brugh And that two of ther number continually wait vpon the hie street and calsay of this Brugh betwixt the flesch house And the old Toolbuith And likewayes that the saids officers put all actes and decrettes gevin to them to dew execution within aught dayes efter the receipt therof according to the auld actes maid theranent of befor vnder the pain of depravation of Them of Ther offices for ever

Anent prisoners no to bide in ye Counsell hous—Item it is ordainit that the counsell hous of this brugh sal be solely and preciesly keepit for the ordinar and extraordinar conventiones of the Counsell of the said Brugh at all occasions And to be nane vther use And specially that na warders sall be detinit therein in any tyme heerafter according to the actes maid theranent of befor And because the saids actes hes been continually Transgressit be the serveands of this Brugh wha hes had the keeping of the Kyes of the sd Counsell house in tymes past It is ordainit that the officer of the Counsell sall hierafter have the custodie and keeping of the saides kyes To the effect the saides counsell hous be maid patent to no vther vse nor the convention of the Counsell as said is And in caice the officer of the said Counsell be found contraveening this pres he sall be dischargit of his offices perpetuallie.

Anent unfremen using merchandice and Craftes—Item it is statut and ordainit The actes maid anent the punishing of persones vsing the libertie of frie burgesses of this Brugh not being recived in that number be put to execution And the

penalties continit in the actis of Parliament And actis of the burrowes be uptakin of all offenders wt this Addition that ~~in case~~ the Dean of Gild suffer any person vse the Trad of merchandise or that the Deacons of craftes pmit any crafts men to occupie the libertie of free craftsmen That in that caise the Dean of Gild and Deacons of the saids crafts sall be haldin to pay The ordinar statut for ther libertie but any Judiciall ordinance and vtherwayes be punishit at the Provest Bailles and Counsell.

2^d JANUARY, 1597.

Act anent uplifting and employing ye onlawes—Quhilk day the bailles counsell and deacons of crafts of the sd burgh takand consideratione of the greit oversight of the magistrats at the sd burgh in tymes past in not punishing of malitactors and common contraveeners of the lawes and statuts of the sd burgh maid for the wiell and quietnes of the haill inhabitants yro be vptaking of the pecuniall penalties containit in the sds actis of the readiest of ther goods and gier and applying therof to the particular use quunto the same are destinate be the sd lawes, and that be the sd lenitie and oversight not only are evill disposed persons upon expectation of furdur immunitie incited and instigat to continew in ther wickednesse & evill behavior to the disquieting of this commonwiell bot also the commonwarkes of the sd burgh that are appointed to be repaired be the sd onlawes lyes unedified to the dishonner of the magistrats therof and the greit hurt of the commonwiell therfor it is statut and ordanit yt the bailles of the sd burgh this instant xiiir and sixlike zearly in tym comming shall be chargit before the demission of ther offices to give exempt of the vnlawes and pecuniall penalties and grin the inhabitants of the sd burgh hes been convict during the tyme of ther offices and be thair authority that they shall cause the collector for the tyme of the sd vnlawes and penalties to be readillie ansert and payed yrof of all persones indifferently and in caise the sds bailles be found remiss or negligent theruntill that they shall be halden to pay the sds vnlawes & penalties of the readiest of ther own goods to the effect the sds commonwarkes may be repaired therby according to the prescript of the sds lawes and that ilk baillie be only chargit wt the vnlawes incurrit be the inhabitants of his own qter and for this effect it is ordainit that ther shall be mad ane commonbuke wherin shall be registrat the actis and decreets given agains the contravieners of the sds lawes quhilk shall be ane charge to the sds bailles in all tyme comming

3^d OCTOBER, 1597.

Anent Breking of ye Sabbath day—Item it is statut and ordant that the haill actis maid anent the prophanation of the

sabboth day be halding and keeping within the libertie of this brugh of any mercats of flesh fish fruits herbes milk or vthers viveres therupon or carying of laides to or fra this brugh be put in execution wt all severitie be escheating to the vse of the poor of the viveres bought and sold upon the said day and punishing of the buyars sellares and cariers of the saids laides and ther maisters according to the saids actes. And siclik the actes maid anent the resorting to the kirk to preaching and prayers on the sabboth day and vther ordinar dayes of preaching and publick exercise be execut against the contraveeners therof be privie admonitiones to be given for the first and second faults. And give they continue to be publicly admonished and vtherwayes punishet according to the discretion of the ministeres and session of the kirk. And that na person presum in tyme of preaching or prayers to sell any meat aill beir vine or vther drink wtin or wtout ther houses vnder the pain of xl ss. And that the baillies keepers of the calsay be chargit be the kirk ilk moonday in the morning wt ane accot of his office in executing this act.

Anent Backhousses going on the Sabbath day—Item becaus ane great number of the inhabitants of this brugh are within drawin fra the hearing and exercisc of the word of God vpon the sabboth day be the oversight qhilk the masters and owners of backhousses hes recivit thir zears bypast in ye saids backhousses vpon the sabboth day to the offence of God and sklander of the kirk. It is therfor statut and ordanit that na master nor owner of the saids backhousses suffer the samin to be occupyt vpon the said sabboth day heerafter vnder the pain of ten lib to the vse of the poor for the first fault. And for the second fault xx lib. And making of publick repentance in the kirk.

Absents fra ye Comunion—Item vpon sure information gevin be the ministeres and elderes of the kirk that ther is ane great number of the inhabitants of this brugh wha diverse tymes absents themselves fra the comunion and participation of the holy sacraments geving therby occasion and mater to the enemies of the trew religion to speake slanderouslie of this congregation albeit the saids persones be only movit heerto vpon light and frivall causes. Therfor it is statut and ordanit that gife any person heerafter absent himself fra the comunion and participation of the said sacraments without declaration of the cause moving him to ane of the ministeres that he sal be reput and haldin ane contraveener of the word and good order of the kirk. And sall be punishit therfor be making of his repentance publickly in the kirk and paying ane penaltie of x lib to the poor.

Ancient recepting of Vagabonds & banished psones—Item in respect of the frequent repairing of ane great number of harlots vagabonds and malfactores to this brugh and ther continuall receipt within the samin It is ordanit that na pson sall receipt hereafter any pson man or woman in service within this brugh or set to them any houses for ther residence without they produce ane testimoniall subscrivit be the minister of the parich wher they last hunted declaring them psones of honest life and conversation and bearing the caus of ther removing fra ther last residence vnder the pain of x lib to be uplifted of the contravenors but favors and farder it is statut that the contravention of this act being seene be the kirk that ilk baily sall be answerable for the execution therof in his own quarter

Collectors to pay the money to the Ministers—Item upon consideration of the great abuse overseen in the persones of the collectors of the almshous geuin to the poor within shipes during the tyme of ther voadges who usurping the office of the deacones of the kirk distribute ther collectiones at their pleasur It is yrfur ordanit the saids collectors vpon wednesday immediately following ther arivell at this port sall present ther collectiones to the ministeres and elderes of the kirk to the effect the samin may be distributit at ther discretions vnder the pain of x lib to be payit of the tur of the ship but favor

Ancient repressing of Dearth of Victualls—Item the said Provost bailies counsell and comitie be thir pres^{ts} ratifies and approves the old actes and constitution maid of befor for repressing of the dearth of vivers wtin this brugh and punishing of the authores therof specially of the coupares and regrators with this addition.

Ordering the Meall Mercat—That na persone presume to buy any greater quantity of victuall within the libertie of this brugh nor that whilk may serve for the furnishing of his own house under the pain of xl lib to be uplifted of the readiest of his goods so oft as he sall contraveen thir pres^{ts} and for eschewing of the fraud used be the sellares of meall wha are chief entertainers of the dearth therof be not presenting of ther meall at once and togidder to the mercat and in drawing of the mercat place to closs heads on the south side of the common gait to the effect they may have meater occasion to practize ther fraud Therfor it is ordanit that the said meall sellars sall present ther huill stuffe ilk mercat day befor twelve houres in the mid day And in caice they be decryit abstracting any part therof and housin the sam befor the expiring of the mercat tyme that the sam sall be confiscat to the poor and the recettres therof to pay x pounds to the reparation of the

comonwarkes And that na person presum to hold mercat within xxiiij footes to David Clerkis dwelling nor yet within xxiiij footes to the gutter of William Shepards foreland now of Andrew Fife vnder the pain of xx ss of vnlaw toties quoties And further it is ordanit that na pson presum to resav or deliver any victuall wt any measure great or small except the measurs of the toolhouse vnder the pain of ten lib And that they nether presum to sell any maill except upon the ordinar mercat day vnder the pain forsaid.

Anent Spouts on ye hie Stret—Item it is statut and ordanit that all spouts and jawer stones placit in tenements vpon the hie streets and vennells of this brugh be incontinent removit be whatsomever pson awners therof vnder the pain of x lib and yt ilk bailly execut his office in his own quarter

Anent Officers waiting on ye Magistratis & putting decreets to execution—Item it is concludit with comon consent that the hail officers and serjeandes of this brugh bear continuallie ther halbertes vpon ther person and atend deligently upon the directiones of the provest and bailles of the sd brugh and that two of ther number continually await vpon the hie street and calsay of this brugh betwixt the flesh skembells and the old toolbuith And likeways that the saids officers put all actes and decreets gevin to them to dew execution within aught dayes efter the reciept therof according to the old actes maid theranent of befor vnder the paine of depravation of them of ther offices for ever And further if the saids officers put not ther saids decreets to execution within the saids space that ther cautioners sall make payment of the contents therof to the pairty at whas instances the ads actes and decreets ar gevin wha sall be decernit therein summarlie the first dyit they beand warnit & shawing na caus in the contrare

2d OCTOBER, 1598.

Anent those who marries at any Church wotout the town—Item in consideration of the great abuse laity introducit within this common wiell to the slauder of the kirk and defraud of the poor be the granting of licences & testimonialls to nythors and inhabitants of this brugh to pass to landwart kirkes for solemnization of ther mariges qlk they procure partly for culloring of ther wicked lives in abusing of that holy band befor the sd solemnization and partly for defrauding the poor of sic benifit as they may recive of the liberality of the persones wha honors the saids mariages be ther pres^{co} Therfor it is statut & ordanit wt consent of the ministeres and session of the kirk of the said brugh that na testimoniall nor licence sall be grantit to any pson wtin ys brugh whas mariedg sall be solemnizit wtin the

kirk therof to pass to any vther kirk for that effect wtout the prison desired therof first pay ye sounge of v lib at the discretion of the wls ministeres to the vse of the poor of the said brugh and that the collector the poors almes be chargit yearly with ane exempt therof

Anent Disobedience to the Scession of the Kirk—Item becaus it is meanit be the ministeres and session of the kirk that in the tryall of causes of importing slander befor them they found not obedience in nythors wha ar chargit to bear witnes in the sd cause but that the saids nythors co-temptuously refuses to compare befor the session of the kirk being chargit to the effect forswaid to the delay of justice & deserting of good causes qlk proceeds only fra this caus That ther is na penaltie set down be any law qlk they should incur be ther contumacy Therfor it is statut and ordanit that all nighbours of this brugh but respect of persones sall compeir befor the ministeres and session of the kirk at all set tymes and occasions as they sall be requirit hereafter be the officer of the kirk vnder the pain of v ss for the first fault x ss for the second fault and of publick admonitiones to be gevin fra the pulpit for ther contempt for the third fault And ordaines the officers of the sd brugh to concur and assist the officer of the kirk in poynding for the saids penalties when ever they be requirit vnder the pain of deprivation

Anent regreeters of Victualle—Item the said provest bailles counsell and comity takand consideration of the grent skaith sustanit be poor nythors inhabitants of this brugh & uthers his maj^e leges be the oversight of couperes and regretores of the mercats of riveres within the sam specially of hard fish brought to this brugh be strangers wha buyes the saids fishes in great quantity befor the vesbells and crears grin the samin are transportit be dewly entered to according to the laudable custome observit be the magistrats of vther sea ports Therfor it is statut and ordanit yt the masteres and owners of the crears and vesbells grin the saids fishes or any vther goods arriving fra vther portes sall be transportit sall present and give up the inventar of the goods being therein to the dean of gild and clerk of this brugh befor they liver any pairt thereof deall wt any prison for buyng of the samin vnder the pain of ten poundes And that na nythor of this brugh presume to buy any greater quantity saids fishes nor will serve his own house wthin xlvij houres efter the presentation of the said inventar vnder the pain forsaid And in caise any person efter the expiring of the saids xlvij hours buyes great quantities of the saids fishes that he sall be luddin wthin sex dayes efter the buying yrof to sell the samin in dozens or half dozens to honest nythors for sic prices as the samin was couit for fra the first awner vnder the pain of v lib And the

co-travention of this act to be tryit be the oath of party And ordains the collector of the anchorag dewties to intimat this present to all strangers resortand to the sd brugh

Anent receiving Burgesses through yr fathers priviledge—Item in respect of the vialvisit receaving of sundry psons in the number of burgesses and brother of gild of this brugh vpon the priviledge of ther fathers wha and that it hes been tryit that ther saids fathers hes not injoyit yt priviledge in ther own tymes at the least that they have fint ther liberties be the pvision and condition of the lawes & statuts of the said brugh Therfor it is ordainit that na person sall be recivit in that society vpon the reasons forsd wtout he present ane testimoniall subscrivit be the clerk vpon his fathers priviledge And becaus divers psons ar be solistation and request of noblemen admittit to the liberty of the said brough privily to the hurt of the comon wiell Therfor it is statut that the locked book of the said brugh quin the names of thir sds freemen ar insert sall noway be oppinit without the baillies and haill counsell be pres' yrat And incaise the keepers of the said Book & kyes therof contraveen this pres' that they sall pay for ilk tym of ther contravention the soume of xl lib

Anent Coall Metters—Item in respect of the negligence of the coal metters of this brugh in the faithfull discharging of ther offices according to the lawes of this brugh maid yranent of befor It is ordainit that they sall specially observe the inquisitiones following and ilk one of them vnder the pain of deprivation First that they in ther own persones fill and mett the sds coalls and suffer na vther person to doe the samin next that they receive nor exact no mor dewty for the metting of a criell of coalls nor ane penny, and funder that they enter to the livering of all crears and boats ariving within this harbour within xxiiij hours efter they be requirit therto be the awner of the samin gife they be not occupyit in the livering of vther boats And that they suffer non of ther saids coalls to be broken wt axes or uther instriments befor the metting therof and that they all destribut na greater quantie of coalls efter michalmass nor ane

Anent casting red or filth ictin flood mark—Item it is statut and ordanit that na nytbour nor inhabitant of this brugh cast or caus be castin any redd filth or staines wtin the flood mark at any part betwext the keulleraig and the castle milnes vnder the pain of v lib to the reparatioun of the shoar and bulwark to be uptakin of all contraveeners heerof but favors

14TH FEBRUARY, 1699.

Act for Laddes pd for pittie coustomers—The forsd baillies counsell and deacons of crafts hes declared that all the burgesses

and inhabitants of this burgh ought to pay ther dewtie of the full of all victuall appertaining to them sold or bought wthin this burgh except it be the forme of ther own heretage and woodset or grow upon ther own manyes & steadings

30 OCTOBER, 1602.

Act yt non goe by the milns—It is ordanit that all the inhabitants of this burgh who shall be lawfully requirit be the tacksman of the common milnes of the sd burgh to bring ther malt wheat or other cornes yrat and that they who notwithstanding maliciously abstracts the same shall content & pay to the reparatiōne of the common warkes the sōme of twentie lib money toties quoties by & attour the payment of yr dry multuris and knave-shipp dewtie according to vsc & wount

14th JANUARY, 1612.

Act that all Shipes mak yr entresses in the Clerks Chamber & pay 6 ss 8 d—Whilk Day the fords provest baillies and counsell takand consideratiōne of the great skaith and damage qlk this commonweill hes sustinit in tymes bygon be the want of ane sufficient register containing the entresses of all shippes and crears arryving wthin the liberties of this burgh and passand thorthra and for controlling of the compts of the piermasters of the sd burgh and knowing & trying the estate of merchants and passingers hantland guides wthin the sds shippes crears and barkes quhiddir they be for burgesses and gildbrother or not to the great prejudice of the estate of the gildrie wthin the sd burgh Therfor hes statut & ordained that the clerk of the sd burgh shall presently make and reg^r for containing of the sds entresses And that every maister of the shippes barkes and crears arryvand wthin the liberties of this burgh and passand therfra present ther sds entresses in writ to the clerk of the sd burgh for the tyme to the effect he may insert the sam in the sd reg^r and deliver the same back to the presenter signed wt his hand to be given to the dean of gild and piermaster and that befor they brake bulk or pas- to ther intendit voadges ilk master under the pain of five lib toties quoties provyding that the clerk of the sd burgh take na mar for his paines nor vi ss viij d for ilk entrie

30th SEPTEMBER, 1622

Anent advocating from & suspending the towns decreets or stent rolls &c—Item it is statut and ordanit that the magistrats wthin this burgh sall be reverentit obeyit and maintaint in yr offices be all the inhabitants of this burgh and ther judgments & lawes only sought in civill lawes And incaic any inhabitant

of this burgh be found to suspend wrangulys any decreets actes or stent rolls maid wthin the samin or to advocat any action fra the sds magistrats qlks sall happin to be remittit again to them it is ordainit that the party contravening heerof sall pay to the reparation of the common warkes of the samin the soume of ane hundered pundis according to the actes maid theranont be the burrowes of this realme & siclik it is ordainit that the actes maid anent the assisting of the bailles and vther inferior officers in the execution of ther offices agt all disobedient psones be execut be forfaulting of the freedom of qtsomever psou notit be halding any disobedience and not assisting readily the magistrats & officers in the repressing yrof wt this addition yt the penalty torad sal be exactit agains these wha sall happin heerafter to summond any mercht or inhabitant compeir befor any inferior judges except consistoriall

Against users of false stoupes—Item the said provest bailles and deacons of crafts ratifies & approves the old actes maid anent the havearus and vseares of false stoupes wthin this burgh with this addition that ilk havear and vser of the sds stoupes sall pay v lib vnlaw to the reparation of the comon warkes by & attour the braking and confiscation of the sds stoupes and that no pewterer psume heerafter to make all his stoupes in sufficient mettell and conforme to the joug and that he stamp his own mettell vnder the pain of v lib vnlaw to be uplifted of the contravener heerof but favors

Anent Pittie Customers—Item vpon sure information gevin to the magistrats of the sd burgh that the pittie customers and ther servands at all occasions exact his exorbitant pecuniall dewties fra his (ma) leidges for furnishing of firlots to them and pecks to the mercates of this burgh notwithstanding it be prohibited that any sic extortione could be takin for the cause forsd Therfor it is statut and ordanit that nane of the sds pittie customers nor ther servands sall exact any sic dewties of his (maj) leidges heerafter under the paine of x lib to be payit be the sd pittie customer as wiell for the fault to be comitted be the servands as be themselves And becaus ther is great fraud visit be the meall makers hunters to the mercats of the said burgh be the vsing of false strakes rolls and unstampit meall mensurs in mercats Therfor it is ordainit that ilk person wha sall be apprehendit haveing any false strake rolls or mesures in the mercats of this burgh thereafter sall pay x lib to the reparation of the comon warkes so oft as they sall be apprehendit contravening this pres^t

Anent servants yt fies ymselves to 2 sundry masters at once—Item vpon consideration of frequent complents maid be nythors and inhabitants of this burgh agt servands who comonly fies

themselves at ane terme to two sundry Mrs or mistresses and thereby not only disappoints ane of the pties of ane servand bot gives occasion of strife and contention to honest nythors to the disturbing of the comon peace of the said brugh for remeid quof It is statut that if any servand inhabitant of this brugh be tryit be the magistrats therof to have promittit ther service to two sundrie nythors at ane terme that in that caice that person wha is first conductor of the servand sall have ther service and the vther sall have the fie and bounty payit to them be the servand or the first conductor And further the said servand sall be put in the jouges and remain ther oppinij xxiiij houres upon bread and water but favors

31st OCTOBER, 1627.

Act anent the price of Burgesses—Quilk day the provest baillies counsell and deacons of crafts of the brugh of Dundie being fully and solemnly convened wthin the counsell house therof takand consideraciones of the great charges qlk they dayly deburse in ther common affair and that the common revenues of the sd brugh are no way able to defray the same As also considering that hiertofoer strangers resorting to the sd brugh who hes not served a prentiship to frie merch^d or craftsmen therof hes been receaved and admitted to the friedome of the same upon als easie conditiones as those who has faithfully served as prentisses WE therefore all of on mynd consent and assent (in augmentation of ther common rents heerafter) statute and ordained that all such persones as are not frie mens sons or that hath not faithfully served as prentisses dewly & lawfully to ane frie merch^d or craftsman wthin the sd brugh during the space of four yeare at least shall in all tymes comming pay to the threserour of the sd brugh for the tyme at their admisionne to the libertie therof & incerting ther names wthin the locked gild book of the same the sum of ane hundred merks vsuall money of Scotland together with the accoustomat accidents pd of old in those that has right therto

Quilk act and statute abovewrn the sds provest baillies counsell & deacons of crafts ordaines to be kept & observed be them and yr successors inviolable in all tymes comming and in token therof hes subsc^d ther presents wt ther hands as followith

The signatures are not given in the manuscript.

22^o OCTOBER, 1633.

Anent ye Common Clerk—Whilk day the provest baillies counsell and deacons of crafts of the brugh of Dundie being convened within the counsell house therof statutes & ordaines

that all contracts dispositions charters sasines reversiones procuratories of reservationes and all ither heritable titles of lands wtin brugh be only made be the common clerk of the sd brugh and his deputes and be reg^d wtin the common court bookes of the sd brugh the sds clerkes takand yrfor only the price contained in the tounes table And if any does in the contrair it shall be lesuine for the clerks to take for the whole wryts made be any pson or psons regrat or bearing registratioune in any other buikes the price set down in the table as if they had made the samin ymselves wtin the whilk The sds provest bailies counsell & deacons of crafts dispenses & ordaines no sasine to be given to them but upon the conditiones forsd & siclike ordaines yt all the sd sasines and other evidents & wryts forsd shall be extracted & drawn forth be the owneris yrof fin the clerk wtin threscor dayes nyxt after the extending and giving therof under the pain of pay^t of the double of the price yrof accustomedly taken yrfor wher anent also the sds provest bailies counsell also dispenses

7TH NOVEMBER, 1642.

*Act yt all Indentours be registrat in ye Tounes Bookes—*Forsamikle as it is concludit that in tyme to come non be admitted to be burgesses but such as shall pay to the threserour the soume of ane hundred merkes except such as shall serve to ane merchand or craftsman as ane aprentise for the space of four compleat years and now least the toun sustaine any prejudice that it may be knowen who are prentisses & who not it is ordained that all who shall hecrafter claim the benefite to be admitted burges as ane prentise for the soume of fourtie lib shall immediately after his entrie to serve as prentise he shall immediatly cause regrat his indenter in the townes bookes and the extract therof under the clerks hands for the tyme to be only accepted for instructing of the same vtherwayes that they shall pay the hail soume of ane hundred merkes to the threserour

13TH AUGUST, 1644.

*Act anent burgesses to pay 100 lib—*The provest bailies counsell collector and deacons of crafts being convened in the counsellhoue for treating of the common affairs takand to ther consideration the great burdens the toun is presently in and for relief of a p^t of it it is enacted and concluded be unanimous consent of all the present counsell & commons that in all tym coming none shall be admitted to be burges and frieman wtin this brugh except he pay the soume of ane hundered lib to the threserour of the brut for the tyme wt the ordinarie accedents wt this provision that any who shall come and agrie wt this

present Threecerour wthin the space of ten moneth after this dat shall be admitted for payd of ane 100 merks as also wt this provision that all who shall serve as apprentice to merch^d or any of the nine deacons of this brugh to be admitted for payment of 40 lb wt the ordinarie accidents so that they instrut the same be production of the negrat indentors and ordaines intimation to be maid hierof be tuck of drum

22^d SEPTEMBER, 1646.

Act anent William Rodger—The counsell takand to ther consideration that Wm Rodger now on of the lit to be baille was somtyme deacon of the skynner craft doe now all in an voice declair that they have had no regard to the sd Wm as ane craftsman but as ane actuall traficking merch^d who has deserted the sd Skynner craft & all benefites may redound to him therby and this his nomination doe therfor no way prejudge the libertie of this brugh

The following memoranda of acts and proceedings of the Town Council and others, and records of various matters connected with the Town's affairs are taken from several interleaved and other pages in the manuscript volume which contains the foregoing acts and statutes of the Council and from other sources. They are written in a more modern hand, and at a date long subsequent to the fore-said acts, perhaps about 1700. Some of the information given is of an interesting nature, as it contains an account of occurrences which throw light on the manners and customs and state of society in Dundee in ancient times. The writing is in some parts very indistinct, and in others nearly obliterated, but as literal a transcript is given as it was possible to make:—

May 7—1613—The Magistrates Councill and Deacons of Crafts impose ane Taxation of 2000 lb upon the town for the payt of the Towns debt ther mentioned As also another Taxation is laid on March 1—1614

June 30—1613—The Viccarage is set to Rot Stibbels Reudor and Precentor of the Kirk for nine score Merks yearly payt to Thes^r of this Brugh and failing of his good payt therof he is to quite this Tack and is only to have for his service for^d 40 mks 1^m the Thes^r and 12 1^m the hospitall Mr

Feb 2—1619—The Pettie customes ar set at 2520 merks yearly

Feb 1—1624—They are set for 2580 merks

Feb 7—1624—It is statute that no Baxter Maultman nor no other Inhabitant wthin this Brugh presume to take wthin ther

BURGH LAWS.

houses or possessions either wheat Bear meall or any victuall
whatsomever untill the Pettie Customer be satisfied of the
dewties therof under the penaltie of twentie pounds Scots
toties quoties

Oct 2—1633—The Provost Bailies and Councell Collector and
Deacons of crafts statutes and ordaines that in all times
coming no person who shall be present Thesaurer shall in
no way be nominat that year next ensuing to be on the leet
of the Bailies of the sd Brugh

March 7—1636—It is appointed by the Magistrates and Councell
that ther be a visitation of the Librarie and that ane In-
ventar of them be drawn up, and that yearly, the sd Magis-
trates and Councell do yearly visit them to see if ther be
any moulded riven or wanting and that the Kirk Mr have
one of the Keys of the librarie and that none be lent out
wtout his advice and that upon a sufficient pledge to be
put in the hands of the sd Kirk Mr to ly in his hand ay
untill the redeliverie therof in as good condition as they
were lent &c

Octr 31—1637—Is the first institution of a Kirk Thesaurer who
is appointed to make account of his Intronnissions befor the
Provost Bailies and Counsell Ministers Elders and Deacons
of the Session

Jany 24—1643—Ther is ane act in favours of the Litsters dated
April 27,—1590—Ratified

Jany 30—1643—Ther is ane act of Councell for the augmenting
the Common good of the Town and keeping the streets
clean that the muck be roused

August 8—1643—Some persons who did Advocat ther actions
either as pursuers or defenders and the same being remitted
back by the Lords being for that fault pursued by the
Pror Fiscall ar unlaued each of them in the summe of 100
lib and to stand in prison till they pay it

Oct 8—1643—Alexr Watson yo^r Merch^t having bought beans
from Englishmen caused the Metster bring the Bear measure
and rec^d them therwt which is 4 pecks of the boll of difference
unlawed in Two hundred pounds

Thos Scot Merch^t for the same fault in 100 merks

Sept 28—1648—Mr George Haliburton being elected Bailio
Protested that he could not be elected Bailie because he
was no merchant venturer wch protestation the Counsell
repelled in respect of the constant practise of this Brut who
had alwayes chosen the sones of Merchant Venturers they
being otherwayes qualified and meett and that they have
the libertie of trading when they please

May 2—1653—Mr Jon Mairten student of divinitie at St

Andrewes admitted Mr of the Grammer School and his yearlie Fee is 400 merks Scots payed by the Ther and Hospitall Mr

The quarter payments payable by the schollars 13 sh 4d yr qtr

Oct 24—1664—The Councell taking to ther consideration that the price of the burgeship is too low therfor they have appointed that hencefurth who shall be admitted Burgesse Ae shall deliver to the Ther for the Tounes use ane sufficient Musket Bandelker and pick or else twentie merks and this by and attour the hundred merks formerly payed as also if any extra man shall be admitted Burgesse he shall be tyed to make his residence heer or if he shall be dispensed with and he shall happen to dye in the Countrey only one of his sons shall have the priveledge by his Father

August 22—1665

Ther is ane table appointed of the Jaylours dewes viz. for Jaylour fee of a stranger each 24 houres

It. for a burges the same space	40	6	8
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It. for booking of a stranger takin wt Caption	0	3	4
--	---	---	---

per 100 lib	0	12	II
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and so furth proportionally under and upwards the greatest summe not exceeding	3	0	0
--	---	---	---

It. for booking of a Burgess taken wt a Caption for 100 lib and upwards	0	12	0
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It. for booking of each arreastment be vertue of caption the same summes due conform to the first booking			
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It. for ilk Decreet pronounced for 20 lib	0	3	4
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and swa furth proportionally the greatest summe not exceeding	0	6	8
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It. for each service of ano heir and choosing Curators	0	12	0
--	---	----	---

It. for entering and booking each burgesse	0	12	0
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Oct 9—1665—It is enacted that if any who carried the place of Ther^s formerly shall be elected to be one of the five Merch^s Councillours that he shall have precedencie in all publick Meetings befor the Hospitall Mr notwithstanding any practise to the contrarie

Nov 5—1667—Mr Joⁿ Guthrie Ministir his stipend ordered to be pd as follows

By the Town Thesaurer . . .	£840	0	0
by the Hospitall Mr . . .	97	6	8
by the Dean of Gild . . .	35	0	0
by the Crafts . . .	34	13	4
by the Sailors . . .	20	0	0
by the Maultmen . . .	25	0	0
by the Litsters . . .	8	0	0

£1060 0 0

July 2—1667—Ther was given in a protestation taken agt the Convention of the Shire at forfur May 30 last agt the Valuation of the Towns Milnes in the Rentall of the Shire

Octr 20—1668—It is appointed that none gallop through the street upon horses under the pain of three pounds Scots for each Contravention beside the repairing of such accident as therthrow may occurre

Summer of acts of Councell &c taken out of the Councell Book begun

May 25—1669—It is enacted that no Magistrat set at Libertie any person Imprisoned be vertue of letters of Caption wtout his Maj: letters charging the Magistrates to that effect

Renewed Oct 20—1685

May 10—1670—Ther ar lawes appointed to regulat those in the hospitall consisting of 15 Articles mad by the Magistrates and Councell of Dundie as patrones of the hospitall of the sd burgh wt consent of the Ministers therof concerning the admission of the persons to the same and ther behaviour and carriage therin

June 28—1670—It is enacted that if any person shall maligne any Stent M^r in the discharge of his office the maligner shall pay the double of his stent and be imprisoned at the Magistrats pleasure

Decr 6—1670—folio 17—It is recorded Dr Guilds Mortification of Bursars in St Leonards Colledge of St Andrewes who ar to be children born in Dundie who ar either fatherless and poor or whose parents ar not able to maintain them at the Colledge, and who ar of the best abilities and most hopefull. The Magistrates and Councell ar appointed Patrones

March 28—1671—Ther ar severall acts made for regulating the Maultmen as—1 That none cause grind any Mault but at the Towns Milnes under pain of Confiscation of the Mault for the 1st and losse of ther freedom for the 2d fault

2 That none carry any Mault but on the Tounes horses under the 1st penaltie

3 That no more be put in a sack but two bolles and 2 pecks under the pain of confiscation of the superplus

4 That any nighbour may apprehend and make seasure of the graines so abstracted who ar to have 3 lib Scots for each bolle

Deer 13—1671—That all that get ther Burgessships gratis at the desire of persons of qualitie if they shall set up to be traficouers in the Toun shall be obliedged to pay 20 Merkes to be bestowed on acttes for the use of the Toun

Aprill 7—1672—Ther was a ward and declaration under the Shirreff deput of Forfar his hand bearing that he bring wtin the Tolbuith of this Brugh to Judge Henrie Guidlet shall not be prejudiciall to the Touns liberties as Sherriffs wtin ther bounds

Feby 19—1674—Folio 156—Acts made by the Magistrates in relation to the Grammar School to be observed in all time comming containing 6 Articles to wch is added that no Doctor or Janitor be presented but by the Magistrates Instructions for the Grammar Schole by the Councall

- 1 That prayers be made in the English tounge be the Master or Eldest Doctor each morning and evening in the week dayes and after the afternoons sermon on the Lords day, and the motto of the sermon ar to be exacted and ane pairt of ane psalm sung and that the schollars be examined upon the catechisme either latine or english as the Mr shall appoint
- 2 That all the Scholars conven wt the Mr and Doctors in the school at 6 in the morning in summer and 7 in winter, and also after breakfast and at one of the clock after dinner
- 3 That the play be seldom granted in noetim, and that upon play days the Mr or one of the Drs go furth wt the schollars to the Maglalen guesar, and after 2 houres play bring them back to the school and exact ane account of ther lessons
- 4 That nane of the Latin Schollars who have learned ther constructions be permitted to speak english wtin or wtout the schoole to the Masters or any of ther Condesciples sub pena &c, and that ther be clandestine Captors for that effect and for those that rides horses especially in time of Mercat and for those that frequent the shour boats or ships, and that the Rolle be called once every Manday for chastising the delinquents
- 5 That if any be found swearing breaking the Sabbath day, rebellious to ther Masters, Trowans fm the school, fugitives fm disciplin, for the 1st fault they be publickly whiped for

- the 2d flogged, and for the 3d excluded the school till they find surety for ther better conduct
- 6 That those in the Masters classe be accustomed to harrangue upon some subject prescribed by the Master once in the month at leaste
- Aug 25—1674—enacts that no Inhabitant carry any grindable cornes by the tounes milnes under pain of Confiscation beside what other punishment the Magistrates think fit to inflict
- Novr 9—1675—enacted that those who get ther Burgessships gratis shall pay for ther buith upsets 80 merkes
- Octr 30—1678—That no unfreemen brew or make mault under the pain of 100 merkes
- Sepr 15—1679—Ther is ane table appointed for regulating the officers dewes (folio 137)

TABLE OF THE OFFICERS DUES.

For summonding any person to the Court	£0	0	8
For ane Charge to make payt on a decreet	0	1	0
For pointing on a decreet and Apprising the same at the Crosse on each pound value	0	0	8
For Imprisoning one a Decreet	0	4	0
For arresting on a Decreet	0	2	0
For ane civill complaint befor the Magistrates	0	1	0
For Rouping wtin a house for each lib value	0	0	6
For Rouping at the Crosse for each lib value	0	1	0
For ane arrestment on a Magistrats order	0	2	0
For assisting the Jaylour in Captions	0	6	0
Item ther due in Rouping of Ships	1	10	0
The Drummers dues for Ships	1	10	0
For proclaiming briefs at the Crosse	0	6	0
For verifieng the execution therof at the Barre	0	1	0
For ringing the Dean of Gilds bell to a stranger	0	6	0
For going throu the Toune wt the Drum to a do	0	12	8
the drummer and as much to the officer			

- Octr 7—1679—(folio 129) Ane table of the Shoar Masters dewes made as also Instructions givin to him and his successours declaring his power and how he is to execte his Jurisdiction which last consists of 8 articles
- Agt 9—1688—David Lumsdale is fined in 100 for treeding befor he made himself Burgesse
- Agt 25—1692—Act that the Clerk give no burges tickets to freemens Sones nor prentices till they pay the buith upsets

to the Dean of Gild or Colector, and ordaines the tickets to bear that they have pd the same

April 6—1693—Act that the prees of each Councell subscribe the sederunt and the same be read next Councell day. and extended and insert in the Councell book

April 28—1694—Act made wt consent of the NineTreads that during the 15 dayes that the head courts ar preroged the Magistrates and Councell may have power to make such lawes for the good of the brugh as they think necessary, the laws noway encroaching on the rights and priviledges of any Incorporations w^eever either under the gildrie or trades, the said laws to have the force of municipal acts

SECTION II.

ROYAL ACTS AND STATUTES.

The Charter by David II. to the burgesses of Scotland is one of the oldest existing Charters of the Scottish Kings. It grants various privileges to the burgesses in the purchase and sale of merchandise, and it contains certain regulations for the guidance of merchants and others in carrying on their trade. The Charter is preserved in the archives of the city of Edinburgh, but a copy of it is given in the "Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs," from which it has been taken and inserted here.

King David also enacted some laws bearing on merchandise, a few of which, and also one by King William I., are given. These have been copied from the "Ancient Laws and Customs of the Burghs of Scotland."

In the earlier pages of the oldest volume of the Records of the Guildry Incorporation of Dundee, there are a number of Acts and Statutes bearing on trade and merchandise. It is uncertain when or by whom the earlier of these laws were enacted, but they date from a remote period. The others were enacted during the reign of James I. and subsequent sovereigns down to and including James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. They form an interesting code of Mercantile Laws, and many of the Statutes ordained by the Guildry are based on these Acts. Some of the laws of these Sovereigns relating to crafts and craftsmen throw light on the origin and organisation of the Incorporated Trades in their early days.

King David's Charter and these old Laws help to elucidate many of the Statutes and Ordinances passed from time to time by the Guildry and the Trades. They are to some extent introductory to the subsequent portions of the work, which treat of these incorporations, and for this reason are now given in a distinct section. The intrinsic value which in themselves they possess give them a general interest.

CHARTER BY DAVID II.

Translation of Charter by King David II. in favour of the whole Burgesses of Scotland, 28th March, 1364.

David by the Grace of God King of Scottis To all his trew bederis, alsweill of the Spirituall as Temporall Estaitt, Be it knowin to us be the common consent of our Counsall to hawe grantit to our burgessis throwcht all Scotland frie liberty to by and sell euerie quhair within the libertyis of thair awin brugh, expreslie discharging ony of thame to by or sell within the boundis or liberties of ane vther without licence obteinit to that effect. We forbyd also and discharge that na bischope, priour, or kirkman, nor erle, barroun or other of the temporall estaitt, by well, skinnis, hyidis, or ony vther kynd of marchandice vnder quhatsumewer pretext or cullour. We forbyd also expreslie of quhat estaitt soewer they be they sell nocht ony thing bot to the marchandis of the brugh within quhais liberty thai mak thair residence, quhome we expreslie command and charge that they present all sic kynd of marchandice to the merkcat place and to the eros of the brughis that the merchand may by thair ; and that thay effectualle produce and offer the saidis merchandrice withoute fraud or gylle, and that thai pay the Kingis customis. We forbid also that na outlandis marchandis or strangeris that cumis withe thair schippis or merchandrice sell ony wite of merchandrice bott to the burgessis of oure brughes ; and that thai by na kynd of merchandrice except fra the handis of the marchandis of oure brughis vnder the paine of oure Hines outlaw. The quhilkis liberteis priuiledges and constitutionis to haue thair full strength and force throu all aigeis to cum be the tenour of this present chartour we confirme. In witness quhair-of to this our chartour of confirmation we haite commandit our seal to be appendit or hung to, befoir thir witnessis the right reuerend fathers in God, William Bischope of Sanct Andrius, Patrick Bischope of Brien oure Chancelair, Robert, Marshall of Scotland, oure oy, Williame Erll of Dowglas, Robert of Erskyne our Chalmerlane. At Sanct Johnstoun the xxviij Marche the zeir of oure rigne the threttie four.

For preservation of this venerable and valuable Charter, the Lords of Council, at a meeting held at Edinburgh on 24th May, 1665, ordered a Judicial Transumpt or copy of it to be made and recorded in the Books of Council for preservation and reference to all parties interested therein, the said transumpt to have the same strength and force as the original Charter in all time coming.

In addition to the charter in favour of burgesses, David, during the course of his reign, and with the consent of the three

Estates, assembled in council, passed several Acts anent the burghis and burgesses of the kingdom, viz^t

SCONE, ON 6TH NOV. 1337.

Burgessis to be protected in their rights—Item that all the burghis and burgesis sall frelie joise the hail of their richts, freedoms, priviledges, whilk thai war vsed to haue in tyme of gude pence. And that na man sall daur unjustlie oppress thaim within or utwith the burghis, under the paine of brakand the protectione of our Lord the king.

In favour of marchand strangers &c.—Item that all marchand strangers resortand fra whatsoever place, sall be peaceablie admitit to hy and sell as of before was lauthfullie wont. And that all gude m. me of the king of England be receauit conforme to the trew valour as it wald give in England.

Anent passengers receavit in burghis—Item that in ilk burgh all common sellers of bred and sill sall receave passengers in herberie within thar houses and sall sel to thaim necessaries, and at na greater price than thai wald sel to their nychbours. Item that they wha are sua receavit in herberie within burghis or utwith, sall nocht tak onything fra their hosts agains their will, bot sall by fra them their necessaries for competent price, and sall mak ful payment. And gif they passe away not payand for that whilk they haue receavit, they sall be arrestit, in name of the King be the communitie of the burghe or county where they comited the wrong. And they sall stand in their awne perill gif they happen to receave any skaith in gainstanding the arrestment.

PERTH, 6TH DEC. 1365.

Anent a Trone in burghis—It is ordainit there be a trone for weyand woll in the Kingis burghis in ilk port of the realme, be the chalmerlan dulle and decentlie set up, and that there be in ilk place ane maister of the trone wha sall receave fra the king ane pennie for ilk seek. And there sall also be an clere of the trone, wha, as it seems to the Lords of the Counsail, may conveniently be the clere of the Kingis cocquet. For the customares aw, as seems to the Lords, to haue their awin clere at their awin expenses; whom over, customares and tronares alike, the same clere of cocquet aucht to be controuller.

PERTH, 18 FEBRY. 1369.

Anent leaving the realme—Item that na burgisis nor merchands transport thaim out of the realme withoutyne leav of our Lord the King or his chalmerlan, soucht and obtieinit.

WILLIAM I. 1163-1214.

Of speciall fredomen grantit to the burgess—The King William, King of Scotlande, grantit to the burgess of his said kyrik that nane of thaim suld be distrenyeit be na man to yelde ony det bot gif he be othir burgh or dettoure. And also he has grantit to the said burges that thai haif thair merchandise with all the fredomys pertenant thairto, sua that nane of thame be mot without the yettis of thair toun of na maner of mite outtakin the mites of all termys. And also he has grantit to thame that nane of thame do batale bot of the mite that talls to the Kingis Croune. And yet at thai be demerit be the law of Wynchester, that is, throu the acquittance of xij lele men that ar burgess. And also he has grantit to thaim and thair airis that thair salbe quyt of tol and lastage, of portage of passage alsweil within as without of all the lavyngis of the sey within the kinrik of Scotland, alsweil on this side of the Scottis sey as beyond. And also he has grantit to thame that nane of thaim be dempnit in amerciament of thair gudis bot efter the custum of the Wynchester, and that is nocht attoure l. s. And he has grantit thame also that thai sall haue thair landis tenementis or weddis or dettis to thame aucht reasonably. And all maner of othir thingis till thair creance be lent or laid in wad within thair burghes it sall fully be determynt and endit.

The libertie of the merchandis gilde, ch 39—Item it is statut that the merchandis of the realme sall haif their merchand gilde and sall haue and possesse the samyn, with libertie to by and sell in all placeis wythin the boundis of the liberties of burghis, sua that ilk one be content with his awne libertie and that nane occupy or usurpe the libertie of another, that he be nocht convict and punischt in the t halmerlane ayr as ane forestaller.

Of buying and selling merchandise, ch 40—Item it is statut that na prelat or kirkman erl baron or secular person sall presume to by wool skynnis hydys or sic like merchandise, bot that thair sall sell the samyn to merchandis or burghis whair schirfdom and libertie the awnaris sellaris of the merchandises dois duet. And it is commanded be the King that the merchandises forsaid and all other merchandises sal be presentit at the mercat and no great croce of burghis, and thair at the least salbe prefferit to the merchandis of the burgh effectuoslie wythout fraud or gyle. And the custome tharof salbe payit to the King.

Of strange merchandis, ch 41—Item it is statut that na strange merchand of whutsumever nation be beis sal by or sell ony kind of merchandise wythout burgh, but wythin burgh aduarily, and chiefly to merchandis and tra schippis pretend and to the merchandis of the burgh. Likewise the King commandes

that na stranger merchand arrivand with schippes and merchandise sall cut claith or sell in penny worthis bot in grete, and that wythin burgh and to the merchandis of the burgh And gif ony strange merchand sall happin to be fundyn doand in the contrair he salbe apprehendit be the servandis of the gilde, and salbe punischt as aue brekar of the Kingis protection

Resolution of the Guildry to collect Laws concerning Merchants, Oct. 13, 1570—The whilk day ye foresaid provest, baillies, counsell, and whole bodie of ye merchandis and communitie of ye brugh hes ordained and advysed yat all and sundrie lawes, actis and statutis contained in ye maiestie actes of parliament and statutis of this brugh concerning merchandis, yaire freedome Libertie and priviledges and ye manteining y'of be collected, drawen furth and insert in yis book to ye effect yat yai may be patent and readie to be seene and considered be ye deane and his assessoris present and to cum yat whensoever it sall happen ye saidis merchandis yaire liberties and priviledges to be hurt in any point yat speedie remeid may be put yairto yat ye saidis merchandis may pascablie bruik and joyse yaire fairsaid freedome conform to yaire old vse and as it has beene granted and giwen yem of old.

Thir Statutis following are drawin furth of ye buik of ye Law called Regiam Majestatem—

Of him yat is made new burges. ye 2 chapter.—He acht to sweare first fewtie to ye king and to ye baillies of yat town where he is made burges in als farte as Law of burges will.

Off markets betwixt burgesses and merchandis of schippis, ye 6 chap.—Gill markets be risen betuix burgesses and merchandis of schippes it sall be ended within thrie floodes of ye sea, all merchandice yat cumis be ye sea sall be brocht to land out, and salt hering yat sall be sold within schipburd of law and reason.

Off aue vncouth merchand what he sall do, ye 14 chap.—Nane vncouth merchand may buy out of ye brugh wool nor hyd nor nane vther merchandice within burgh, but gif it be fra burges and it is to wit yat within burgh sall not be hard bluid with . . . nane . . . dynt merchet na horyhold (?) na siclyk thing.

Off burgesses previledges in burgh, ye 17 chap.—Na burges aucht to buy wool to lit no claith mak no zet . . . to scheare cloth but within ye kinges burgh.

Off measures and weichtis in burgh, ye 42 chap.—Ilk burges may have in his awn house mettes to mett with, clwands, stanis and wther wechtis ye whilkis ocht to be sealed with ye seale of ye burgh, and it is to witt yat who so is taintit with false measuris sall pay amerciament unforgivin.

Of him yat zairnes to be made burges, ye 43 chap.—No man shal be made burges but gif he do seruice to ye king of a ruide of land or als meekle as yairto fallis.

Of ye stallanger's freedom in brugh, ye 47 chap.—It is to witt yat a stallangers may no tyme lott nor cavell with a burges of any merchandis but in ye time of a faire for yan is lawfull to ilk man to lott and cavell with ane burges.

Of forestallers in brugh, ye 64 chap.—Na man dwelland within ye kingis brugh nor yet outwith be so hardie to pass out of brugh on ye mercat day to buy ocht out ye lymits of ye town, and who so beis convicted y'of sall pay awcht as unforgiven in till amercement.

Of ym yat may not be in gild, ye 78 chap.—It is to witt yat na huster nor na flescher may be within ye fredome of ye gild of law within ye kingis brugh, but gif he sweare yat he sall not vse yat craft with his owne proper handes, but it is lawfull to him to have servandis under him.

Of ye vphandis burges priviledge, 83 chap.—It is to witt yat na burges yat dwellis out of ye brugh may buy nor sell nor trie be in any brugh but in ilk brugh yat he is burges in, and yat is orduned of law. (Some words in the above Laws were illegible in the Locked Book.)

The Statutis of merchandis, drawn furth of ye buik of ye actis of parliament.

KING JAMES YE I—1406 1437.

How meikle gudes ane merchand sayling suld have, ch 38—It is statut and ordained yat na merchand of ye realme pass ower ye sea in merchandise but gif he have of his awin proper gudes, or at ye least committit till his governance three scrplathes of wool or ye valour of yem in uther merchandice, whilk sall be kend or he passe be ane inquist of his nichtbouris under ye paine of ten lib to ye king.

KING JAMES YE II.—1437 1460

That na litster buy claith to sell—ch 66—Item it is scene speidull vat lit be cryed vp and vsed as it was wont to be, and yat na litster be draper nor buy cloth to sell againe nor zet the lit yrio under ye paine of eschaite

What men suld sail in merchandice—ch 63—Item about ye estate of merchandise and restriction of ye multitude of saillers it is scene speidull be ye estate of clergie and ye barronnes, and statute be ye King yat yair sail na personis

bot able and of gude fame, and yat he have at ye least thrie serplaithe of his awn goods or els ye availe yrof comitted till him, and yat ye saillers in merchandise be frowen of burrowis indwellares within brugh

KING JAMES VI III - 1460-1483

That nane pass in merchandise out of ye realme but freemen—ch 11—Item in ye first yat nane of our souveraine lords leidges sail not pass in merchandise out of ye realme but freemen burgesses dwelland withün brugh or yaire familiaris, factoris, seruands being with yem in yair housholde at meate and drink savand yat it sall be lawfull to prielates lordis barronis clerkis to send yaire proper gudes with yaire seruands and to buy againe thinges neidfull to thaire proper vse

That na man of crafts vse merchandise—ch 12—It is statut &c yat na man of craft vse merchandise be himselfe nor saille in merchandise nather be himselfe nor his factoris nor his seruands bot gif he have leiwe and renunce his craft but colour or dissimulation

That na man saille in merchandise without a halfe a last of gudes—ch 13 Item yat na man saille nor pas out of ye realme in ony merchandise but ane famous and worshipfull man havand of his awin halfe ane last of gudes or someikle in steiring and gouernance, under paine of 10 lib to be raysed to our souveraine lords proteit of ilk persone doand in ye contraire heiroy

That na schipp be frachtid w/out a charter pairtie—ch 14—Item &c, yat in tyme to cum yaire be no schip frachtid without a charter pairtie containand ye pointes underwretten, yat is to say, yat ye Mr of ye schipp sall find sufficient steirmen, tymmermen, schippmen, convenient for ye schipp, and yat ye Mr find frie to ye merchands fyre, watter and salt on his cost, and gif yaire happens ony contention or debaite betwix ye Mr and ye merchands yat yai sall underlie ye jurisdiction and ordinance of ye brugh quhairto ye schipp is frachtid without any exception, and yat no merchands gudes be reiten nor spilt with unreasonable stowing as with spakis, nor yat no gudes be schone nor stricken vp in na wayes unto ye Mr his default nor his seruandis, under ye paine of tinsell of ye saids fracht and amending of ye skaithe to ye merchandis, and yat ye Mr fure na gudes vpon his ower loft, ye whilk and he doe thry gudes sall pay na fracht, nor na gudes under ye owerloft to scott nor lot with thay gudes, in caice yai be casten, and yat ewer ilk schip exceeding v last of gudes sall pay to ye chaplaine of ye nation a seek fracht and within v last half a seek fracht under ye paine of v lib to be raised to our souveraine lord ye kingis vse of ilk persone doing

ye contraire heirof, and yat no druik seluer be tane be ye Mr nor his doers under ye paine abow wretten, and hameward a tun fracht to ye kirkwork of ye towne yat yai ar frachtid to

Of Scyllers to give one half a last of gudes—ch 106—Item &c yat ye actis of parliament made of befor upon ye great multitude of simple unhoneist persones saillers furth of all burrowis south and north in ye parties of Flanders Holland or Zeeland might be put till dewe execution, so yat na man sail in ye saids parties in way of merchandise, but famous and worschipful men, havand ilk one of yaire own halfe a last of gudes or havand sameikle in steirage or governance under ye paine of 10 lib to be raised to our souveraine lordis vsø, as ye old actis proportis, and als yat na merchand sail within ye foirsaid partes but gif he be a frieman of a brugh and indweller of ye samen, under ye said paine, and yat searchers might be limitt heirvpon, havand power to excent and search ye actis, and raise ye paine and in-bring ye samen till our souveraine lordis checker als oft as yai be fund downd ye contraire heirof, and ye commissaris think expedient, yat in ilk brugh ye provest baillies and customers be searchaires and ansr heirof

That craftismen using merchandise renunce ye craft—ch 107—It m &c, yat ye act of Parl^t towching ye craftismen vsand dealand with merchandise might be put till execution, sa yat he yat is a craftisman, aither forbear his merchandise or els renunce his craft, but ony dissimulation or enllour under ye paine of escheit of ye merchandise, yat he vses occupieand his craft, and this escheit to be in-brocht be ye said searchoures to our souveraine lordis vsø and compt yairof to be made to ye checker

Of frachting of schippis and ye paines yrof—ch 109—Item it is statut &c be ye thrie estaites in vis prest parl^t yat ye act of frachting and luidning of schippis might be put till execution efter ye tenour of ye samen, and yat na guides be fund be ye Mr upon his ower-l-ft, nor ye merchandis gudes to be strucken vp, nor unreasonablie spaked nor riwen under ye paine of 20 lib to ye kingis vsø, and vis to be searched be ye officiaris of ye brugh, and ye head frachtismen of ye schipp, ye quhilk sail ansr yairfor

That Commissioners of burrowes compeir together once in ye year at Inverkeithing—ch 111—It is ordained be the three Estates that zeirly in tym to cum commissioners of all burrowes both north and south should be sent to Inverkeithing on the morne after Saint James day, with full commission, and yaire to commune and treate vpon ye wairre of merchandise, ye good actis &c for ye common profit of burrowes. Those burghs who did not send com^r to be fined 20 to the funds of the commission (This is the first act cur-

powering all the burghs to send Commissioners to the Convention of Royal Burghs.)

KING JAMES YE IV.—1488—1513

That Schippes com to frie burrowes, ch 3.—Item &c, yat in tyme to cum all maner of schippes strangers and uthers cum to ye kingis frie burrowes, sik at Dumbartane, Irving, Wigtoun, Kirkeubricht Reufrew and uther frie burrowes of ye realme, and yaire mak yaire merchandise, and yat ye saids strangers buy no fische but salted and barrellid nor buy nane wther merchandise but at frie burrowes, and yat yai pay yaire dewties and customes and tak yaire cocket as effeiris, and yat yae mak na merchandise at ye Lowes nor uther places but at frie burrowes as said is, and yat nane of our Sovereine Lordes leiges tak schippes to fracht under colour to defraud our sovereigne Lord nor his leiges, under ye paine of tinsell and confiscation of thaire schip and guides to our sovereigne Lordes vse.

That strangers merchandis yat cumis with schippes cum to ye principall townes—ch 41.—Item it is statut and ordained be ye Lords of ye Articles yat for ye defraud done to our sovereigne Lord or his customes be straingers and alienares of wther realmes, whilk cumes to yis realme and taks yair ludging and Innis in ye towne of Leith, and at wther portes of ye realme, and chaarges yaire guides to ye sea, and withers yair merchandise, not payand yair customes and dewties to our sovereigne Lord, in yat wayes, yat thaire guides are unentered as effeiris, nor yair merchandise shawen to ye customars and clarkis of ye cocket. It is statut &c yat in time to cum when any schipp of alienares or strangers of wther realmes cumes in ye haven of Leith or ony uther port within ye realme ye in^r or merchandis of ye said schipp sall tak his ludging and Innis in ye principall town of ye said port, and enter yaire gudes as effeiris, and to charge na gudes nor merchandise to ye sea while it be seene be ye customars and clerkis of ye cocket quhat gudes and merchandise yai send to ye sea, and ye customes and dewties payed yrof, and ye hoast of ye Innis where ye said strangers are ludged sall ans^r to ye king for yaire customes and dewties, gif ye said strangeris pass away uncustomed. And ye said hoast sall give compt to ye kinges officeris and customeris what gudes he has furth, effeiring to ye quantitie of ye gudes yat he entered, sa yat it sall be clearelie understandin yat he have away merchandise and na money, and gif any beis fund brakand yis statut, takand ye money away, all ye said money and his uther goods sall be ye burgeses escheit, and yat ye kingis lienes depute searcheris therto, whilkis sall search ye samen, as yai will stand yairior to his hienes and his estatis.

That na craftisman use merchandice—The Convention of Burghs considering that in the past burghs had been greatly hurt by craftsmen using merchandice within burghs, ordained "that na craftisman sall use ony maner of merchandice within the burch, bot occupy his awin craft, vnder the pains contenit in the actis of Parl' (c 107), quhilk is x lib, and that thair be watchmen chosen within ilk burch sic as provest, &c., to serche and seek the personis brekeris of the saidis actis, and to rais the pains contenit vpon thame &c." On 8 January 1500-1 this statute was ratified and confirmed in all its points at Edinburgh by King James IV.

That all officiares within brugh be changed yearlie &c.—ch 80—Item yat all officaris, prouests, baillics, and uthers having office of jurisdiction wtin burrowes be changed yearlie, and yat nane have jurisdiction within brugh but yem yat use merchandise within ye said burrowe

That na merchandes persew one ither in partes bezond sea before ony judge but ye conservator—ch 81—Item it is statut &c, for ye weill of merchandis and for ye great exorbitant expenses maid be yem upon pleyis in parts bezond sea, yat yrfur ye conservator of this realme have jurisdiction to do justice among ye said merchandis, our soueraine lords leidges, yat is to say letune merchand and merchand in ye said parts beyond sea, and yat ye said conservator proceed not vpon any matteris but gif yaire be sex of ye honestest merchandis of most knowledge of ye realme yat sall sitt and have power with him gif so many may be gotten, and gif yaire be not to ye number of sex yat yaire sitt in merchandis with him at ye least, yat sall have seek lyke power with him to minister justice, and yat no merchand persew one ither betor one ither judge bezond ye sea, nor do in consuetudine to yis act under ye paine of fyve pund to be payed to ye King, of ye persewer, and payment of ye expenses to ye pairtie persewid

That ye conservator of Scotland cum home yearlie, or send an procurator—ch 82—Item it is statut &c, yat ye conservator of Scotland cum home yearlie or send an responsall procurator for him yearlie yat sall ans^r to ewerie ilk man wpon all charges yat yat have to say to him for all matters, and mak certification to ye King or his counsell of ye sending of ye said procuratoris and yat under ye paine of tinsell of his office and payment of twentie punds great to ye King

That merchandes and borrowis bruik yaire old priviledges—ch 84—It is statut and ordained yat all merchandis of ye realme and ye burrowis bruik and have yaire old priviledges and frelomes, granted and giwen yem be our soueraine lords progenitors of most noble mind, be observit and keepit to yem, and

yat na persones dwelland with out burrowes vse any merchandise nor zet tapt nor sell wyne silkis walze spyccerie nor syk like stuff nor zet staple gudes And yat nane pack nor peill in Leith nor wther places without ye Kinges burrowis under ye paine of ye escheiting of ye gudes to ye Kinges vse that beis tapped said packed or peillit against yis statut

That na burges be maid without ye consent of ye great counsell of ye toun—ch 86—Item it is statut &c yat in tyme to cum na provest baillie nor aldermen of ony burrowis mak burges nor gild brother without ye consent of ye great counsell of ye toun, and yat ye profit yat is taken for ye making of ilk burges or gild brother be put to ye common gude and vared on ye common warkis

That ye old act anent saillers be put to execution—ch 122—Item it is statut &c for ye weill of merchandis yat ye old act anent saillers be put to scharp execution, and yat ye customers schall to ye officers of ye toun who does in ye contrair heirof, and yat ye said officers mak yis act to be put to dew execution as yai will ans, to ye King yrepon

That nane house wool, skin nor hydes in Leith—ch 88—Item it is statut &c, for causing of ye Kinges customes to come in haill to him as accordis, and to eschew ye defranding yet hes been done yairof in tymes bygane, yat na man house wool, hydes nor skinnis in Leith, nor wther places outwith frie burrows, under ye paine of escheit

KING JAMES VI.—1513-1542.

Priviledges of burrowes—ch 126—Item our sovaine Lord with advyse and consent of his thrie estatis of parliament ratifies and approvis ye actis mad of befor, granted to merchandis within brugh

Anent merchandis yat sailles contraire to ye actis made of befor—ch 24—Item it is statut and ordained be ye Kinges grace and thrie estates of parliament yat ye actis and statut made be unq^l our Sovaine Lord King James ye thrid, and als ratified and approved be unq^l our Sovaine Lord yat last deceased of good mind whom God assoilze tuiching merchandis passand with yaire merchandise furth of ye realme to France Flanders or any wther part, yat na merchand saill w^out he have aue half last of guides of his own or else in governance as factor to wther merchandis, be put to execution in all pointes in tyme to come efter ye forme and tennor of ye samen, and ratifies and approves ye said act now in this prest parliament, and attowr ordaines ye prouest or baillies of burrowes situat at ilk port of ye realme, to search and seek ye persones brakere of ye said Statutes, and yat yai distrenzie ilk person breaker yrof for ye soume of twentie puncho be applied on yis wyse, yat is to say, ye one half to our

Soveraine Lords use, and the wther half to ye prouest or baillies for y^r labouris, and yat yai mak compt yrof zeirlic in ye checker, and giue ye prouest or baillies be negligent in ye exercising of y^r offices giuen to yem, yai sall be obersched to pay ye said paine of xx lib for ewerie man yat passes and failles in contrair to ye said act at yat port where yai have jurisdiction, and als it is ordained that in schipper Mr. awners of schippis, receawe any merchand to saile in yaire schippis without yai have ye names of yem in tickets, subscriwed be ye saids prouest and baillies hantis, under ye paine foirsaid for ilk person yat yai receawe in y^r schippis, and yat our Soveraine Lords customirs or any wther yat pleases accuse ye saids prouest and baillies, gif yai be negligent in ye premises zeirlic at ye checker, and letⁿ to be directed heiropon in dew forme as effeires, and als yat letⁿ be wretten to ye conservator of ye nation in Flanders, contained ve effect of vis act, charging him to send hame ye names of all merchandis reserand yair in ewerie schipp, in contraire ye tennor of ye said act, to ye thesaurer, under ye paine of tinsell of his office

That na man molest nor trouble prouest alderman baillies and officiaris within burgh. ch 27—Item it is statut &c, yat na man carle lord barron or wther of whatsumeir degrie about and adjaunt nighbouris to burrows, molest trouble nor inquiet ye prouest aldermen baillies and officiaris of burrows and merchandis yrof in using of yaire franchiseis liberties and privilegedes, granted to yem be our Soveraine Lord and his predecessors, Kingis of Scotland, and in contraire ye actes and statutes made yvpon under ye paine to be called and accused as common oppressors of our Soveraine Lords ledges, at generall justie aires or priuat diettes and justice courts, as sall be thocht expedient be ye Kingis grace, and yat ye justice clerk tuk inquisition and dittie heirof as effeires

That no man saill unto Flanders but twyse in ye yeare, ch 31—Item it is statut &c, for ye honestie of ye realme, weill and profit of all our Soveraine Lords ledges, and speciallie his burrowes and merchandis of his realme, yat no schipp be frachted nor merchandis saill ytin with yaire gudes and merchandise furth of ye realme in Flanders but twyse in ye yeir, yat is to say to ye pasche market and rind market, under ye paine of ilk persone cumand in ye contrair heirof xx lib, to be reassed and imbrocht to ye Kingis grace use

Anent y^r privilege of burrowis, ch 87—Item it is statut &c, yat ye old privilegedes of burrowes be observed and keeped appendis merchandis, conforme to our Soveraine Lords laws &c of parliament made of betor, and ratifies &c ye samen in this pres^t parlt, with all privilegedes granted to thm be our Soveraine Lord and his most noble progenitors of good min l whom God assoilze

Of packing and peilling—ch 107—Item it is statut &c. yat na persons vse packing nor peilling of wool hydia nor skinnis, lose nor laid out with frie burgh and priveledge yrof.

For foirstallage—ch 113—Item it is statut &c. gif any foirstallers be apprehended foirstalling any manner of merchandise, wittualis pultrie or gudes whtsumever within ye freedome of brugh yat ye officiaris of ye said brugh escheit ye samen, ye one halt to our souveraine Lords vse, and ye wther half to ye brugh, conforme to ye act of parl^t maid heirvpon off befoir, and yat na wther officier have power yrto within ye bounds of free brugh.

QUEENE MARIE—1542—1578—(Beh^d F. by 1587)

Annentis ye liberties and privileges of burrowes—ch 49—Item ye Queenes grace dowager and regent of this realme, with advyse of ye whole thrie estaites of parl^t, understanding clearlie yat ye estait of burgesses thir mony yeares bygone, be great trouble of waires hes sustained infinit skaith both in yaire landes and gudes, and als yat yair privileges granted to yem be our souveraine Lords most noble progenitors, and actis of parl^t made yrvpon, hes not becne observed and kepted to yem as accordis, Thairfor ye Queenis grace regent, with ye advyse of ye thrie estaitis foirsaidis, hes ratified &c all privileges and actis of parl^t made in favour of burrows, burgesses and merchandis, and hes ordained yat let^r be directed be ye lords of counsell at ye instances of all burrows, vpon ye privileges and acts of parl^t maid yrvpon in all tyme to cumie, for putting of ye samen to dew execution with all rigour, against yem yat does or cumis in ye contraire of yaire said privileges and actis foirsaidis, without calling of any partie.

Annentis liberties of merchandis at ye west Seais—ch 59—Item it is statut &c., yat an act maid be King James the fourth annent ye coming of schippis to free burrows at ye west seas be published of new, and ye samen to be put to execution in all pointes etter ye forme and tenor yrof, and ye breakers of ye samen to be punished conforme to ye paines contained yrin, with vis addition, yat na persone tak upon hand to buy any merchandise fra ye saids strangeris, bot fra friemen at frie portes of ye burrows foirsaidis, vnder ye paine of confiscation of all ye gudes, to be applyed to our souveraine Laidies vse, gif yae do in ye contraire.

KING JAMES VI—1578—1625

Off ratification of privileges of burrows with addition—(Convention of Burrows)—Our Sovereine Lord &c. ratifies all acts maid by his predecessors in favoris of ye burrows and

burghesses of this realme, inhabitants of all ye burrowes of ye sauen, with all privilegedg freedoms immunities and liberties granted to them, &c. and declares the same to have full strength in all points, and to stand as ane perpetuall law to yem and yair successors, with yis addition, givand yat freedom and privilege to convene four tymes in ye yeir for sick matters as concernes yaire estate, and yat in what brugh it sall be thocht most expedient be most of ye saidis burrowes, provyding alvayes for eschewing of tumultis, yat yaire be pres^t at ye saidis conventions for ewerie brugh in number, and except the towne of Edinburgh to have ane nor nor ye wther burrowes.

Anent packing and peilling for stalling and transporting of hering and whyt fish, ch 20—For sameikle as diuerse actes has bene maid be our Sovereine Lords progenitors in tyme bygone orbinning yat ye slayers of hering and whyt fish said bring ye same to ye next adjacent burrows and townes where ye persones slayers yot dwellis, to ye effect yat our Sovereines leidges may be first served, and gif abundance occurred yat yai might be salted &c. and yat ye said actis throw negligence and ower sight hes not receivd execution, wher throw the King hes been deprived of his customes, the leidges wanted the fruit of the sea appointed by God for thaire nourishment, and the freemen disappointed of yaire tractet. Therefor the King and parl^t ratifies the acts anent hering &c. especiallie ye act made in the tyme of unq^{te} hienes deceased grandsire King James the thrie of gude memory, and be his mapestic ye tyme of ye regencie of his richt traist consen, James Earle of Morton, lord of Dalkeith, regent to his hienes, his realme and leidges for ye tyme, and ordanis ye said actis to be kept in all points, and ye contraveners to be punished according yto, and yat all Sheritis, stewartis, baillies, lords of regalities, protestis, aldermen, and baillies of burrows, and judges ordinar, put the same to execution, and grants power to that effect &c.

1593—*Confirmation of the Dean of Gildes jurisdiction*
—o 154—For sameikle as our Sovereign Lord and Estates of this present Parliament, having considered how necessarie and expedient it is that the power and jurisdiction of the Deane of Gild, and their Councell within Brugh, be approved and allowed, as it is now used in the toun of Edinburgh: quilk is to the great furtherance of justice to our Sovereine Lordes Loges, in all actions and maters concerning merchands; betuixt merchand and merchand, and betuixt merchand and mariner; quhilk actions, nucht not, nor said not byde delay; Bot be exped and decerned be the Dean of Gild and his Councell summarie, as men chosen and appoynted zeirly, be the Councell of the Burgh; maist apt and able to judge and decerne in all actiones concerning Merchandes, as said is; Quhairfore our

said Sovereine Lord, with the advice of the Estaites in this present Parliament, ratifies and confirmis the judgement of the said Deane of Gild and his Councell, in all actiones concerning merchandes, as the same is set down be the Provost, Baillies, Councell and Deacons of the Burgh of Edinburgh: And to have full strength, force and effect, in all tymes, according to the lawfull form of judgement used in all gude touns of France and Flanders, quhair Burges are erected and constitute, and specially in Paris, Roan, Bourdeaux, Rochell: And the particular forme thereof, to be set downe againe in this present Parliament

The actis following are drawn out of ye Sea Law:—

Item yis is ye watter richt of ye sea yat ye skippers and merchandis and steersman and boatsman sall hald, and it is ye oldest watter richt with ye new watter richt yat any man wat to find

Anent casten goods—Item gif it happens yat any schip wer in danger in ye sea, and ye skipper desire to cast goods, and he sall not cast till he have speired at ye merchandis gif it be yer willis or not, and gif ye merchandis wold not consent, and ye Mr man, or two or thrie of ye schipmen think it neidfull, yan mai yai cast, when ye merchandis cumes to land yai may cause thrie or four of ye seamen sweare yat it was neidfull to cast. Item and it were so yat ya wer no merchandis in ye schip, and yai had need to cast, what ye most part of ye schipmen thoct best yat sall be reckned as ye lawe, If ye guides is sold in market pennie pennies brother (!), and als meikle as he is ower when ye fracht is payed, and ye skipper sall pay of schip or of his fracht, whilk yat ye merchandis will have, and how yat ye skipper settis his schip ye merchandis may tak her on ane tyme

Anent stowing of goods of merchandis—A ship comes to Bourdeous or till any uther stand and makis hir readie to tak woyage to ye wyunis taking, and ye Mr wat not yrof, ye Mr and ye schipmen hes stowed ye wines as ya ocht to doe, stress of weather comes to yem be seas happens yai cum be saiftie stolen, and ye merchand says yat ye wines are distrubled and spoiled, and ye Mr defull ye Mr sayis na, gif ye Mr will sweir with two of ye saillers yat yair wines were not wronges threw yem, yan yai quyt, and gif yai will not sweir yai are halden to restor ye tinsell yrof, for ye Mr is holden to sic yat all ye goodis be kepted and stabled and weill stowed as it ocht to be or, he pass out of ye heaven. Some words in the Sea Laws are nearly illegible in the Locked Book, and the meaning is obscure.)

ACTS RELATING TO CRAFTS.

JAMES I.

1424—c 39—*The Craft sould have one Deaken*—That in ilk toun of the Realme of ilk sundrie Craft used therein be chosen a wise man of that Craft, and be consent of the Officiar of the Toun, the quhilk sall be halden Deakon or Maister-man over the laife for the time, to governe and assay all warkes, that beas maid before the Craftis-men of that Craft; swa that the Kingis Lages be not defrauded and skaithed in time to cum, as they have beine in time by-gane, threw untrew men of Craftes.

1425—c 77—*Of Deakens of Crafts and their office*—Item, The King of deliverance of Parliament hes ordained, that the Deakens of Crafts in Burrowes, stand till the next Parliament, in the manner as after followis: that is to say, that the Deakon of ilk craft, sall have na correction of the craft, nor of na man thereot, but allanerlie to see that the warke-men be cunning, and the warke sufficient, the quhilk he sall assay and examine ever ilk tithene daies onis.

—c 78—*Of the fees of craftsmen, and price of their warke*—That the Aldermen and the Council of ilk toun sworne, sall see and prise the mater, cost, and travell of the warke man, and thereafter prise the made wark, how it sall be sauld, and that price make knowin to the Kings commouns and be oppen cryed.

—c 79—*Of the fees of workmen*—That the Council of the Toun sall see and ordane quhati fee workmen sall have for their bandelling of their Crafts, that workis uther mennes warks, as Wrichtes, Masones, and uther siklike.

c 81—*Of Wrichtes and Masones*—Abstract—For quhy it is complained that these trades take on hand monie warkes whilkis they will not fulfil at the time they becht. Therefore it is ordained that nane take mair wark on hand than he can do, under paine of the tinsell of the price of what he cannot fulfil. And other men of the craft may do the wark, and if they refuse they shall be punished at the Kings will.

1427—c 102—*The price of ilk workmanshippe*—Abstract—That men of Craftes within Burrowes, sall have for a zeir to cum, of everie Craft a Wardane chosen be the Council of the Burgh, who with Council of uther discreete men unsuspected, assigned to him by the s^d Council, sall examine and prise the mater and the workmanship of ilk Craft, and set it to a price, quhilk gif any breakes the Warden sall punish, if he do not the Aldermen and Council shall do so, and if they do not the king shall punish the Burgh. And the unlaue of the breakers of the price shall be applied, half to the Warden and half to the common wark of

the town. If the priser do not punish, the Aldermen &c in the Burgh Court shall punish him, on conviction. If the Aldermen &c fail, they shall pay £10 to the King, after conviction by the Chamberlaine in his air, to be held aince in ye zeir. The Barons to have the same power &c in their Baronies, and if they do not prise the Sheriff shall punish them, and if he neglects he shall pay a fine to the King. The Alderman &c to enquire every month if the Warden prise well and punish trespassers. And if complaints are made of too high price, or breaking the price set, the Alderman shall punish the breakers &c.

JAMES IV.

1491—*That na crafter-men tak na customes of uther*—c 42—Abstract—That the Craftes men of Burrowes, takis of men of the samin craft, cummand to the mercat on Monenday, a penny of ilk man, quhilk is the cause of dearth, and exalting of their penny-worthes, sik as schoone was wont to be sauld for twelffe pennies, or better cheape, &c., and uther merchandise, that is exalted fra penny to sax or aughtpennies, quhilk is great skaith &c Statuts that na ponny be taken hereafter under paine of unlaw &c.

JAMES IV.

1491—*Putting downe of Deacons of Crafts, and that na masons &c take pay^r for Halie daies*—c 43—Abstract—It is understood by the King and his three Estaites that the using of Deacons of Crafts in Burghs is right dangerous, and as they use the same may cause trouble to the leiges, by convening together and making laws of their Craft contrary to the common profit, whereby when one leaves work unfinished another dare not finish it &c It is stait that all sik Deakons sall cease for one zeir, and have no power but to examine stuffe and warke wrocht be the Craft That Maisons and Wrichtes and uther men of Craft wha statutis that they sall have fee, alsweill for the halie daie as for the wark day, sall be indicted as common oppressors and punished accordingly. This act also approves and confirms the act James I, c 80.

JAMES V.

1535—*Of Craftesmen Browsters sellers of salt and victual within Burgh*—c 30—Abstract—Because of the oppression daily done to the Kings leiges by Cordoners, Smiths, Baxters, and other Craftesmen, sellers of victual &c, compelling them to pay exhorbitant prices for their stuff and wark, and bringing great dearth on the country For remeid certain Lords and others, and the Provost of Edin^r, were appointed to sit and make such statutes as they thought expedient to cause all Craftsman to make good stuff and sell the same at competent prices, and quha dois in the contrair to be punished with all rigour

1540—*Anentis conduction of Craftesmen*—c 111—Abstract—Because it is heavlie murmured that all Craftesmen of this Realme uses extortion upon others by reason of their craftes and private rules made among themselves contrair to ye common will. It is statute that hereafter any who has building or repairs to make, that they may chuse gude Craftesmen, free men or others as they think best to do the same, and that no impediment be made to such Craftesmen by others of the said Craft in the kingdom, under pain of losing their freedom. The Provost and Bailies of all burghs to take inquisition and put this act into execution. Confirmed by James VI., 1607, 19 par c 4, Notwithstanding any act made to the contrary.

QUEENE MARIE.

1551—*The price of Craftesmenis work &c*—c 23—Abstract—The exorbitant prices that everie Craftesman within Burgh raises in all pertaining to their Craft, by advice of their Deakones, doubling and tripling the prices of many things, to the great hurt of the leiges, the fault lying with the Provost &c, who oversees but does not correct the Deakones &c, conforme to the Acte of Parl'. It is statute that Provosts &c of free Burrows convene the Deakones and Craftesmen, and establish reasonable prices, effeir- and to their Craft, which shall be written and produced before the Lords of the articles in next Parl', to be held on 3 April next, and if by them thought reasonable to be authorised. The price of "ane mannis" dinner and supper was to be arranged by the Hostellares, and fixed in same manner as Craftsmens work.

1553—*Anent the discharging of Deakones and chusing of Visitours*—c 52—Abstract—It is understood that the chusing of Deakones and men of Craft within burgh has been richt dangerous, and has caused trouble in burrows, be making of ligges and lardes amongst themselves, and betuixt Burgh and Burgh, quhilk deserves great punishment; it is statute that there be na Deakones chosen in time cumming within Burgh, but the Provost and Council to chuse the maist honest man of Craft, of gude conscience, ane of everie Craft, to visit their Craft that they labour sufficientlie &c, to be called Visitours, and to be elected yearly at michaelmas be the Provost and Council. That they give their aith to visit trewlie their Craft, but to have no power of assembling them or making statutes. All Craftesmen in time cumming to be under the Provost &c. And that na Craftesman bruisa office, except twa of them maist honest and famous to be chosen zeirle upon the Council, and they twa to be ane pairt of the auditours, zeirle to the compt of the common gudes, according to the actis of Parl' made before. Any contravening to be imprisoned for a yeir, and lose their freedom until they obtain the benevolence of the Provost &c, and the third part of their good to go to the Queens use.

1556, April 16—*Grant and Ratification in favour of Crafts passed at Stirling*—Abstract—It is statut and ordained that the most wise and honest of every craft shall be chosen Deacons and oversmen in the trade whereof they are members By the same Chartour it is granted and permitted to craftsman to exerce and vse merchandise sichlyke and also freele as any other merchant of burrowes And notwithstanding of the abstracting of the said privileged and libertie from the craftsmen aforesaid by act of Parliament held in the month of June 1555 It is there given and granted to them to vse and exerce the calling of merchants and that with rescision of the preceding act, as in the said Chartoure of the date above writene is more ample and fullie contained It is also statute and ordained that the Deacons of the said trades shall have votes in chooscing of officers in burrowes and cites, and that the said craftsmen may be chosen to vse and exerce the saids offices if they be found able and qualified therefore That they shall bear the comptis of the common goods yearlie of the burroughes whereof they are members That it shall be leesome to them to conveen and make such statutes and ordinances lawful anent their crafts and keeping of good ordour theriutill as shall be found necessarie and expedient That they may vse and exerce all kind of merchandise also weill without this realme as within the samine as they shall think most expedient and convenient By the same Chartour all and sundrie former privilegedes and liberties confered on trades are by this Chartour ratified and approven, and also speciallic confirmed as the same maire fullie reports

1564, March 1st—*Charter in favour of the Craftsmen, passed at Edinburgh*—Abstract—By this Charter Her Majesty the Queen, of her own knowledge and impulse, after her legal and full age of twenty-one years, considering that without virtuous, good, and expert Craftsmen the Commonwealth could not long stand,—That on account of some pretended reasons the act of June, 1555, was passed, which deprived Craftsmen of many of their ancient privileges,—That no profit or advantage had accrued from this Act, on the contrary it had caused public and private heartburnings and contentions between the merchants and craftsmen in the burghs,—Therefore it was statute that the craftsmen of the burghs and cities of the realm be relieved from all the clauses of that Act, which militated against or obstructed the privileges, &c., obtained from Her Majesty's ancestors, and long held by the craftsmen by right of possession, that they be restored to the right of having Deacons to superintend the artizans, and make good order and rule amongst craftsmen, that they were to be restored to all their old privileges, powers, liberties, and customs as formerly possessed by them, anything

in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding; and ratifying and confirming in all points all their former powers, privileges, &c. of which they were at any time in possession, and authorising them to exercise the same in all time coming with the same vigour and effect as formerly,—and commanding all and sundry parties to refrain from opposing or molesting the craftsmen in the enjoyment and use of the same, any acts to the contrary notwithstanding, under pains of law, &c., &c. (The tenour of this Act is nearly the same as the Act of 1556. and many of the paragraphs and clauses in both are identical. This Act appears to be a confirmation of the previous grant, though no reference is made to it in this Act or Charter.)

KING JAMES VI.

1581, July 22—*Charter in favour of Craftsmen, passed at Dalkeith*—James, by the Grace of God King of Scots, to all and sundrie our laiges and subjects, &c., Witt ye because we understanding that our most noble progenitors, Kings of Scotland, haveing an good mind and respect to the common well of our Realme, and without honest Craftsmen the common policy well composed could not stand longer. Therefore they gave and granted many and diverse priviledges to the Craftsmen of our Burrows of Edinburgh, Perth, Dundie, and Aberdeen, and all other Burrows and Cities of our Realme. And namelie that they might elect and chuse principallie of every Craft in Superiors and Deacons to visite and expedie their own Crafts, to the effect that no extortion might be brought in use to the Leiges of our Realme, But that every Craftsmen should work and labour honestlie in his own Craft without fraud or guile or malice; and to make Statutes and pains anent their own Crafts; and the same to put to execution, and to keep every one upon their own according to equity and reason, that thereby they may be reimpensat of all damage or skaiths. Attour they granted priviledges and powers to honest Craftsmen that are free Burghesses of Burrows, to sell and merchandize as other merchants of our Realme uses, with other diverse and sundrie priviledges and faculties granted to them under the great seall of our most noble progenitors, be us seen and considered. Whilkis not the less be our Act of Parl^t holden at Edinburgh in June 1555 years, for certain causes exprest and declared in the said Parl^t it was statut that there be no Deacon chosen in time cumming &c. (See above abstract of the Act.) And we acknowledging that the time of the making of the said Act there was no reasonable cause wherefore the same should have been done to the effect it was deduced, and thereby many of the saids Crafts being more slack than off before. Therefore we most willing to dirrigate our priviledges granted by our predecessors, without a great urgent and weighty cause, granted *off before* according to equity and reason, And

therefore repones them in their former estate. And SICKLYKE, we desiring that no publick nor private dissensions, hatreds, and contentions should occur amongst Merchants and Craftsmen dwelling within our Burrows, and for certain other reasonable causes moveing us, and of our certain knowledge and proper will with advice of the Lords of our Secret Council have dispensed. Likens we be the tenor hereof dispenses with all and sundrie Craftsmen our said Burrows of EDINBURGH, P'ARTH, DUNDIE, and ABERDEEN, and remanent Burrows and Cities of our Realme anent the said Act of Parl^t, and all articles and clauses therein contained. Unto the whilks priviledges and liberties granted by our most noble progenitors off before to them, whereof they have been in a long and continual possession be vertue of the same, We repone them to use and have Deacons of Crafts who shall have vote in choiccing of officers of Burrows and shall elect and admitt all kinds of Craftsmen within Burgh to use and exerce their Craft if they be fund able therefor. And they shall SICKLYKE hear the counsils of the common good and be parts of the Auditors thereof; and they shall convene and make priviledges statutes and ordinances above the said Craftsmen for keeping of good order amongst them, and sustentation and Intertainment of Gods service, and said use and exerce all maner of merchandize within our said Realme, and outwith the same as they shall think most expedient to their greatest commoditie, with all and sundrie priviledges and liberties and faculties granted to them by our most noble progenitors, or whereof they have been in possession in times bypast, notwithstanding the said Act of P^r or whatsomever pains contained therein, anent the whilks we be thir present dispenses. Attour we be thir present ratifys and approves all priviledges liberties and faculties given and granted by our most noble progenitors to the saids Craftsmen in all times bypast, to be used and exercised by them in the same form force and effect in all times coming as they possesst the same off before, &c. Wherefore we command you, &c. that you presume not in the contrare nor make impediment, &c. to the said Craftsmen &c. The said Craftsmen in the brooking possessing and using of the privileges liberties and faculties above written notwithstanding whatsomever letters statutes commands or proclamations made or to be made in the contrare, or on pains contained therein under all pain perrill and offence whilk ye or any of you may incurr or committ against our Majestie in that part. In witness of the whilk thing to thir presents we have commanded our great seall to be appended.

1592—*Exercise of Crafts within Suburbs of Burrowes forbidden*—c 156—The Provost &c were empowered to stop all from exercising Crafts in Suburbs, being untreenman to the burgh and Craft, for reasons specified at length in the act

SECTION III.

THE GUILDRY INCORPORATION OF DUNDEE.

CHAP. I. INTRODUCTION.

From the very earliest times a certain amount of trade or barter must have been carried on, as the necessity for an interchange of commodities, requisite even amongst the rudest people, would soon be felt. With the growth of civilization man's wants increase and commerce extends, but without the protection of equitable laws trade will never flourish nor become consolidated.

The rulers of the commercial and maritime nations of antiquity, Egyptians, Phœnicians, Romans, &c., justly appreciating the many advantages derived from trade, framed wise and liberal laws for the encouragement and security of their merchants. The wealth accruing from the traffic thus stimulated was beneficial alike to the ruler and to his subjects.

For some time after the extinction of the Roman Empire, trade in Europe was all but annihilated; but traditions of the self-government, freedom, and wealth derived from traffic in merchandise, which their forefathers had once enjoyed, could never be entirely obliterated from the minds of the descendants of the ancient inhabitants. By and by the people began to draw together again into the old cities and towns of Italy, and once united, they established a local authority for their mutual protection and government. As these towns extended in population, wealth, and power, they threw off the authority of their foreign oppressors, declared themselves free and independent, and encouraged manufactures, trade, and commerce within their bounds.

The towns of Christian Spain were not slow to follow the example set them by their brethren in Italy. Smarting under the yoke of their Moorish oppressors, feudal lord and democratic

burgher vied in hatred to the Moslem. The burgesses, for their assistance against the common foe, were permitted and encouraged by their rulers to frame laws for the management of their several towns. The principal cities and chief towns got charters from their sovereign granting them many valuable privileges and immunities, under which commerce thrived and the cities prospered.

France caught the infection, and the townsmen sought freedom from the bondage of the lords of the soil. The inhabitants obtained a limited enfranchisement, under which they prosecuted trade with assiduity and attained considerable success.

The hardy natives of Holland, Flanders, and the neighbouring States, by industry and perseverance, reared towns and cities. The united inhabitants, independent and free, devotedly plied their several callings, and their cities became great and wealthy marts of commerce and manufactures, the centre of the merchandise of the world.

The Hanse Towns in Germany owe their importance to the commercial enterprise for which the citizens were for a long period pre-eminently distinguished. In the Free Cities which composed the League, trade and commerce were privileged and protected, and the vast extent which their trade attained made them renowned for centuries among the manufacturing and maritime nations of northern Europe.

In England, towns having no feudal superior have existed from a very early date. Some cities had attained a certain amount of civilization, and considerable commercial importance during the Roman period. Under the Roman power these cities enjoyed some degree of local management; and a few of them have never entirely lost the organization which they then acquired. New charters were given to some of these cities by the early Norman Sovereigns, but they are all in favour of the burgesses of a pre-existing corporation. These cities, and the towns and cities which subsequently obtained charters from their Kings, enjoyed the right of electing their civic rulers, and of managing their common affairs. Under this self-government manufactures and commerce were encouraged and flourished, and these free cities and royal burghs grew in wealth and importance.

Scotland was differently situated from England. There the Roman power was never sufficiently established to make an indelible impression upon the native inhabitants. Their yoke was detested, and any little trace they may have left of their civilizing influence was speedily obliterated, and the people relapsed into their original barbarism, in which state they long remained.

As previously mentioned it is probable that some towns in Scotland possessed a certain degree of self-government before the days of David I., but it was not until the reign of that enlightened Prince that Royal Charters were granted to any of them. These grants, and the charters given by future Kings, were of immense benefit, not only to the towns themselves but to the country at large. The burgesses were encouraged to prosecute manufactures, trade, and commerce within their respective towns, and also throughout the kingdom and to foreign parts, and the peace and security they enjoyed had a civilizing effect upon the entire population of the kingdom.

A guild or merchant guild is simply a mercantile confederation, composed of merchants dwelling in a free burgh; possessing certain exclusive privileges conferred upon them as a guild, society, or corporation by their Sovereign, or by the municipal rulers of the town. The origin of guilds is uncertain, but if they were not coeval with the rise of Free Towns they must have been established shortly thereafter. In the infancy of such towns it was of the utmost importance to encourage trade and commerce, because on the establishment and due development of these the prosperity, if not the very existence, of the town depended. To induce men possessed of the art of working in particular trades, and of others practised in merchandise, to settle in a town, these several parties had exclusive privileges conferred upon the associated members. They were granted a monopoly of the particular trade to which they belonged, with power to make statutes for their guidance, and to enforce them upon the members, and also upon all outside the body. These rights were sometimes conferred by the municipal rulers of the town on their own authority, and sometimes in terms of the charter granted to the town by the Sovereign. Whether the monopoly was conferred in the one manner or the other it was effectual, as it was upheld by the municipal authorities of the town, and by the common law of the Free Burghs and of the country. Guilds, or privileged bodies akin to guilds, were common in the Free Towns and Cities of Italy, Spain, France, and the Netherlands, as well as in England and Scotland in early times. It is recorded that Ghent, one of the most populous and powerful of the Free Cities of Flanders, had, in the hey day of its glory, 52 guilds of merchants, and 32 distinct fraternities of weavers, each guild and fraternity electing its own dean or deacon to preside over the body. In some of the early acts of the Scottish Parliament the merchant guilds in Paris, Rouen, and other cities in France are held up as models to the guilds in Scotland.

The earliest notice of a guild in Scotland is that relating to

the "Statutes of the Guild," for regulating the Guild of Merchants at Berwick, which were enacted under the mayoralty of Robert de Bernhame in 1249. These laws were soon thereafter adopted by, and quoted as authoritative amongst the Burghs of Scotland, and they are the foundation upon which many of the laws of the Guildry were constructed.

As already related, the ancient charters granted to the Burghs in Scotland were in favour of "the burgesses," who were granted the burgh itself, and sometimes part of the surrounding district also. No form of government is prescribed in the old charters, but no doubt the burgesses would follow their previous custom, or use and wont, in choosing some of their own number to manage their common affairs. It is uncertain what the original requirements necessary to constitute a burgess were, but one, and perhaps the only one absolutely necessary, was the holding of a "toft" or rood of land within the burgh, for which the burgess paid rent to the Crown. The ancient Royal Charters generally conferred certain privileges upon the burgesses, as well as the grant of the burgh, such as the monopoly of trade and commerce within the burgh, the right of buying or selling by land and water, exemption from "toll" or duty on the sale and transfer of goods, &c.

The burgesses in the early burghs thus enjoyed considerable freedom and many privileges, but in order to define their relative position in the infant burgh, and to preserve peace and good will, laws were framed calculated to promote the general prosperity. In every community, whether from natural inclination or the force of circumstances, all trades and professions have their aspirants and votaries, and the encouragement and protection of each in their several callings is the duty of the civil magistrate. For this end the magistrates were empowered by their charters, or by previous usage, to regulate the distinctive duties, powers and privileges of each trade and profession, within which they had to abide; also to delegate power to each section to choose their own office-bearers, and to frame rules, subject to the magistrates' approval, for the guidance of their internal affairs. The whole merchants, or craftsmen of one calling, usually applied to the Magistrates and Town Council to erect them into a United Body, with the powers and privileges then considered necessary for the successful prosecution of the profession or trade of the applicants. This request was frequently granted in the form of a contract, or as it is sometimes called "Letters" or "Seal of Cause," whereby the members, to be formed into an associated body, generally became bound to make an annual contribution to some altar or church, or to the common works of the town, in return for the exclusive right of exercising 'merchandise, that is of buying

and selling, or of carrying on some handicraft within the burgh, which they desired the magistrates to confer upon them as a corporate body. The granting of the Letters conveyed the coveted privileges, but sometimes the document was ratified and confirmed by a Royal Charter. To have it stamped by Royal authority gave it dignity, as well as more force and strength.

The mercantile body was called "The Guildry," and the handicrafts, such as Bakers, Fleshers, Weavers, Tailors, Shoemakers, and others, each of which was distinct in itself, formed "The Trades." In some of the Royal Burghs these associations carried on their individual callings for a long period after the creation of the burgh, without acquiring from the magistrates a confirmed monopoly of them. In others exclusive privileges were early secured both by merchants and craftsmen, and in the course of time almost every Royal Burgh of any size possessed its Guildry and Trades Incorporations.

The existing Records of the City of Edinburgh commence in 1403. The brethren of the guild were called to the Head Court held in the Tolbuith there on 2d October of that year, probably in accordance with long established custom, to elect the officers of the Guild, including the Provost, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, &c. It is uncertain when the Dean of Guild first became a member of the Council, but from 1403 onwards the Dean has had a seat at the Council Board. At this period, and perhaps considerably earlier, the merchants, in the capacity of Dean and Guild Brethren, appear to have had certain powers and privileges, but little is known of their nature or extent. As the city increased and trade expanded, new and extended powers and privileges became necessary, and towards the end of the year 1518 "the haill merchandis and gild brither" made an application to the Town Council for a Seal of Cause, embodying and authorising the alterations and additions they desired to obtain. On 10th December, 1518, the Council complied with the request and issued their Letter, or Seal of Cause, to the Merchants and Guild Brethren. This document is very much of the same character as the "Merchandis Letter," which had been granted by the Town Council of Dundee to the merchants there, on their application, three years before. The merchants of Edinburgh desired to obtain the aisle or altar in St Giles Church, built in honour of the "Holy Blud," to be kept by them, and their Faculty to be patrons thereof; also that they might have the power of choosing a Master of Faculty, councillors and officers, with power to freight all ships laden at Leith, put order to all manner of merchandise pertaining to the Guildry, punish unfreemen and others infringing their rights, impose taxes on merchandise for the support of the Holy Blood Aisle, and for other purposes, &c., &c. As the

Faculty was thought very honourable, the Provost and Council bound themselves and successors, in all time coming, at their entering upon office, to swear to keep and cause to be kept the Faculty in all their privileges, &c. This Letter was transumed in a public and legal form on 22d June, 1519, in presence of the "Official of St Andrews," signed by a notary, and sealed with the official seal, &c.

Free burghs were free to the privileged classes only, all others being rigidly excluded from participation in the freedom which they enjoyed. The freedom of the members of the several incorporations was a real and a grinding monopoly, and positive bondage, to all without their pale. Within the incorporations the aristocratic tendencies were as strong as among the feudal magnates of the kingdom, and their rights and privileges were guarded with jealous care. There were distinctive classes among the burgesses as strong and well-defined as among the aristocracy of the land. The confederation of merchants forming the Guildry soared high above the craftsmen. The merchant princes kept aloof from men who worked at a trade, and for a long period would not permit them to become members of their high estate. Even after the admission into the Guildry of several sections of the trades, the weavers and waulkers were long kept outside. It would seem that they had been considered very low in the social scale. In the charter granted to Aberdeen by Alexander II. the King grants that the burgesses shall have their merchant guild, fullers and weavers excepted; and this exclusion of these callings was not uncommon. As these bodies increased in numbers and wealth, their importance was acknowledged, and the golden gates admitting to the lofty pedestal on which the guildry stood, were thrown open to them, as they had previously been to their brother craftsmen.

In the infancy of Royal Burghs in Scotland it was considered necessary, for their well-being and prosperity, to bestow exclusive privileges upon the burgesses, in order that people might be induced to take up their residence in the towns. Combinations of merchants and tradesmen to work out the monopoly conferred upon the burgesses was a natural result. Oppressive as these monopolies must have been to the other inhabitants of the towns, and to those in the surrounding districts, there is no doubt that they were suited to the exigencies of the age, and that they, to a large extent, accomplished the objects for which they were granted. The country was then very poor, industry languished, and trade and commerce were all but unknown. Individual enterprise would have been exposed to great risk, and very precarious, the laws, as then administered, not being sufficient to

suppress the covetous and evil-disposed of the community. Guilds and crafts were so many combinations, the several members of each being banded together for their mutual support and protection. United they were able to hold their own against all aggressors without their body, and thus to carry on their several avocations in security. Encouraged by their exclusive privileges, and the safety which associated numbers yielded, merchants began to take ventures both at home and to foreign parts, small at first, but increasing as wealth and confidence extended. Tradesmen, secure in the protection they possessed, risked their little means and worked diligently to supply the local demand, and to prepare their productions for sale to the merchant venturers. Careful industry brought wealth not only to the merchants and tradesmen, but also to the burghs and to the nation at large. When riches and intelligence increased, and the law became more powerful, commerce and trade no longer required adventitious aid. Then these exclusive privileges were found to be unnecessary, and they were very properly wholly swept away.

Many of the corporate bodies in the cities and towns in Great Britain were in the enjoyment of other rights and privileges besides those of the exclusive right of exercising merchandise, or carrying on handicrafts therein, and they generally possessed property, some of them to a large extent. The Acts depriving the Corporations of the exclusive privileges of merchandise and trade did not touch their other privileges or interfere with the management of their funds. Some of these Corporations have since the abolition of their exclusive privileges ceased to exist, but the greater number still remain, and several are in the vigorous exercise of the privileges they yet possess, and in the beneficial disposal of their income, which is chiefly expended in the support of the poorer brethren of the respective Corporations, their widows and children. Some of the Guilds and Trades have thrown open their bodies for the admission of suitable entrants on reasonable money terms, and these Corporations are generally in a flourishing condition. Others will only yet admit those in the same trade, and after due trial of their qualifications, while others will admit none but sons or sons-in-law of members, and many of those Trades which continue so exclusive are all but extinct. The Corporations who exercise their remaining privileges aright are still useful, and though the others pass away they will not be regretted.

CHAP. II.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

The causes which led to the erection of towns in particular localities are various ; but there can be little doubt that Dundee owes its origin to its protected situation on a bay in the Frith of Tay, and to the lofty rock which rose from the edge of the water, the remains of which are called Castlehill. The Castle, perched upon the rock, protected the inhabitants clustered around its walls, and the shipping moored at its base. The situation was admirably chosen, both for safety and for trade, and at an early period it had become a place of considerable commercial importance. The superior advantages which Dundee possessed over most towns in the country made it a favourite place of residence for many of the great and noble of the land. Their presence necessitated the circulation of money, and the wealth thus brought to the town encouraged mercantile enterprise, and trade prospered.

Before the town was conferred by King William upon his brother David (but how long is unknown), it possessed the liberty of buying and selling by land and water, with right to erect a Merchant Guild, and other privileges and immunities, as freely as any other free burgh in Scotland. These privileges were ratified and confirmed by succeeding sovereigns, and especially by King Robert I. in his charter to the burgh. The powers and privileges of a Merchant Guild were, by law and usage, very extensive, and of great advantage to the mercantile community. It is possible the merchants may, from the days of King Robert Bruce, have enjoyed some of the privileges appertaining to their body ; but there is no evidence that the right was fully exercised until nearly two centuries after that period. No reason can be assigned for their supineness for so long a period, on a matter of such vital importance to them individually and collectively, but it is surprising, seeing that in several of the other free burghs of Scotland the merchants had long possessed their Merchant Guilds, with all their privileges and immunities.

In the reign of James IV., in 1503, an Act was passed ordaining "that all merchandes of the Realme and the Burrowes, bruike, and have their auld priviledges and freedomes, granted and given to them be our Sovereine Lordes Progenitours, be observed and keipitt to them, and that na

persons dwelland out with Burrowes use any merchandice," &c. The attention of merchants would naturally be directed to this confirmation of their old privileges. It is probable that the merchants of Dundee, knowing the advantages which those in other towns derived from their Guild, and seeing the benefits which craftsmen, their neighbours at home, enjoyed from their several confederations, would desire to be united also, in order that they might obtain the full benefit of this new Act.

Whatever may have been the cause which prevented them from uniting before, or whether these were the motives which induced them to seek union then, can only be conjecture. Within a few years of the passing of the above Act, the merchants of Dundee applied to the Provost and Council of the Burgh to be erected into a Merchant Guild, with the rights and privileges belonging to such bodies.

It was not until the year 1815, three centuries after the institution of the Guildry, that anything was known in modern times of its origin and history. Then a document called the "Merchandis Letter" was discovered among the records of the Guildry deposited in the Town House, and this document is the original constitution of the Guildry of Dundee. The Merchants' Letter is in the form of a contract entered into between the merchants of Dundee and the Town Council. By it the merchants became bound to raise money, by a tax on merchandise for the support of the Holy Blood Altar, situate in the south aisle of the Parish Church; and the Council to consent that the merchants should form themselves into a Merchant Guild, with the power of electing their Dean by the common suffrage of the members; and that the Dean should be the collector of the holy blood silver, and possess all the powers and privileges pertaining to a Dean of Guild, according to the statutes of the Guildry and the Burgh Laws. Eleven years after the granting of this constitution it was confirmed by a charter granted by King James V. The Merchants' Letter is embodied at length in the Charter, and the following is a copy of the Charter, including the Letter:—

CHARTER BY KING JAMES V., INCLUDING THE MERCHANDIS LETTER.

James, by the grace of God King of Scots, to all honest men in this land, clergy and laics, greeting: Know ye, that we give and grant the foundation and erection of a chaplain of the holy blood altar, situate in the south aisle of the Parish Church of our Borough of Dundee, made by the collector of the holy blood silver and whole body of the merchants of the said Borough, for themselves and their successors, with consent of the Provost,

Bailies, Council, and Community thereof, for saying mass at the said altar in honour of the holy blood of our Lord Jesus Christ; for certain duties and contributions, and under the conditions, circumstances, and rules specified and contained in the said foundation; which, by our command, is read, seen, inspected, and duly compared, being whole and entire, not vitiated or razed, or anywise suspected, and is known to be at full length, in this form:—Be it kend till all men, be thir present lettres, we, ye collector of ye halie bluid silwer, and whole merchandis of ye brugh of Dundie, with one consent and assent, for vs and our successoris, merchandis, present and for to cum, frielie and irrevocable to have giwen and granted, and be ye tenour of thir lettres giwes and grantis for vs and our successoris, with ye full consent of ye Provest, Baillies, Counsell, and Comminalite of ye said brugh, to ye loving of God Almightie and of his pretious blood, and to his blessed mother ye Virgine Marie, and to ane Chaplaine, daylie to sing and say devine service, at ye halie bluid altar, situat in ye south ile of ye parochie-kirk of ye said brugh, and for ane singing mess solemnlie ilk Thursday, in honor of ye halie bluid of our Lord Jesus Chryst, continualie to be singing at ye said altar,—thir contributionis, dewties, wnderwretten. That is to say, in ye forst, yat we sall have power with ye whole bodie of ye merchandis or most part of this brugh, zearlie to chose ane Deane of Gild; ye whilk Deane of Gild sall have power of collectorschip of ye halie bluid silwer, and wther duties of ye halie bluid; and till exerce, hant, and vae ye office and awthoritee pertainig to ye Deane of Gild, according to ye statutes of ye Gild and ye burrow-lawes. The whilk Deane of Gild sall have power be him and his factores and procuratoris on yis side of ye sea, or bezond ye sea, to gather and tak vp fra ye merchautes, and ilk ane of yem beyond ye sea in Zealand or in Flanders, twelf gryt of ilk seek of guid, ane gryt of ilk stick of cloth, and ane gryt of ilk barrell guid, and ane gryt of ilk kip of hydes, and of all wther guides seelyk effeirand yairto. And yis to be taken of all guides laidned or passand from ye port of ye said brugh, and till all uther landis, French, Dantzick, Denmarck, and all wther partis, in monie of ye land effeirand yairto, to seek, poek, stick of cloth, barrel and other guides; and yis als long tyme to be taken vp as ye whole merchandis thinkis expedient be taken up in wther pairtis, to ye reparation of ye said altar, and vphold of ye said service as said is; and when ye whole bodie of ye merchandis or ye most part of them, thinkis not expedient yat ye said dewties be not taken vp in Flanderis, and wther pairtes, as said is, then ye sall gieve heir ane wecklie peunie Scottes money, to be gathered in ye said brugh, be ye

said Deane of Gild or his factores or procuratoris, of ilk merchant and seller; to be gathered at four tearmes in ye year quarterlie. And ye said Deane of Gild, or his factores, shal have power to pound and distrenzie the holderis of ye said duties on ye zen side of ye sea and on yis side of ye sea, and to take for all wther duties pertaining to ye haly bluid, but any officer of law, and no crime to input yairthrow. Alsua, that all merchandis settand vp ane buith within this brugh, at ye first upsett of ye buith, sall pay to ye Deane of Gild foirsaid, and to ye reparation of ye said altar, fourtie schillingis; except freemen's sons, the whilk sall pay sex schillingis aucht pennies, yat is born within yis brugh, for yair buith upsett. And gif it sall happen ony merchand to begin to pack and peil yair gearre, or any wtheres within this brugh, at thaire first entrie, ilk ane to pay sex schillingis aucht pennies; exceptand freemen's sons of yis brugh, ye whilk sall be free yairof; and als oft as any owr burges packis and peillis within ye town, to pay sex schillingis vñjd., to ye effect foirsaid. Alsua, yat euerie man yat is made gild-brother within yis brugh, except ane burges son of yis brugh, sall pay to ye said Deane of Gild, to ye effect foirsaid, sex schillingis aucht pennies when he is made gild-brother. Alsua, as oft as the seruant of ye Gild warnes any gild-brother to come before ye Deane of Gild, and ye leawe of ye brother of Gild, for ye guid of ye said brother, or gif ye seruant warnis ony of yem to gaud weeklie with ye holi bluid bread, als oft as any beis warned yairto, and disobeyis, and will not cum, he sall pay two schillingis for ye disobeying, to ye effect foirsaid, and gif yat any brother of Gild is merchand at hame or beyond ye sea, till any wther man mane dwelland within yis brugh foirsaid, als oft as yai be tantit or conuict yairwith, to pay at hame in Scotland, ye sowne of fywe markis vsuall money of Scotland, to ye effect foirsaid. Alsua, yat nane merchand, drapar, nor cheapman, stand with his merchandise in ye Hie Mercat Gaite without his easedrop, but on ye mercat-day, under ye pane of fourtie schillingis, to be paid to ye said Deane of Gild, as oft as he beis tant therewith, to ye said effect. *Item*, That na schip be frachtid within this brugh without ye advyce of ye Deane of Gild foirsaid, be no merchand of ye samen, but yat ye said Deane be present yairat. Atour, yat no Gild-brother be made Gild-brother but yat ye said Deane of Gild sall be continuabe yrat, and ilk ane of them, and yai be made with his advyce, and first examined be ye said Deane, gif yai be worthy yairtoir or nocht. And we, thir merchandis underwrettene, for us and ye leawe of ye merchandis of yis brugh and our successors, merchandis of ye samen, consentis, confermes, ratifies, and approvis ye foir-

said pointes and articles in all thinges for ye good, honour, and reparation of ye seid altar, and vphold of ye said Chaplaine. That is to say, Alexander Ogilvy, James Rollock, Andre Abercrombie, James Hay, George Rollock, Alexr Lowell, James Fletcheor, Alexr Fletcheor, Mr James Kyd, Alexr Kyd, James Boyace, James Wedderburn, Jhone Lawson, Robert Carmanow, Jhone Cowstoun, Walter Twillo, James Fotheringham, Jhone Richardsson, Thomas Zoung, Robert Clerk, George Buttergeis, Andro Porter, Jhone Smith, Robert Walker, James Thomesoun, Jhone Cheild, Thomas Pyot, Walter Jamesoun, David Guild, Robert Miln, Jhone Aird, William Gray, and Jhone Ramesay. In witnes of ye whilk thing, and in token of ye confirmacioun and ratificacioun of all and syndrie thir pointes and articles abowe wretten, and vphold of ye said service and cheplane, be we and owre successoris, to be maintained and authorized in tyme cuning, and ye said contrabutionis and dewties to be gatherit, as said is, the Provest, Baillies, Counsell, and Communalitie of ye said brugh, hes appensed to yair comoun aealle of ye said brugh to yir lettres, at Dundie, ye tent day of October, ye zeare of God ane thousand fywe hundreth fyftein zeires, befor yir witness, Alexr Ogilvy, Andro Abercrombie, James Hay, Alexr Lowell, Mr David Craill, Robert Heres elder, and Robert Heres zounger, notar publict.—Which foundation and erection, we, for us and our successors, ratify, approve, and for ever confirm, in all points, articles, conditions, and circumstances whatsoever, and in form and effect, and in all things as above premised; saving, to us and our successors, the prayers of the said chaplain and his successors only. In testimony whereof, to this our present confirmation and erection, we have ordered our great seal to be appended, before these witnesses—the Most Reverend Fathers in Christ, Gavin Archbishop of Glasgow; George, Bishop of Dunkeld, Keeper of our Privy Seal; Gavin, Bishop of Aberdeen, Clerk of our Council Registers and Rolls; our beloved cousins, Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas; James, Earl of Arran, Lord Hamilton; Malcolm, Lord Fleming; and the Venerable Father in Christ Patrick, Prior of the Metropolitan Church of St Andrews, our Secretary,—at Edinburgh the 17th day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord 1526, and of our reign the Thirteenth.

In the early days of the Guildry the whole members were convened to assist the Dean when any question of importance was to be considered, and such meetings were then frequently held. Laws for the guidance of the members individually and collectively, as well as for regulating the actings of the infant institution with those without the incorporation, had to be framed, and these would necessarily require much consideration.

Many other special subjects then, and for long afterwards, occupied the attention of the Guild-brethren, such as the settlement of disputes between the members themselves, the assertion of the privileges of the Guild against the encroachments of strangers, and the proper management of their common affairs. After some experience, it was found inconvenient to assemble the whole members to every meeting, and the Guildry delegated its powers, for the carrying on of the ordinary business of the institution, to some of its members, who were called "Assessors to the Dean." A collector of the Holy Blood Silver and taxes on merchandise, and an officer to carry out the decrees of the Court, were then appointed, and these officials completed the machinery which the members considered necessary for carrying on the business of the Corporation with regularity and success. The assessors, collector, and officer were all appointed, as was the Dean, by the whole merchants who composed the Guildry, at a public meeting of the body specially called for the purpose. The election appears to have been decided then, as it is at the present time, by the votes of the Guild brethren. The entire arrangements for conducting the affairs of the Guildry were judicious, and the members ought to have been permitted to manage their own affairs.

Some time prior to the erection of the Guildry into a confederation or Guild, the Bakers, Shoemakers, and other Trades had been constituted corporate bodies. The exercise of the new powers conferred on the Guildry jarred with what the Trades had been accustomed to consider their rights and privileges, and a dispute arose between the Guildry and the Trades on the vexed questions. After much discussion and ill-feeling between the Bodies, it was ultimately resolved to refer the matters in dispute to the arbitration of parties mutually chosen, and the arbiters, after having heard the claims and contentings of all the parties fully explained and argued, finally settled all questions between them by their Decreet Arbitral, the tenor whereof follows:—

DECREET ARBITRAL ANENT THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE GUILDRY AND TRADES.

"In the name of God Amen, by this present public instrument, &c. At Dundie ye twentie sewnt day of September in ye reare of God Jm^{ve} and 27 (1527) yearis, &c., Andro Barrie, burges in Dundie, Mr Ihone Barrie, Vicar of ye samen, Mr George Fernie, chaunter of Brechen, and Mr James Scrymgeor, parson of Celestrie, Ju-ges arbitratoris and amicable compositoris, equale chosen betuix honorable persones, yat is to say William Carmichael and Alexr Lowell burgesses of Dundie for yair

selfis and as procuratores for ye remanent of ye merchandis of ye said brugh one yat ane part, and Jhone Rolland, David Carnegie and unngle Jhone Scrymgeor, alsua burgesses and craftismen of ye said brugh one yat uther part, annent ye debate and pley moved befor ye Lordes of Counsell betuix ye said parties annent ye common seale of the said brugh, alledged granted to ye saidis merchandis, annent ye vsing of ye office of collectorie of ye haly bluid within ye said brugh, without consent of ye saidis craftismen, and als annent diverse common scales alledged granted to ye saidis craftismen, without advyse of ye saidis merchandes, and annent all wthers actions quarrellis and questions debatable betuix ye said pairties in any tyme bygone, like as in ane act and compromitt made befor ye Lords of Counsell of ye daite at Edinburgh ye tent day of July in ye yeare of God Jm vc twentie sewen yearis is at more lenth contained, off ye whilkis act and compromitt ye authentick copie followes in word and word. At Edinburgh ye tent day of July 1527 years, In presence of ye Lords of counsell underwritten, yat is to say, Reverend fatheris in God Gauen, Bischop of Aberlein; Henrie, Bischop of Gallovy; noble and michtie Lordis, Gilbert, Earle of Cassells; William, Lord Sempill; George, Lord of Saintt-Jhonnis; Mr William Gibson, deane of Lestabrig; Mr Adam Otterburn of Auldhome; and Nicoll Crawford of Oxing-angis, (?) iustice clerk, compearit (the merchants and craftsmen above mentioned) and gave them compromittit subscribed with thaire handes, desiring ye samen to be insert in ye bookes of Counsell, and to have ye Lords decreit and strenth yrof, and let^{tes} to be directed to command, charge, compell and distrenzie ewerie of ye pairties for fullfilling of ye samen. The whilk desire ye Lords thoctt reasonable and, ordained ye said wretting to be insert in ye said bookes, and to have the strenth of thaire decreit."

(The Lords took the said merchants and craftsmen, on behalf of the Guildry and of the Crafts, bound, obliged, and sworn to abide by the award which should be given on all questions between them by the forsaid arbiters, vizt, Andrew Barrie and John Barrie on behalf of the Guildry, and James Scrymgeor and George Fernie on behalf of the Trades, with Mr William Meldrum, Deane of Dunkeld, as midman and oversman in case of discord—the parties to convene with their arbiters within the parish kirk of Dundee the 1st August next, and to give their final award betwixt that day and the feast of Saint Michael next thereafter, &c., &c. The respective parties signed an agreement to this effect at Edinburgh 9th July 1527. The arbiters accepted their office, heard the parties on both sides fully, and) "having God before them, all in ane voice, for

the weall peace and amitie of the parties and their successors perpetuallie in all time coming, decreitis delyvers and vis our finall sentence arbitrall grives and prounses in manner as efter followes as amiable compositors, yat is to say—

In ye first wher it is said in ye merchandis Letter and confirmation, yat ye said merchandis sall have pover zearlie to chuse one deane of gild, whilk sall have power till exerce vse and haut ye office of collectoris and all uther freedomes pertaining to ye deane of gild, according to ye statntes of ye gild and burrow lawes etc. We delyver and ordaines with consent of both ye saidis parties yat ye said office of collectorie and deanrie of gild be used in all tyme coming in sick lyk maner as it hes beene used thir 20 years bygone, sua yat na new novation statut nor extortion be made nor used be ye said collector nor deane to ye hurt or preiudice of ye craftismen being brother of ye gild, and gif any sick novation be raised yat to be reformed be ye provest, baillies and counsell.

Secundlie. Wher it is said within ye merchandis Letter yat ye said collector and deane sall have power to poynd and detenzie for all dewties and contributions belonging to ye haliblood one vis side of ye sea and bezond ye sea be himself his officers and factors etc.—We delyver yat ye said collector and deane or yaire factors vse ye poynding bezond sea be him or his factoris; and at hame be himself or his servands of gild as was used in tyunes bygone, without any extortion or novation, and gif any wrang beis done yairinto yat to be reformed be ye provest baillies and counsell. Item—annent ye upsetting of buithes, we delyver and ordaines yat all gild brethren sones be free to sett up thaire buithes without any manner of contribution or impediment, and to pack and peill and vse all merchandise, as vse wont was, yai being receawed be ye gild, or to send and saile as they think expedient, yai doing thaire dewties to ye collector.

Item—Wher it is said yat gif any of ye brother of gild is merchand at hame or bezond sea to any wther man yan merchand dwelling within ye brugh of Dundie, als oft as yai be tainted yvvt to pay at hame in Scotland sywe markie, and in Flanders one pund great—We delyver and condemnis yis article of ye said deane to be abolisched, and to have no strenth. And in lykwise annent ye frachting of schippis without ye deane of gild and his advyse and pres^e—It sall be leasum to any neighbour brother of gild to fracht frielie, as vse and wont was, without any restriction. Item—annent ye making of gild brother—yat article to be used as vse and wont was be ye provest and counsell, conforme to ye actis and statutis of this good towne.

Item—Where it is said in divers of ye craftismen Let^m yat it sall not be leasum to any craftismen to process any outman or mast full man to defend or follow befor ye dekyne. We ordaine yat article to be abused fra all outmen savand it sall be leasum to all indwelleris speccallie and temporall to procur als well before ye dekyne as befor ye provest and baillies. Item—where it is said in part of ye craftismen Let^m yat ewery man except burges sones at ye vpaett of his buith sall pay fourtie schillingis and certaine wax—We delywer and ordaines yat article to have strength and be keeped amonges skinniers, baxteris, and cordiners allanerlie. And yat ye remanent of ye craftismen, sick as Websteris, Walkeris, Smythis, Tailleuris, flescheris and bonnatmakeris yat ewry freemaus sall pay two markis to ye craft and ane pund of wax to ye sanctt allanerlie—and yat freemens sons be free without any exception. Item—annent ye rescuing of prentises for fywe yeiris as is contained in diuerse of ye saids craftismens Let^m, We think reasounable and delyweris yat it sall be leasum to ewery prentise his friendes to aggrie with ye masters of craft for lang tyme or schort he yai can aggree befor ye dekyne of ye craft his presence, and to be requyred yairto.—Item—annent ye collectionn made be ye dekyne and receawing of vnlawis for faltis, We ordaine ye said collection and vnlawes to be raised sua discretlie and honestlie sua yat craftismen be not hurt thairthrew ower heavilie, and gif yai be, to have recourse to ye provest and baillies. Item annent ye Websteris, if any webster holdis weblis ouvrecht within him attour ye tyme conditionat betuix him and his partie, in yat caice it sall be leasum to ouy wther webster to work yat webb without any danger. And sicklike annent all brother of sick caice and craftismen annent thaire works. Item—Where it is said in ye baxters Let^m yat na master sall tak na marrow in ye baik house with him without licence of ye dekyne and craft, We delywer yat it sall be leasum to any freeman and ane Mr of yat craft to tak to him ony Mr wther and freemanin fellowship as he will be served frielie without ony pain or restriction, and delyweris yat it sall be leasum to any baxter freeman resewed to set vp buith at ony wther tyme als well as at Michelmas. Item—We delywer and ordaine yat both ye merchandis Let^m and craftismens Let^m be regratin ye common buikes, to ye effect yat it may be considered gif ye tennors of them be keeped or not. Item annent craftismens Let^m in general gif any novations be made of gif ye tennoris of ye Let^m be not obserued nor keeped we referre ye reformation yairof to ye provest and counsell.

Atowr declairis delyweris statutis and ordaines yat both ye collector of ye haliblood siluer for ye tyme, and all dekyne sall

compeare once yearlie before ye provest, baillies and certaine equal persones auditoris to be chosen, and to giwe yearlie compt and reckning of ye haliblund siluer and saintts siluer of ilk craft. In Witnes of ye whilk thing to yis our decreite and finall sentence arbitrall subscriywed with our hands our proper sealis are hinging at year day and place forsauid befor thir witnesses Walter Mouer, Jhone Clerk, Mr James Maitland, Mr James Rolland, and Mr Dauid Robertson Notar Publict to thir premiss." Then follows the Notarial Instrument.

For many years after this award was issued little is known regarding the proceedings of the Guildry. The records up to 1570 are wanting, and with the exception of a few incidental references to the body, which have been found among the books and papers belonging to some of the other Corporations, that period of its history is a blank. In that year a record was opened, and it had been kept with considerable regularity for nearly seventy years. For some reason, now unknown, the proceedings during that period had been copied into another volume, and the original record is now missing. Perhaps it, and the earlier records of the Guildry, may yet be found in the Record Room of the Town Council. The volume in which the original proceedings from 1570 are transcribed also contains an account of the actings of the Guildry, entered as they took place, together with a yearly state of the intromissions of the Collector up to 1695, and this is the oldest Locked Book in the possession of the Guildry. Minutes of the proceedings of the Guildry, and reports of the decisions of the Dean and Assessors in the Guild Courts, together with statements of the accounts of the Guildry, made up annually and regularly audited from that date up to the present time, are contained in other volumes, which the Guildry also possess.

From the institution of the Guildry, the Dean, elected by the Guild Brethren, was an *ex officio* member of the Town Council. The original mode of electing the Dean by the suffrage of the Guildry was continued for many years. On 16th October, 1570, the minute states—"The whilk day ye provest, baillies, counsell and ye whole bodie of ye merchandis and breithren of ye Gild of yis brugh has elected and chosen Alex Scryngeor to be dean of gild for yis next yeare to cum, who hes accepted ye samen and hes given his oath for dew using of his office as God sall give him grace."

The Dean appears to have been elected by his constituents the Guild Brethren up to the year 1590. Then a change in the mode of electing the Dean took place, as appears by the following minute.—

29th SEPTEMBER, 1590.

" Whilk day, ye Prowest, Baillies, Deane of Gild, Counsell, and bodie of ye merchandes of ye brugh of Dundie, being convened within ye revestrie of ye said brugh, within ye Kirk of ye samcn, as place appoynted, and of ancient custome solemnlie observed for election of ye Deane of Gild of ye said brugh, for ye yeare heirefter following, for avoiding of all confusion yat may ensew or be introduced be any order heirtofor observed in ye election of ye said Deane of Gild be ye voices and suffragis of ye haille number of ye brethren of ye said Gild, has all with common consent statut and ordained, and be this presentis statutes and ordaines, that in all time heirefter, in yis place, and upon yis day, whilk is Monenday next following ye day of ye election of ye Prowest and Baillies of ye said brugh, immediately after prayers in ye morning, the Prowest, Baillies, Deane of Gild for the time, Counsell, and hail bodie of ye said merchandes, sall fullie and solemnlie convene; where ye said Prowest, Baillies, Deane of Gild, and Council of ye said brugh, assisted with ye assessors of ye Gild, being twelve in number, sall have power to put in leit three of ye number of ye Counsell of ye said brugh, most wyse and of greatest gravitie, and best acquaint with ye affairs of ye Gild and estaite of merchandise, and sick as hes beine and borne office of ane Baillie within ye said brugh of befor, out of ye quilibilk three put in leit be ye said Prowest, Baillies, Deane of Gild, Counsell, and ye hail bodie of ye merchandes of ye said brugh be all thaire votes and suffragies, who sall bear ye said office for ye yeare yairafter, and be reuerenced, honored, and obeyed, as iudge of ye merchandis of ye said brugh, in cause concerning ye dueties of merchandis and wtheris belonging to his office, according to ye privilegedges, freedoms and liberties, granted by our soneraines most noble progenitors of good memorie, for establishing ane advancement of ye said Gild. According to ye whilk ordinance and constitution above wretten three being put in leit in manner foirsaid, the saidis Prouest, Baillies, Deane of Gild, Counsell, and whole bodie of ye merchandis of ye said brugh, all with ane vote and suffrage, has elected and nominate William Duncan, ane of ye Baillies of ye said brugh ye yeare preceeding, now Deane of Gild of ye sam, for ye yeare to cum; and hes faithfullie promitted to mainteine, reuerence, and assist him in ye said office, according to ye lawes and constitutions sett down yairaunt. In respect of ye whilk promes, and at ye earnest request of ye saide electors, ye said William has accepted upon him ye said office, and given his bodilie oath for faithful administration of ye sam, according to his conscience, knowledge and abilitie.

In this way was the original constitution of the Guildry changed by the fiat of the Magistrates and Town Council, and the valuable privilege of electing their chairman taken out of the hands of the members. The existing records of the Guildry do not show that any of the Deans who had been elected by the popular vote up to that period had been unfit for the office, or distasteful to the Provost and Council. This radical change was altogether against the interests of the Guildry, and without a single compensating advantage to them. It showed the grasping spirit of the Town Council of the day, and great supineness on the part of the then Guild brethren; and it paved the way for the farther encroachments on the rights and privileges of the Guildry which were perpetrated shortly thereafter. Perhaps it was the desire of the Town Council to assimilate the mode of electing the Dean to that followed in burghs whose Guildry had been erected prior to the Act James III., cap. 29 passed in 1469. By this Act the old Council chose the new, and the old and new together chose the officers, including Provost, Dean, &c. If this was their only object it was in direct variance with the Charter of the Guildry, granted subsequent to the date of that Act, and therefore contrary to law and justice, and altogether inexcusable.

For a few years the election seems to have been conducted in the same way; then changes began, slight at first, but increasing year by year. In 1596 the baillies, Deane of Gild, counsell, assessors of the Gild, and ye whole bodie of ye merchandis of ye burgh of Dundie being conveyed, &c., for leiting nominating and electing of ye Deane of Gild, collector of ye rentis and common officer, &c., and sik lyk for electing of ane sufficient number to be assessors, &c., hes all with ane consent and common suffrage elected yair weill beloued brother Jhon Finlason merchand who hes borne ye offices of baillerie diuers tymes befor now in Deane of Gild &c.

In 1605 the minute of election says the prouest, baillies, old counsell and new counsell, and uthers havand voice be ye lawes of yis realme in ye election of ye Deane of Gild, &c., hes nominat and elected Wm Duncan some tyme baillie to be Deane, who is sworne to exerce the office to ye weill of ye brugh and advancement of ye estaite of ye gildrie. In 1609 the provest, baillies, old and new counsell with ye dekyns of crastes, elected and nominat Wm. Goldman, baillie, to be Dean, &c.

In early times the assessors were chosen by the Guild brethren from among their own members, and they were generally about twelve in number. In 1594 they were increased to twenty-four, one half chosen by the Guildry and the other half members of the

Town Council. After that period the numbers varied considerably in different years, ranging from twenty to nearly forty. They were generally nominated by the Dean, with consent of the Provost and Bailies, and sometimes they consisted of the whole members of the Council, but whatever the number, or how elected, they were entirely under the control of the Council.

Thus it was that, through servility and subserviency, the Guild brethren allowed themselves to be deprived of their birthright. For a time thereafter the brethren must occasionally have thought on their lost privileges, perhaps with regret, but they had not rightly appreciated their value, as they do not appear to have made any effort to regain them. As years rolled on the remembrance of their ancient estate and freedom faded away, until at last it was quite forgotten both by the enslavers and the enslaved. From the time of this usurpation of the powers of the Guildry, onwards, for upwards of two centuries, the members of the Town Council retained the election of the Dean of Guild in their own hands, and during these ages the Dean, so elected, presided over the Guildry.

During this long period the Guildry has no individual history, the corporation having been an adjunct to, and controlled by the Town Council. The records were very irregularly kept, and are imperfect and incomplete, various important matters known to have been transacted by the Guildry, being entirely omitted. About the middle of the seventeenth century the Guildry were primary parties to the granting of constitutions to the several trades of Wrights, Masons, and Slaters, now forming the Three United Trades, and to the Malmen Incorporation about the beginning of that century, and these bodies have, since their erection into distinct societies, been pendicles of the Guildry, and known as such. The records contain no reference to these pendicles, at the period of their erection, but they are frequently mentioned afterwards, and the deed constituting the union, for special purposes, of the Three Trades into one body, is recorded. This document will appear in a subsequent part of this work.

In 1587 the Town Council consisted of the Provost, four Bailies, seventeen Merchant Councillors, including the Dean, and two Trades Councillors, in all twenty-four. In 1590 there were eighteen Merchant Councillors, making twenty-five in all. On 7th July, 1604, a Decree Arbitral was pronounced by the Commissioners of Burghs regulating the mode of electing Councillors for the town, but not their number. In 1605, on a representation from the Nine Trades, the Trades Councillors were increased from two to three, and the Merchant Councillors

were reduced from ten to nine. In 1642 a Councillor of the Guild was added to bring up the Merchant Councillors to the original number.

The Dean of Guild is the Judge of the Guild Court, and as such his jurisdiction was ancient, varied, and extensive. The Guildry, by express statutes and by ancient usage, possessed a faculty, subordinate only to the King and Parliament, of making laws to regulate the commerce of the town both at home and abroad, and of changing them from time to time as they considered conducive to the interest of the brethren of the Guild. It took cognizance of and regulated all disputes between the members themselves, and between them and those outside the body, domestic or foreign. It had the right to regulate the weights and measures of the burgh, and this right was enforced with rigour on many occasions. It had the first offer of all merchandise brought into the port by strangers for sale, and when there was a prospect of profit the offer was accepted, and the profit was put in the Guild box. When the offered goods were not accepted, the stranger got permission, on paying a percentage to the collector, to sell them to a few members of the Guildry, but not at a lower price than had been previously asked from the body. No ship could be chartered unless in presence of the Dean, nor sail without his License.

The Guild Court had cognizance of all buildings within the burgh. No new buildings could be erected, nor alterations nor additions to old buildings made without his warrant. When new buildings were to be erected, the Dean summoned coterminous proprietors to meet with him on the ground, for the purpose of adjusting marches. By his orders ruinous buildings and those requiring repairs had forthwith to be taken down, or made so secure as not to endanger the safety of the lieges. In all these matters the Dean was assisted by his assessors, some of whom sat beside him in the Bench, and advised with him on all questions which came before the Guild Court.

Before the representative of the Burgh proceeded to attend his duty in Parliament, and the Commissioners from the Council went to the Convention of Burghs, the Guildry was convened to give instructions or state its wants and grievances. The permission of the Guildry required to be got by the Town Council before "Letters" or "Seals of Cause" were granted to any of the Trades, and they were called *Pendicles* of the Guildry. Before the magistrates could impose local taxes on the inhabitants they had to consult the Guildry, and follow its advice. Indeed, the Guildry has ever embraced in its membership the talent and wealth of the town, and its inherent power and influence, even during the long period when its liberties and

vitality were down-trodden by the Town Council, could never be wholly extinguished.

After a long night of darkness, light began to dawn upon the Guildry in the second decade of the present century. For some time prior to this period political questions had been considered and discussed, and the desire for emancipation from the national and local thralldom under which the people had long suffered, became general. The Town Council of Dundee was not only close but unscrupulous. From time immemorial the members had ruled the town with a high hand, and the inhabitants, greatly dissatisfied, murmured but submitted.

The Harbour, which had been long in a ruinous and unsafe state, at last became so bad that it was absolutely necessary to take steps to have it improved. In October, 1813, the Town Council published heads of a proposed bill for power to effect this required improvement. The merchants thought them objectionable, and public meetings in opposition to the measure were held. From the feeling evinced at these meetings the bill was withdrawn by the Council.

This victory had a double effect. It showed that the Town Council were not invincible, and that united action could and would successfully oppose them in any improper though cherished scheme. The Town Council were in theory the representatives of the burgesses or freemen of the town, who were the chief proprietors, and their property was pledged for the debts of the town. The Town Council is held in law to represent the freemen, and for many years after the first creation of burghs the members were elected by the free suffrages of the whole burgesses. In the turbulent times of James III. the burgesses were, by an Act of Parliament in 1469, deprived of this valuable privilege, and they had never wholly regained them. The burgesses as such had no recognised mode of meeting for expressing their opinions, and their united voice could not, therefore, be heard.

The burgesses of Dundee were divided into two great bodies—Guildry and Trades. The latter could and did meet and act in a corporate capacity, but the former had no such power. During the discussions which took place regarding the terms of a new bill for the restoration of the Harbour, this want was felt and deplored by the merchants, and their attention was turned to their isolated position. There was a tradition among them, and many believed in it, that they had originally enjoyed similar privileges with the Trades. The Guildry then contained many intelligent and independent members, who saw that they could, as a Corporation, offer a more effective opposition to any improper measures brought forward by the Town Council than they could do in their individual capacity.

On 15th June, 1815, a Committee of merchants was appointed by the Guildry to search the records of the town and of the Guildry to ascertain their ancient rights. This was at first strenuously opposed by the Magistrates, but ultimately allowed. The earliest records of the Guild could not be found, but the Committee discovered one old volume of Records; also, the "Merchandis Letter," and charter by James V. confirming that contract. These documents revealed their original constitution and powers, and the Guildry forthwith took steps to recover their long lost privileges.

It is unnecessary to detail the lengthened proceedings which were adopted for this purpose, and the energetic way in which they were carried out. The object sought by the Guildry was just, and men equal to the occasion took the matter in hand. They tried persuasion, then reasoned, expostulated, implored and threatened by turns. The Council, in a fit of good nature, yielded certain points, but they afterwards attempted to withdraw them, and refused to comply with the wishes of the Guildry. Mediators came forward and used their influence for peace, but the two parties were irreconcilable, and their well meant efforts proved futile. A process was raised before the Court of Session for recovery of the Guild funds, the control of which the Town Council had retained for more than two centuries, and for power to manage their own affairs. These and other proceedings were parried, evaded, or directly opposed, and much personal ill-feeling was engendered on both sides, which widened rather than stopped the breach. The attack of the Guildry was keen and persistent, but the defence of the "powers that be" was strong and protracted, and it was only after a prolonged fight that the Town Council gave way, and the Guildry recovered their freedom.

Public feeling in the Town, expressed in petitions and in public meetings, was strongly in favour of the Guildry's claim, and the Magistrates at last bowed to it, and in 1817 agreed to apply to the Convention of Burghs for a new Set for the burgh, whereby the Dean and Guild Councillor, elected by the Guildry, would have a seat in the Council. Then the Guildry withdrew their action in the Court of Session, and the Council handed over to them the funds, books, and papers belonging to the body. The Convention complied with the request of the Town Council, and in 1818 the Guildry elected a Dean and Councillor to the Guild, who took their seats at the Council table. They also elected their Assessors and officers, and once more resumed the management of their own affairs, and were reinstated in all their ancient rights and privileges.

On being emancipated from the thralldom of the Town

Council one of the first acts of the Guildry was to resolve that, as the first encroachments on the rights of the Guildry by the Town Council began with the intrusion of the Councillors as Assessors, no member of the Town Council should thereafter be eligible as an Assessor, Clerk, or Collector to the Dean.

From this period the Guildry took a prominent part in burgh affairs, and nothing occurred to mar the peace of the body until 1827. Then two parties were proposed as Dean. 147 Guild Brethren voted for Alexander Kay, and 128 for William Lindsay. Both parties claimed to have been elected, and protested against the election of the other. Both signed the minutes of the meeting in the sederunt book, and both claimed their seat at the Council Board. The Town Council decided that Mr Kay was not qualified to hold the office of Dean, because he was no burgher, having only entered for his lifetime, and accepted Mr Lindsay. An action at Mr Kay's instance was raised before the Court of Session, and on 30th March, 1830, the Court found that Mr Kay had been duly elected Dean, that the whole proceedings of the Council from the time they refused Mr Kay were inept and illegal, and the burgh was disfranchised in consequence.

The Town Council petitioned the King in Council for a new Set, and on 27th April, 1831, a Poll-warrant was granted, by virtue of which the burgesses and heritors resident in the burgh at Michaelmas, 1827 (when the irregular election of Dean took place), were required to meet on 10th May, 1831, and elect not exceeding 21 fit and proper persons to be Magistrates and Councillors, with usual powers. By this warrant the Dean was chosen from among the Councillors, and therefore not necessarily the elect of the Guildry, but while this Set lasted the Guildry elected the Dean chosen by the Council as the Chairman of the Guildry.

Until a comparatively recent period the Dean of Guild was always accompanied by some of his assessors when hearing cases in the Guild Court, and in former times their advice was often valuable. In 1819 it was resolved that, in the future, the Dean might ask one or more of the assessors to sit with him in Court, and advise him in any matter in which he thought their advice might further the ends of justice, but since then their assistance has rarely or ever been asked, and the practice has fallen into disuse. The Dean is the sole judge in his Court, and the assessors, though present, had no voice in the judgment, nor were they responsible for the decision of the Court. The presence of assessors on the bench with the Dean would now be more ornamental than useful, and there is little probability that their services will be required in the future.

In the serious and protracted struggle which preceded the emancipation of the Guildry from the control of the Town Council, the Nine Trades rendered signal service to their sister Corporation in many ways. The members encouraged them by their countenance and advice, both individually and as an Incorporation. They gave pecuniary as well as moral assistance, and their representatives at the Council pled the cause of the Guildry with unwearied zeal, and with considerable success. The free Guildry publicly thanked the Convener, Deacons, and Members of the Trades for their ready, noble, and most efficient aid. Since that period the best feeling has existed between the two bodies, and they have cordially gone hand in hand in the promotion of every measure having for its object the welfare of each other, or the good of the community.

By the Municipal Reform Act of 1833 the status of the Dean of the Guildry was restored, and in the election at Michaelmas of that year the Dean, elected by the Guildry, took his seat at the Council by virtue of his election by the Guildry. Since that period the Dean of Guild has been an *ex officio* member of the Town Council.

By the Act 9th Victoria, cap. 17, passed on 14th May, 1846, all exclusive privileges of Guilds, Crafts, and Incorporations within burghs were to cease after the passing of the Act. Thereafter it was lawful for any persons to carry on or deal in merchandise, and to carry on or exercise any trade or handicraft, in any burgh in Scotland, without being a burghess of such burgh or a Guild brother or member of any Craft or Incorporation. Incorporations were to retain their corporate character, and name and title as formerly. They might make bye-laws, subject to the approval of the Court of Session, regulating the management of the funds and property of the Society, as well as with reference to the entry and qualifications of new members, suited to the altered circumstances of Corporations and rights affected by the Act, the bye-laws when so approved to be valid.

This Act seriously affected the income and detracted from the importance of the Guildry, but the Corporation is still a vigorous institution, and possessed of many statutory rights and privileges, which the Guild brethren prize and cherish, and will seek to maintain.

CHAP. III.

ACTS AND STATUTES.

This chapter and the one following are to some extent only an amplification of the brief historical account in the preceding chapter. The "Acts and Statutes" contain the principles which guided the Guildry in carrying on the business of the Corporation, and defined the manner in which it required to be conducted. The "Proceedings" exhibit the mode in which these principles were worked out, with the results, and they fill up the historical details. In the ancient records of the Guildry some paragraphs contain both statutes and proceedings, and in others they are interwoven together. These paragraphs have been inserted into the chapter to which the subject appears to be most allied.

Many of the statutes of the Guild and of the Trades are given in full, with the quaint orthography and phraseology of the original. Sometimes only extracts or portions of them are so given, and sometimes an abstract was considered sufficient to show the intention and scope of the enactment. The preamble of the statutes and minutes of meetings, the parties enacting or composing the sederunt, and other customary preliminary and concluding details, when not curious in themselves, or necessary to explain the context, have generally been excluded. It has been thought enough to give all that is really interesting without unduly loading the work with repetitions, but this has not precluded the giving of many statutes, &c., in their entirety, which would have been less intelligible if curtailed.

The proceedings of the Guildry and of the Trades are generally given in consecutive order, according to their dates, irrespective of the subject. Occasionally, when entries relating to one matter frequently occur, a connected narrative instead of the detached notices is given, as this will be clearer and more concise than scattered records. The Proceedings, like the Statutes, are pruned of unnecessary details.

The "Acts and Statutes" and the "Proceedings" are nearly all taken from the volumes of Records, &c., in the possession of the Guildry. The oldest Locked Record or Book of the Guildry begins with the following introductory paragraph, and the inventory of the standard weights and measures, &c.:—

In this book is contained ye Lawes, Actis, and Statutes, togither with ye copies of ye confirmation and evidentis giwen

and granted and concluded be ye Kinges Majestie and his most noble progenitoris concerning the priviledges of the Gild and liberties of ye merchand estate, collected and drawen furth of the lawes of ther majestie and ye actis of parliament. The Sea lawes, and statutis of yis brugh be Alex^r Scrymgeor, Deane of Gild for ye tyme werie necessaie and profitable for ye said estate.

1570.

Pertaining to ye Gild of this brugh in ye bandis of ye Deane Gild. In keeping in during thaire office ye measures, wechtis, and mettis viz^t.

Item in primis ane staine wecht of brass of aestane troyas pound.

More ane brassen pint Jog mett.

More ane Iron elvand for measuring wthers gair with.

More ane Iron stamp to mark all elvandis with.

More ane Iron stamp to mark ye tinn stoupis.

More ane Iron stamp to mark ye treene stouppis.

More ane morecloath of black cloth and welvet.

More two watter-mettis for gryte salt one of them Iron girdled.

More ane key of the common kist.

Two boxes maid in Flanders—an box for the collection of gild silver. The uther box with ane hinging lock for ye evidents and wraites.

The Guildry agree to obey the Dean.—18th October, 1570.

—The whilk day, Alex Scrymgeor, Deane of Gild, and ane great number of ye merchandis of yis brugh, conveyned in ye Counsell-House of ye same, has altogether promised and obleischid yamettis, be yaire handis vpholden, to fortifie, manteine, and giwe yaire obedience to ye said Deane of Gild in ye doing of his office, and utherwayes rewerence him as appertaines yairin to do and conform to the actis and statutis made and to be made be ye merchantis nominat yairto; and sall conveyne with ye said Deane of Gild how oft it sall please him to cause warne yem, and remaine with him in during ye tyme he sall have any thing to handale concerning merchandis, and sall giwe him yaire counsell, concurrence, assistance, and fortification, as yai sall be requayned yairto; under ye paines contained in ye saide actis to be taken up unforgiwen, and no mitigation to be had nor request in ye contrary to be made.

Resolution to defend their Privileges.—The whilk day, ye body of merchandis and brother Gild as saild is, all in ane voice, but desire and answer, hes alsua obleist and bund yemselis, and yaire aires and successoris, merchandis and free to ye Gild in all thinges, to adl, yat whenewer any accident happens yat any part of ye priviledge and libertie of ye Gild in ye estait of mer-

chandis beis put at to be hurt in any sort, or yat any novation begin to aryse against yair auld and lovable actes in the vse and wont yat yae and yaire predecessoris hes brucked and uised past memorie of man, yat ye Deane of Gild and hes assessors, or any awcht of yame, provide diligent remeid yairfoir as sail be thocht good be yame; and whatewer is or sail be devysed or ordeined be ye said Deane and his assessors for remeid as said is, ye whole merchandis or brether of Gild to contribute in yaire geare and substance, and to travell in yaire persones according as ye order sall be taken and yat under ye paines of five pound of unlaw, to be put in ye box, to be taken up of ye persones whatewer yat contraveines yes act by and attowr yat thing appointed to him in ye order yat sall be taken.

Anent ye searching furth of ye libertie of Merchandis.—23d October, 1570.—The whilk day Alexander Scrymgeor, Deane of Gild of ye brugh of Dundie, and ane part of ye number of ye merchandis of ye same, being conveyened, ye in Counsell-House yairof, reasoning upon ye priviledges and liberties of merchandis, and considering thaire old gittis and evidendis upon thaire said liberties, hesfund sundrie and many statutes and liberties contained in yaire saids liberties unput to execution and neglectit all uterlie thir dewerse yearis bypast; wherfor, yai all in one voice and with one consent, devyses and nominats Robert Kyd, Ihone Duncan, James Finlasone, Peter Clayhilla, David Ramsay, James Forrester, Ihone Fotheringhame, George Spens, Alexr Annand younger, William Kinloch, and Robert Pebles, or any aucht of yame, to conveyne vis next Thursday, to collect and draw furth in writ, the whole liberties and privilegis of merchandis, and to make sick guid actis and statutes for obedience to ye Deane of Gild, and of yair liberties, as yai sall find expedient; together with the order of execution to be made upon transgressors of yaire liberties, to ye effect yat ye samen may delywer it to ye Deane of Gild present and to cum, to remaine in his possession, who bruckes the office, yet yairby he and all withers in yat office may be better informed and ye more able to vse yair offices.

Anent the hearing of ye comptis.—26th October, 1570.—The Dean of Guild and Assessors conveyned in ye Counsell-House of yis brugh and thocht good befor yai enter in any thing concerning ye libertie of merchandis yat ye compts bypast pertaining to ye gild be first hard wherfor assignes monenday nixt to cum at nyne houris to Robert Kyd and James Lowell deane of gilds last bypast to giwe in yaire compts vpon yaire intromission of ye office of Gildrie.

The Deane of Gilda Officer elected.—31st October, 1570.—The Dean and a great number of the merchants met, and

with one voice elected James Blyth, merchant, to be officiar to the brother Gild for the year to cum. James, being present, accepted by his oath and hand vpholden. The whole merchants present promised him assistance in his office be thaire handis vpholden, and in ye meane tyme continewis ye hearing of ye cumptis to thurseday.

For Support to decayed Merchandis.—13th November, 1570.

The whilk day, ye said Deane of Gild, Robert Kyd, James Forrester, Robert Peibles, George Spensas, William Forrester, James Finlaysone, John Duncan, John Fotheringhame, Alexander Annand younger, and James Lowell, convened in ye Counsell-House of vis brugh, and considering ye estate present of ye common weill of ye merchandis, how yair is no common quid presentlie for defence of thaire libertie and support of thaire decayed brethreu, whom it sall happen; and sicklyk how yair can be no common weill maintained, except yaire be fordell geare to ye help yesairof; wherfor hes ordained and devysed, yat yaire be taken up be ye Deane of Gild, or his factor, havand his power,—in Flanderis, fra ewerie merchant within vis brugh, six groat for ilk stick of cloth, and fowr groat for ilk sock of any other geare or merchandis; and in France for ilk barrell of salmon and dowble, for ilk stick of cloth and dowble, for ilk baker of hydys and dowble, for ilk barrell of hering or keling and ceneir, ilk hunder scherlingis or goate skinnis and lyartine; Danskeine, ilk sort of cloth and spruiss schillingis, two hundreth furfall or wheat leather and spruiss schillingis, fywe hundreth lutton waire or lamb-skinne and spruiss schillingis, and disson atters and spruiss ss; two disson of toddis and spruiss ss; And in Fleuill, quenisbridge, and all uther places, and sicklyk for all uther geare effeirand theirto. And vis ordinance to remaine for three yeares to cum, and fra thencefurth ay and while ye haile bodie of ye merchandis, or ye most part of yame, discharge ye same; and this without any prejudice or hinderance to yair old Lettres or priviledges. And yat all ye rest of ye heidis and ordinances contained in ye said old liberties, to take effect and be put to execution by ye Deane of Gild and his officer in all points. Further it is devysed and ordained yat thir heidis and articles efter following be added heirto.

*Anent ye election of ye Deane of Gild and his officer.—*In all tymes coming, yat ewerie yeare when ye Deane of Gild is elected and chosen, yat yaire be ane merchand elected and chosen to be his officer; and yat he be chosen be leit and be voted of ye whole bodie of ye merchandis, lyke as ye Deane of Gild beis.

*The duties of the gild officer.—*Yat ye officer of Gild have four pennies for ye warning of ewerie partie fra him to whom

he makes ye warning: and for execution of ewerie decreit, 2 schillings fra him whom he executes.

Annent ye tpssetting of buiths.—Yat ye Deane of Gild present try throchout yis brugh who has not payed for yair buiths upsetting, and yair first woyage packing and peilling, and sick as tappis geare in yaire houses without buithes to collect and draw ye samen; to be put in our box conforme to our Lettres.

Annent ye Evidents of ye Gild.—Yat ye whole evidents pertaining to ye Gild, and all wther things whilk sould be put in ye Deane of Gild his keiping, be put in ane register-buik; and yat ewerie yeare, three or four dayes before ye election, ye Deane of Gild present and in office sall make his compt; and one ye day of election and his chusing, he sall deliver, in presence of ye marchants, to ye Deane of Gild new chosen, ye restis of his compts, ye evidents, and all yat is contained in ye register. The whilk recete sall be subscrywed by ye receiver in ye said register, and ye delywerer to keep ye same while the next election, and sua in all time coming, to observe and keep ye said ordour.

Annent ye obedience to ye Deane of Gild.—For obedience to our Deane of Gild and his officer, in ye doing of yair offices and executing of ye same, conform to our Lettres and priviledges of old, and now presently approved and augmented, and yat otherways in any decreit given be ye advyse of merchants yat no merchand nor brother of Gild make yame or any of yame stop, let, or impediment, either in word or deed, or speakis irreverentlie, injuriously, or to yaire defamation in any part or point, sall for yair disobedience pay for yair first fault 5 pounds, to be input in ye box; and for ye next fault, to be modified at ye sicht of merchands.

Annent obedience to ye officer of ye Gild.—Ye officer, in executing any decreit put in his hands, sall charge aucht or ten merchandis or brother of Gild, being nearest yat place where he executis, yat yai pass with him, beare witness, concurr, fortifie, and assist him in ye executing of his office; and who dissobeyes to pay aucht schillings to ye said box.

Annent frachting of schippes.—For addition to ye Lettres annent frachting of Schippis, yat no schipp be fracht within yis brugh except ye Deane of Gild be present yairat, and yat no charter-partie be subscrywed with master nor merchant, befor ye Deane of Gild first subscrywe, under the pain of 5 pund to ye master and 40 schillings to ye merchant to be taken up without favor and put in the merchandis box; and the haile contentes of ye charter-partie to remaine with ye said Deane of Gild.

Annent wool selling.—Yat yair be no wool sold in loftis nor houses within this brugh; but upon the Hie Market-Gate, and

yet upon Wedensday and Setterday under ye paine of two schillings, sua aft as ye losse or house doore beis found open or oov otherwise selling.

Anent buying from unfreemen.—Yat no unfreeman have priviledge to buy any wool in our market; but to be debarred yairfra; and gif any freeman buyis any to ane unfreeman, in transgressing of this act he is to pay 40 schillings, to be put in the said box.

Anent coal buying.—Yat no smyth tapt smythie coalles nor buy na mor nor may serve his labor except he be freeman and brother of ye Gild of this brugh.

Anent unfreemens traffick.—Yat no merchant within this brugh buy any geare cum over ye sea fra ane unfreeman but he sall advertise ye Deane of Gild yairof, yat ye owner may be trest, and gif he failles being tainted yairwith to pay 40 schillings to ye box.

Anent unfreemen using freemens privileges.—To ye effect yat unfreemen yat occupies ye privileges of merchandis may be tried furth, it is ordained yat ewerie merchand or freeman within yis brugh, yat sailles to Flanderia, France, Danskeine or any other pairtes without or within yis brugh, have ane testification subscribed by ye Deane of Gild, to testifie and bear witness in thos pairts, wher he comes, yat he is free and ane of the brethren of ye Gild; and who hes it not to be compted and ranked ane tortifier of unfreemen, in occupieing of ye liberties of merchandis, and to pay for his disobedience 5 pund to be put in ye box.

Anent taping of salt.—Yat no huckster nor unfreemen within yis brugh tap great salt, nor buy in great, but to be debarred yairfra, and for ewerie time yat yai transgresse being inhibit to pay two schillings.

Anent ye measures weichts and elwands.—It is devised, yat ye Deane of Gild and his officer has throchout yis brugh four times in ye yeare, or oftter, as he sall find occasion or think expedient and try and examin ye whole wechtes, measures, and elwands within ye samen; and gif any beis found less, or within ye common stone weicht and measure, ye samen to be broken and ye owner yairof to pay for unlaw, aucht schillings for ye first fault; and for ye second fault, to pay 5 pund, to be put in ye said box; and ye third fault ye owner of ye weicht elwand or measure, to tyne and forsaule yaire libertie and freedom within yis brugh for ever; and never hereafter to be counted reckoned or esteemed amongst ye number of honest and famous merchands, but to be repudiat yairfra for ever.

Anent ye Deane of Gildis officer.—Anent ye ordinance contained in our confirmation yat ye officer of ye Gild sall have

power to poynd and distress ye witholders of all duties and unlawis pertaining to ye Gild, without an officer of law, and na cryme to be imput yairfor, we ratifie and approve ye samen in all points, with yis addition, yat alsweill he have power, being commanded by ye Deane of Gild, to poynd for ony decreit between merchand and merchand, given and remitted to ye Deane of Gild and his assistants merchandis, as for any wther unlaw or dewties pertaining yairto; and who deforces him in his office, to pay 5 pundis to ye box, and to be counted an reckoned ane contemner and despyser of all good order of ye merchandis, and to make ane niendis yairfor at ye sicht and discretion of ye Deane of Gild and his assessors.

Annet unfreemen.—It is devysed and ordained, yat ye Deane of Gild, onco ewerie year, or ofter as he thinks expedient, sall call and conveine before him and his assessoris, ye whole merchandis and brether of the Gild of yis brugh, and try and examine yem vpon yair conscience, be yair handes upholden, and ye great sworn gif yai have trafected, handled, or vsed merchandise with any unfreeman or any unfreemens goods, to ye effect ye persone fund to transgress may be punished conforme to our old Lettres and actes yrvpon, yat yrby ye be no good order perverted. And we ye merchandis and brother of Gild under subscriwand for us and ye rest of ye merchandis and brether of ye Gild of yis brugh and our successors merchandis and free to ye Gild of ye samen, consentes, confirmes, and approves ye foirsaid ordinances pointes and articles in all thinges for ye causes foirsaid and maintenance of our liberties and privileges haid of old. In witness of ye whilk thing and in token of ye ratification and confirmation, and als in sure token of our good obedience heirto we have subscriwed ye samen with our hands as after follows at Duudie ye first day of September ye yeare of God Jui v^e thre scoir thretteine yeares (1573).

James Forrester baillie, Robert Kyd baillie, James Finlayson baillie, James Lowell, George Hay, Ihone Duncan, Alex Annand, William Clayhills, Robert Smith, William Caball, James Rait, Ihone Traill, Alex Galloway, Alex^r Annand younger.

Election of Deane of Gild, Collector, and Officer—9th October, 1576.—The whilk day, ye whole bodies of ye merchandis and brether of Gild of yis brugh, convened in the Tolbuith yairof, to the election of yaire Deane of Gild, and wtheris to be in office with him for yis year next following, conforme to ye old liberties and lovable custom of ye Gild elected Alexander Scrimgeor Deane of Gild, Peter Clayhills collector, Olipher Lindesay officer; assessors, James Lowell (and other nine merchants).

10th October, 1576.—The Dean and Assessors met and ratified and confirmed the whole acts, &c., containing ye Gild and freedom yairof, with thir additional as follows:—

Ye order of election of ye Deane.—Item in ye first, annent ye order of ye election of ye Deane of Gild, it is added yairto, yat ewerie yeare ye Deane of Gild in office sall cause warne ye whole morehandis and brether of Gild of yis brugh, to conveine in ye kirk and revestrie, upon ye Monday next after ye election of ye Prowest and Baillies, at aucht hours before noon; and yaire, by common voice, sall leit and elect sick as sall be thoct meit to be in ye office of ye Deanrie of Gild, and withers to beare office with him, for ye next yeare yaireafter. And gif ye Deane failles to give command to his officer to make ye warning lawtullie to ye said day, he sall pay ten pund money; and gif ye officer failles yairin, he getting command, he sall pay fourteen schillingis: and ewerie brother of Gild being warned, and convenis not at the said day and hour appointed, sall pay ten schillingis, which sall be put in the box, to be applied with the rest of the Gild selder.

The election of Gild Collector.—It is statute and ordained, that upon ye same day of ye election of ye Deane of Gild thaire be elected and chosen with him one merchant, to be ane collector or thesaurer to ye Gild, to pass be leit and voice conforme to ye order; whose office sall be to collect and gather in ye whole dewties and silwer pertaining to ye Gild, and siclyk to deburse and give furth as hes all be directed by ye Deane of Gild and his assessors, reviewing ye Deane of Gild his precept thaireupon; and upon ye Thursday betor ye day of election, ye Deane of Gild and collector in office sall mak yair compts of yair intromissions and disbursings in presence of ye assessors, and sick wither auditors as sall be adjoyned unto them; and upon ye day of electione, ye resta found awand by them to be delivered, to be put in the box, in presens of ye brether of Gild convened; and who disobeyis, to pay ten pounds money for unlaw, and to be compelled to ye samen, and ye Prowest and Baillies autoritie to be interponed yairto.

Ye pennies of ye halie siluer to pay ye Gild Poor.—Item annent ye act of ye Gild siluer and uptaking yairof for ye support of ye decayed merchanda and withers necessar thinges pertaining to ye Gild, we affirme &c the same with this addition, yat whatsomewer merchand or factor refuses to pay ye said gild siluer, being requyred yfor be him yat hes ye Deane of Gild's power, sall pay for unlaw fyftie ss to be put in ye box be ye said gild siluer, for ye whilks he sall pay, lent money to witt for ilk Frenche sous twelf pennies, for ye stuire in Flanderis twelf pennies, for ye gross in Danskeine twelf pennies, and siclyk

profeit in all wther parts. And yat ewerie merchand yat sendis yaire geare to factoris bezond ye sea sall direct in ye bills to pay ye said Gild siluer under ye pains foirsaid. And yat na merchand yat ye Deane of Gild sall present or requyre to receiwe his power to tak vp and collect ye Gild siluer as said is refuse ye samen, and to make compt y'of at his returning home under ye foirsaid paines.

That no shippes be frachted but by merchandis.—Annent ye act yat na schipp be frachted except ye Deane of Gild be present yairat, or one in his name, in lyk manner we ratifie and approves ye samen; with yis addition, yat na schipp be frachted but by merchandis ane or more, and sik as sall be admitted by ye Deane of Gild and his assessors to be qualified in vsing of merchandise; and who yat dissobeyis, to incur ye paines contained in ye said act.

Factores must be qualified merchandis.—It is devysed and ordained, yat no merchand mak any factor for him or give his commission of merchandise on yis syde or bezond ye sea, but to an qualified merchand, and sick as is admitted by ye Deane of Gild and hes his ticket, under ye paynes of fywe pounds money to be put in ye box.

That no Gild brother be factor to unfreemen.—Alsua, it is ordained yat no merchand or brother of Gild tak upon hand to intromett or to merchand or factor to any unfreemen's guidis, to be schipped to send to any wther part under colour of yair awen, nor zett to intromett with any unfreemen's guidis, dwelland without this realme, to bring to yis brugh to tapp as hes awne proper guides under ye payne 10 pund money to be put in ye box.

That no Gild brother trafik with unfreemen under colour of freemen.—Alsua, yat no merchand or brother of Gild within yis brugh tack or receiwe unfreemen's money, great or small, to vuire upon any sort or kind of gear or merchandise within his froxdome to ye end yat under colour yaireof unfreemen get that libertie to trafek and handle as an free brother of Gild, under ye paine of 10 pund money to be put in ye said box.

The tryall of all wechts and measures to be four tymes ilk year.—Item annent ye act yat ye deane of Gild sall try ye wechtes, elvands, and measures wtin yis brugh four tymes in ye yeare or offer as he sall find occasion. We ratifie and approve ye samen, with yis addition, yat alsweill ye wine stouppis ye watter mettis and all wther measuris pertaining to ye Gild be tryed as yai yat are contained in ye uther acts under ye same pains thairin exprimed.

Yat monthlie yaire be convention of the Deane and his assessors.—It is statute and ordained, yat ewerie moneth, once,

or oftener, as need requyres, ye Deane of Gild and his assessors sall convene in ye Counsell-House for ye vesityng and overricht of sick things as sall concerne ye weile and libertie of ye Gild, yat gif it happens ye said libertie to be hurt or any misorder vairin, or any of ye acts and statutes belonging hereto broken, yat remeid may be prowtydod and execution to follow.

That na merchand sailing wtout yis realme but sall have ye Deane of Gild his ticket.—Annent ye act yat ewerie merchand or brother of Gild within yis burgh yat sailles to any wther part other without or within yis realme, have an testification subscriwed by ye Deane of Gild, to bear witnes yat he is ane free brother of the Gild, in lyk manner we ratifie and approve; with yis addition, yat na skipper nor master of schipp within yis burgh tak or receaue within his schipp any merchand without he have ye said testification subscriwed as said is, under ye paines contained in ye said act.

That the Deane of Gild sall produce his factoris raised in all countries.—Item it is statute and ordained yat ye merchand resewer of ye Deane of Gild his power and commission for vptaking of ye Gild siluer, at his returning hame and compt making, deauer to ye said Deane of Gild ane inventorie of ye whole gudes pertaining to ye merchandis and brether of Gild of yis burgh yat was within ye schipp whereof he was factor, to ye effect yat ye said inventories may charge ye said Deane of Gild and his collector at ye comptis making, whilk inventories ye said Deane of Gild sall be halden to produce to ye auditors of ye said comptis vpon ye day y'of under ye paines contained in v^r act maid for ye compts making.

The order annent ye watter mett and when it sall be given.—Item it is statut and ordained yat ye watter mett, ye Joug, ye wechtes, elvands and uthers mettis and measures appointed and ordained for ye tryell of ye whole wechtis mettis and measures of yis burgh be put in ye Deane of Gilds handes in keeping, and yat ye watter mett be lent nor giwen furth to nane but when as schippis is discharging and lessing yaire laidnings, and yat yare be no greate salt nor wther geare accustomed to be mett yairwt said to be delywered with ye said mett, except it be betwixt ane free brother of ye Gild and ane uther. And yat in grate, and to ye effect yat yis act may be ye better kept. It is ordained yat ye decane of ye watter mett sall on na wayis vae nor mett any sort of geare, and in aperiall greate salt yrwt wtout ye command of ye Deane of Gild, and at ewerie tyme yat ye said matter hes to do with ye said watter mett he sall receawe ye same fra ye said Deane of Gild vpon sick instructions as sall be

gewin him, and delywer it againe to him ewerie nicht under ye paine of tinsell of his office.

On 12th November, 1576, the Deane and his assessors declared the acts and statutes made before vnder ye Kings grace, the above acts, and all the other old acts, &c., in the Book of Records of the Guildry to be binding upon the merchants and their successors in all time coming, and that if need be the Provost and Bailies may interpone their authority thereto, &c., &c., and in token whereof they subscribed the declaration.

Ye key of ye Locked Book to be in the hands of the Collector.—Item becaus ther is actes and statutes maid yat yearlie when ye Deane is chosen yair he elected with him ane merchand to be treasurer or collector for ye taking of ye whole dewties pertaining to ye Gild, and to render an account of ye same, whilk he is not able to doe except ye key of ye locked book wherein ye said brether of ye Gild is insert be in his handes and keeping, be reason he must make answer for ye deuties payed be yom at yaire entries, Wherefor it is statut that he get the key on his election from his predecessor, but he was not at liberty to open the book excepting in presence of the Deane and with his expres consent, to the effect the persons received may be tryed and examined, and yat according to the old acts of the Gild under the pains of 20 lib to be put in ye box.

Provision for support of decayed members.—4th December, 1577.—The Dean of Gild and his assessors and whole body of Gild brethren met to consider the daily decay of the commonweil of merchants, a remeid for defence of their ancient liberties as they had been of old, and the means of support of decayed brethren. Notwithstanding the old Letters, approved by the King and his progenitors, for the collection of the Gild silver on all wares sent to France, &c., it had been neglected, and this meeting statute and ordained that the collection in other countries should cease for three years, and that the money should be collected at home by the Dean, or others having his power, on all wares sent from this country to Flanders, France, Denmark, Danskeine, Revill, &c., as follows:—Ilk barrel of salmond 2d, ilk daker ayes 2d, ilk seek cloth 2d, ilk barrell oilie and butter 2d, ilk barrell herring or keiling 1d, ilk hunder skynis 6d, ilk hunder scirteins or goate skynnes 3d, ilk hunder furell and whyt ledder 2d, ilk hunder lamb skynnies and countrie warres 1d, ilk dusen otters 2d, ilk dusen toddis 1d, and siclyk of all other waires. Any one refusing to pay when asked to incur the penalties contained in the old acts. This act to remain in force for three years, and thereafter until repealed. Signed by the Dean and 21 others.

Freemen to reside in their own towns.—At the Convention

of Royal Burghs held in Dundee, October 31 to November 5, 1578, a previous Act (said in the book of the Guildry Records to have been passed at a meeting held at Edinburgh; 12th February, 1578, but it does not appear from the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs that any meeting was held at Edinburgh at that time), was approved, requiring freemen, within 40 days, to return to the burghs of which they are free, and to have actual residence, watch and ward, and pay taxes therein, tiding which they should lose their freedom.

11th December, 1578.—It was ordered that all goods landed from any ship should "ly on ye shiore by and till ye Gild silwer be satisfied."

No Skipper to act as Factor, &c.—11th August, 1580.—It was agreed upon by the whole body of merchants, brether of Gild, to approve of certain resolutions which had been passed after much deliberation by the merchants on 8th inst., with the view of preserving their old liberties, freedoms, and privileges, granted to them and their predecessors by His Majesty and his Royal progenitors, and also of Acts of Parliament made in their favour, and for preventing innovations upon any of their old laws and statutes—that no merchand shall after this date presume to mak any mariner or skipper his factor to his geare and merchandise for vsing ye sam without ye realme under ye paines of 20 lib to be vptaken of ye merchand and applyed to ye poore of ye Gildrie, and also ye tinsell of his freedom, in respect ye great skarth of making ye mariners and skippers factoris who have no perfection nor knowledge to doe ye same. Alsua yat na merchand receawe no mariners money to waire nather in yis cuntries nor zit in forren nation; nor to be part with him either in buying or selling except ye mariner be freeman and brother of Gild and subiect to ye lawes of Gild. Attower it is ordained yat no merchand owner of any schip, shall fracht nor outred to ye sea with any mariner owner without ye mariner be subiect to ye lawes of ye Gild, and be content to shott and contribute with ye pilloet casten guides according to ye act maid yair anent, under ye paine of 20 lib to be vptaken of ye merchant and applyed as maid is, and als ye tinsell of his freedom. Finallie it is ordained yat na merchand within this brugh sall fracht or outred with na Mr of ane schipp nor owner mariner except yat both Mr and mariner subiect yemselis to ye lawes of ye Gild, and be content to shott and contribute of piwiet and casten guides &c &c. This ordinance and agreement is subscribed by the Provost, four bailies, the Dean of Guild, and 85 merchants, brethers of Gild.

Frie merchands not to traffick in unfriemans goods, &c.—15th January, 1583-4.—The whilk day the Deane of

Gild his assessors and ye whole bodie of ye merchanda friemen brether of Gild of ye brugh of Dundie, conveyed in ye Counsell house yrof considering yr liberties, freedoms and privileges of Gildrie and wthers granted to yame and yaire predcessors be our souveraine Lord and his most noble progenitors, respecting alawa the actes of parlt., old ancient actis of yis brugh and wthers acts, statutis and ordinances maid in yr fauors, &c. for staying of sick convenients as may tend to break or be hurtful to their privileges, defence of their lawis, withstanding novations which may by some curious persons be done, and as is already practised through the iniquity of the times, &c., it is ordained yat ye whole lawes, &c., maid in any way in fauors of ye merchant estaite, &c. and in speciall ye actis maid yat no merchand frieman within yis brugh in contraire yaire oath and fidelitie transport, traffect or handle with unfremena guides, be ratified in all pointis, and yat scharp execution be maid upon ye offenders without respect of persons, —with thir additions, yat sa meikle as particuler and vicked men not regarding ye common weill of ye merchand estaite nor yaire wrack, may under colour of yair credit in forrane countries and at home handle, traffect and associat with unfremen strangers and yr goods, to ye great hurt and defraude of ye fremen merchanda, who most be readie at all tymes both with yaire bodie and guides to ye service of our souveraine, &c.; yairfor it is ordained yat na merchand friemen wtin yis brugh handle, traffect nor vse merchandise be his credit, nather zet to buy nor tak vp vpon his credit any sort or kind of guides merchantable fra any unfremen stranger in any manner of way, and in speciall wine and wax, except it be yat gif it happen ony merchand freman to get ane cwill market in ye selling of yaire geare and merchandise, whilk yai sall transport and have for laying in of yair townage yat yai sall be obleist for in yr charter partie sua yat yai be under ye danger of ye payment of waist fracht, in yat caise it sall be leasum to tak wpon credit als meikle as will save ye payment of ye said waist fracht, providing always yat ye merchand freman befor he departed his voyage fra this port, came to ye Deane of Gild and three or four of his assessors, and in his absence ane of ye baillies, and yaire did lat yame perfectlie know and understand be yaire estimation, yat he hes with him or wtherwayes befor him als meikle guides geir and merchandise as will lay in ye townage whilk he is obleist for. And if it sall be tryed and found in any persone freman of yis brugh wtherwayes nor his ordinance, ye transgressor and braker yrof to pay ane hundreth pund, to be applyed to ye common vse and charges of ye Gild, and to be put in ye Gild box for yat effect, and mairower to tyne his freedome within yis brugh for ewer.

Alsua considering and understanding how hurtful and dangerous it is to ane freman merchand who hes trafect and handling of his own to be ane factor in any way to ane unfreman stranger, In respect of ye great defraud falshood yat may be vned and done under colour of his own handling, not only to ye free merchands of yis brugh but als weill to ye stranger to whome he sall be factor to, in respect of his own merchand trade joyned with ye factor. Thairfor it is ordained yat na merchand frieman be factor, intromett with, buyer or seller to ony unfreman stranger his guides, geare, &c. without first befor accepting of ye factorie he compeire befor ye Deane of Gild and his assessors, and yaire renounce and owergiwe his traid, &c. wther in buying or selling, but only to keip his office of factorie, as ane factor to strangers goods, under ye paine of ane hundred lib. to be applyed as said is. Gif it happens ony merchand freman to be factor to ony unfreman, yat efter ye arrival of ye goods to yis brugh the factor sall give up ye samen and enter yem in ye towns buikes as if ye owner yairof unfreman were prest him selfe to be sold, &c. to friemerchandis as unfremens goods, &c. under ye paine foirsaid.

And sick lyk, efter ye selling of ye said goods ye factor sall waire and employ ye money of ye samen with friemen merchandis upon goods out of yaire handes, conforme to ye lawes of yis realme and na wther wayes, under ye paine of fourtie lib to be put in ye Gilds box, and applyed to ye common vse of ye Gild as said is.

Item in respect of ye great chairges whilk daylie occurs on ye mercheand throw ye defence of ye old liberties and to support ye decayed merchands of yis brugh; ye upholds of ye merchands bldis and yr brether in ye hospitall, whilk chairges is far above what in tymes befor wold have done. Thairfor it is ordained, yat ye Deane of Gild and his collector prest and to cum, be diligent in ye vptaking of ye vpætt of ye merchandis buithes of yis town of all sick as cappea or selles merchandable goods, and sicklyk of all vther casualities and dewties appertaining to ye Gild, and yat yaire be taken vp for ilk buith vpætt fra ye merchand and vpsetter fywe lib money, except burgeses sones to be fried yrof for twentie ss. In lyk manner as it is ordained yat at yr recewving of ane Gild brether in ye locked buik, yat Gild brether sall pay to ye Deane of Gild and his collector xx ss to be put in ye Gild box, except friemens sones to be frie yrof for vi. ss. viij. d (6s 8d). Alsua yat ewerie merchand within yis brugh at his first packing and peilling pay to ye said Deane of Gild and his collector, to be applyed as said is xx. ss. except burges sones to pay but vi. ss. viij. d.

Act anent ye Gild Collector, a salary allowed.—15th March,

1585.—The Dean and merchants considering the great damage and skaith sustained in the collection of ye Gild Silver by not uptaking the same, agreed not to pass the collectors accounts unless he make payment of all duties pertaining to the Gildrie, and the collection of which he was bound to enforce. And it was agreed that if he use due diligence in the collection he should be allowed ten merks yearly for his paines and duetie.

Gildrie Bell.—13th May, 1585.—The Deane, assessors, and merchants, conveyed in the Counsell-hous ratified and approved ye goode ordinance, &c, made of befoire, for ye putting of ye Gild bell in ane commodious part of yis brugh, for ye vse and convention of ye bodie of merchandis, &c, and yat for decoriment of ye hon^{ble} estate of Gildrie, It is thairfor concluditt yat ye bell be affixed in ye middeast part of ye rwife of ye new tolbuith of yis brugh, yaire perpetually to remaine. Two Masters of wark were appointed, and instructed to proceed instantly, and the collector was authorised to make all necessary expenses, &c., and charge same in his accounts.

Dues on entry of Burgessees.—18th May, 1585.—The Gildrie ratified former acts anent admission of burgessees, and ordered them to be put to execution upon all without expection. That the casualities and duties be v lib for yaire buithes vpsetts, and 20 ss for packing and peilling of all persones except burges sones, whilk sall pay 20 ss for ye buith vpsett, and vi. ss. viij. d. for packing and peilling, to be vptaken and applyed to ye estaite of ye Gild. The following are the surnames of burgessees sons then admitted:—Findlason, Man, Traill, Mudie, Wedderburn, Fletcher, Hodge, Clayhills, Lyn, Anderson, Blyth, Dog, Thomson.

Ratification of former Acts, and enactment of new Statutes.—29th September, 1588.—The whilk day, in presence of ye Deane of Gild and his assessors, and ye whole bodie of merchandes of ye said brugh, being conveyed in ye Council-House, having respect to ye cumlic and accustomed behaviour of ye said merchand estait and lawidable constitution used yairin of befoir in ye courts of Gildrie of ye said brugh, and after reading of all and kindrie ye seamen statutis in yaire presence, mad fra tyme to tyme thir diwers yearis bypast, they in thir presents, ratifies and approves ye samen, in all time cuming, and has promitted faithtullie in yaire conscience to fullfill and obey ye samen, in all pointis. Thairfor, ye said Deane of Gild present, decernis and ordainis all and sundrie statutis maid in ye said Court of Gildry, at whatsumever tyme heirtotor, of whatsumewer daite and continuance ye samen be, to be put to dew execution, in all points conforme to ye tenor yairof.

Secundlie, ye foirsaid day, it is concluded and agreed be ye

whole bodie of merchandis, that whenas any action shall happen to result, be persuit betwixt merchand and merchand of ye said brugh, yat ye Gild officiar sall varne ye defender, orderlie, and at ye command of ye persewer, sikk witness and probation as he will use for proving of his intent; lyk as ye said persewer sall compeer personali, at ye said day of compeirance, and persew his claime; and gif ye defender compeer not, being warned, he sall pay forty pennies of unlaw; lyke as ye persewer gif he compeer not in dew time to ye said persuit, sall pay six schillings awcht pennies, to be imput in the merchands box. Thairfor, ye said Deane of Gild, with advyse foirsaid, decernes and ordaines ye said concluded statut to receiwe full execution in all tyme coming.

Thirddie, Because it is thoct expedient in yis present court, be ye whole merchandis in ye said brugh, yat ye honest estate yairis be maintained in all tyme coming, according to ilk persones power, be entertainment of themselves in honest abulment of thair persones and cumlie behaviour otherwyse, be abstaining fra wearing of plaidis and any bonnatis except black bonnatis, bearing of burrows, or any ye lyk labour, within ye liberties of ye said brugh; and gif yai attempt ye samen, ye person contraveiner sall pay, for the first falt, 13 schillings 4 pence; and for ye second falt, 40 schillings; and for ye thirld falt, 10 pund,—to be imput in ye merchandis box. Thairfor, ye said Deane of Guild decernes and ordaines ye said statut to be observed and keepet in all tyme cuming, and to receaue full execution, as ye sam is sett down in manner above-written.

Fourthlie, Because it is presently thoct expedient be ye whole bodie of merchandes, yat quietnes sall be amongs ye merchandis estait at yair convention to ye said Court, be keeping of silence while yai be demanded be ye Deane of Gild, and abstaining fra all kind of privie or publict conference fra ye said Deane of Gild down sitting ubil his rising from his Court; to ye effect yat ye cause, common or particular, in dependance may be ye more perfectlie heird; but also yat ye merchandis may be ye more abell to assist ye said Deane of Gild with yaire counsell being demanded, in respect of thaire silence. Lykas it is thoct expedient yat not only reverence be given to ye Deane of Gild whateomever, but als be ilk neighbour to other, at ye said convention; and ilk person to pay for ilk tyme of yair contravention of ye premise—to wit, for ye first falt 2 schillings; for ye second 5 schillings—to be imput in ye common box; and neweryeles to be punished according to ye gravitie of ye falt, at ye discretion of ye Deane of Gild and his assessors. Whilk statut foirsaid, ye Deane of Gild decernes and ordaines to be put to dew execution, in all points, according yairto.

Fyftlie, Because it is thocht needfull, be ye whole bodie of ye said merchandis, yat whatsoever action of merchandize, resulting betwixt merchand and merchand, alswell for debt and wtherwys tending to ane merchand steik ony manner of way, ye samen sall only be perseued befor ye Deane of Gild of ye said brugh for ye tyme; and to be decyded be him, suspending yemselfis and all persuit yairannent, fra all other iudges, and submitting yemselfis to ye iudgment of ye Deane of Gild for ye tyme. Thairfor, ye said Deane of Gild, with consent of his assessors, and als of ye saidis merchandis, decernes and ordaines ye partie contraveiner of ye premiss, or ony pairt yaireof, to pay to ye collector of ye Gild dewties 5 punds money, to be input in ye said merchand box, without any favor.

Sixtlie, The Halie Bluid Silwer to be roupd yearly, and the highest bidder to have the same.

Rouping ye Halie Bluid Silver.—The same day the Dean, in presence of the assessors and merchands met in the Council house in terms of this ordinance—to ye rowping of ye halie bluid dewties, ye samen being rowped ve space of half an hour be ye glaas fell in ye hands of Jas Turing, Merchaud, who offered most yairfor, to wit fiftie thrie lib sex schillings, awcht pennies, money of yis realme, to be payed at ye termes following, to wit, betwixt ye daite heirof and ye first day of februar fourtie markis money, and ye wther fourtie markis befor ye first of August next yairefter, to be paid to ye collector of ye Gild. Security had to be found for due payment, and the taxman was taken bound to keep his cautioner skaithless. On 1st August, 1589, The Halie bluid siluer, to be collected and taken vp on this side of ye sea at ye plank end of all guides transported be ye common burgeses of yis brugh, furth of yis realme als weill of ye guids schipped at ye port of ye said brugh and at any wther place or part within ye countrie of Scotland, pertaining, as said is, to ye neighbouris inhabitantis in ye said brugh of Dundie, was again roupd be ye half hour glaas for ye thrie and last day, and fell for 55 lib ten ss for the following year.

For keeping of ye preaching.—1st August, 1589.—At a meeting of the Guildry—ye ministrie of yis brugh presented to yem ane complaint, delating ye coldness and lack of ye former zeale whilk was in ye hearts of all persones at ye begining and opening vp of ye evangell now preached and tacht amongs ws, wherby sick respect and regaird is not hade yairto as becometh Christians professing ye samen. Crawing yairfor ye Deane of Gild and his assessors to prouyd ane substantiall order, wherby ye zeale may be produced to ye former estaite, be ye hearing thairof preached and tacht within ye kirk of ye samen,

whilk cannot be without repairing yairto. Whilk complaint being dewlie considered and for remeid ye Deane, assessors and haill body of merchands conveyed as said is ordaines, That yai and ilk ane of yem repair to ye hearing of Godis word now preached and tacht within ye kirk vpon ye ordinar day appointed yairto. And who yat beis found vpon ye calsay or schoure of yis brugh, or sail sell or hold open his buith doore vpon ye ordinar day of preaching and teaching, to wit ye Sunday, ye Wednesday betwixt awcht and nyne houris, and Friday, In lyk manner sall pay for ye first falt 2 ss. for ye second falt 40 d., and for ye thrie falt 5 ss. to be vplifted of ilk offender of yis pres' act without favor or respect of persones, and ordains ye officer of ye Gild to give up ye names of ye contraveiners, and the collector to be charged yearly with ye saids wulawes in his comptes.

Sustentation of the ministry.—11th August, 1590.—The taxman of ye dueties of ye Gild, somtyme called ye dueties pertaining for vphold of ye Chaplaine of ye halie bluid alter and ye ornaments yrof, now to ye sustentation of ye minis-trie complained of ye ewill payment of ye samen, sua yat ye said dueties is almost lichtliet in taking be all men. It was ordained that the dueties were henceforth to be kept on this side of the sea, and if any Gild brother shall not pay the dues before the departure of the ship, the same being once craved, he was to be prosecuted for them. The meeting bound themselves to pay for ilk barrell of salmon 10d. and for ilk stick of cloth 10d. and sick lyk for all wther geare transported furth of yis realme equivalent to the said 10d of cloth and salmon, and they consented to the registration of this act, &c. Same day the halie bluid siluer was sold by auction for fourtie seven lib. and conforme to ye old and ancient order.

Worthy persons only to be admitted Guild Brethren.—19th January, 1590.—The whilk day ye bailleis and counsall of ye brughe of Dundie being convinit within ye Counsall hous yrof, in respect of manyfold abusis and slannderis laillie and daylie kything be ye frequent and unadrysied resauing of all psones, but respect of yair qualleteis, in ye numbair of ye friemen and brither of Gild of yis burche, agains ye tenour of ye auld actis maid in ye contrair, hais wt adwyise of ye Deakinis of crastus, presently concluded yt na psones sall be resauet friemen or brother of Gild efter yis tyme, except he be worthy and of sufficient qualletey, maid to be in yr numbair. And lykweyis to pay ye soun of twentie pundis to ye Thesaurair of yis burche without ony dementioun gif he be brothir of Gild, and ye soun of ten pundis gif he be simpill burgeis, be ye accidentis. And befoir ye admuntoun of ony personne gif he be ane merchand or wyr psonne

not wnder deakonrie yt he produce ane testimoniall of his qualificatioun maid be ye Deane of Gild and his assessers. And gif he be ane craftisman wnder deakonrie yt he produce ane testimoniall maid be ye deakin of ye craft, . . . declairing him to be worthie to be resavit in ye numbair of ye said friemen or burgesses brother of Gild. And becais all psonis yt ar admittit brother of Gild for ye making of ye said . . . of twentie pundis for yair admissoun ar only resonit for ye payment of ten pundis in part of payment of ye statut of xx lib. It is concludit yt ye lockit buik sall be instantlie insettit and ye names of sick psonis as heis bin admittit sen ye said act be put in Roll and ye teckit be ye Thesaurair for payment of ye remainet of ye said statut extending to ten pundis. And . . . yt in payment yrof wtout respect of psonis, they being fund abill instantlie to pay ye saun. And for ye insetting of ye sds Buik has nominat Will^m Man, Alex^r Ramsay, Will^m Duncane Deane of Gild, Archd Kyd Thesaurair, and Patk Ramsay, provyding alwayis yt ye ordinance aboue uretine be not preudiciallie hurtfull to ye resaving of ye sonis and bairnis . . . psonis indifferentlie, ether merchandis or craftismen, quha hais bin resavit in ony tyme bygane burgess and brother of Gild of ye brughe for . . . of ye said act, nocht wstanding yt ye sds barnis parentis in yair awn tymes makis not complit payment of ye sounne of xx lib continit in ye said act, but yt ye sds barnis be resavit vpon yair parentis prevelagis. The sds barnis or ony ane of yame first paying ye sounne of ten pundis, quhill suld haif ben payit be ye sds parents, wt ye accidentis wsit to be payit be burges sones. And in testimonie yt ye barnis of sick yt hais bin sen ye making of ye said ar resavit simpill burgesses, beand resavit simpill burgis vpone yair parentis liberties, ye barne or barnis payand fyve pundis in complit payment of ye statut for yair fethars libertie. Extracted by Alex. Wedderburn.

This Act is among the papers belonging to the Weaver Incorporation. On the back it is entitled "Act of Counsents for our priviledg for our masters daughters, granted by the Cownael of Dundie 1590," but it is an act in favour of the Guildry rather than the Weavers. The writing is very indistinct, and some words are quite illegible.

Anent ye conveyeing of ye Gild.—8th November, 1590.—The Guildry met in the tolbuith and ratified, &c., all former acts made by the body, and ordained that hereafter the brother of Gild who sall be varned be ye officer to conveye with ye Deane, and keips not ye houre, sall pay ilk tyme he is absent fourtie pennies unlaw, and sicklyk ilk assessor for enerie tyme he sall be found to committ ye lyk falt, sall pay sex schillings

acht pennies, and ye bell to be ane sufficient warning vpon ye ordinarie day of convention.

Anent tupperis of Eggis, &c.—10th December, 1590.—*THIRTS* of thaire neighbouris weilvillers als weil of ye honestie of yaire estaite, &c., complained to the Guildry against sick persones of yair number as traides with 'eggis, kaill, onyons, apples, peares, and withers ye lyk hockstrie forme of traide, to ye grate dishonor of yaire estaite, publictlic befor yaire buith dore, it was ordained yat na merchand within yis burgh in any tyme herefter sell ye lyk sorts of vaires, or have ye same publictly kept befor his merchand buith, under ye paine of 20 s. for ye first falt, and being tainted yairofter to committ ye lyk falt his buith dore to be cloised, and he to be discharged of ye libertie yairof.

Anent ye giuen of ticketis for the buith upsettis.—16 March, 1590-1.—The Collector complained that divers persones charged by him to make payment of their duties due to the Gild for setting up their boothis, packing and peiling, &c., had refused, alleging that they had already paid the same, but produced no evidence of having done so. It was ordained that hereafter the Collector should give a ticket to each person paying. Those not producing the ticket when asked, to be esteemed as not having paid, and pursued *de novo* for payment of their dues. Also that the Collector shall yearly hereafter, before the passing of his accounts, register the names of said persons in yis our common buk *ad perpetuam remanentiam*.

Anent ye subscription of ye actis yearlie.—6th May, 1591.—The Dean, Assessors, and the greater part of the merchants convened in the tolbooth of the burgh, efter lang disputation and reasoning had be yem vpon ye actes, statutis, and lawes sett down be yaire predecessors for ye weill of yaire estaite, and speciallie vpon ye warrandis yairof, ye same nather being autentick be ye subscription of ane notar or clerk, nather till be subscrywed be ye bodie of merchandis, consenters yairto, hes statut and ordained yat in all tyme herefter ye Deane of Gild for ye tyme sall yeirly befor nichelmes conveyne ye halle bodie of ye merchandis, and publictly cause read all actis and lawes made yat pres^t zeir for ye weill of yaire estaite, and in name of yaire consenting yrtio cause yem subscrywe ye samen, and gif ye Deane of Gild for ye tyme faille in doing ye same. Here the statute ends abruptly.

Anent unfriemous buying of waires.—4th August, 1591.—The Guildry met to consider a complaint by certaine of thair neighbouris, vpon ane great disorder laity fallen within yis burgh in making secret pactions and pryces vpon unfriemous warris befor ye same be gewin vp be ye awuers yrof to ye toun

with ye pryces yairof and buying of ye same, to the prejudice of ye haill brether of Gild be whom ye same, according to ye laudable custome wtin yis brugh in all tyme past, sould be bocht, or at least ane libertie granted be yem to ye owner yrof for selling ye same ; for remeid it is ordained yat ilk person who sall attempt to buy any unfriemens warris uther mak any secret paction vpon ye pryces yairof arryving be sea to yis port fra ye pairts bezond ye sea, sall pay vpon ilk hundreth pundis worth warris he happens to buy ye sounge of ten pundis scottis money, to be taken vp but favor, ye same being done befor libertie granted to ye owner as said is.

Anent Scottis steill.—It was complained by divers neighbours vpon certain merchandis, tappers of Scottis Steill, alledging ye same not to be sufficient. After long consideration by the Guildry, and be ye dekyne of ye hammermen and his brethren, who are best skilled yairintill, whether ye same was sufficient, or could be sufficiently maid be thaire craftismen, the meeting discharged ony merchand within yis brugh to tapp or sell ye same as Scottis Steill, or wtherwayes to mix ye same with yat sort of warres coming fra forraine parts, under ye paine of confiscation of ye gear apprehended, and payment of ye unlaw of fourtie schillings so oft as yai sall be tainted yairat, and yat becaus ye lyk sort of vnares are found not to be sufficient, and may impart slander vpon ye whole estait.

Approval of the Acts.—23d September, 1591.—The Guildrie met, in terms of the act made on 6th May this year, for approval of the acts, &c., made this year and in preceding years, regrate in yis yair common buik and subscription of ye same hes all in one voice ratified, &c, the same. In witness wherof yai have subscriywed ye samen as follows. Signed by the Dean, one Bailie, five Assessors, and eighteen other members.

1st September, 1592.—The Prouest, baillies, Deane of Gild, counsell, assessors, Gild brether and whole bodie of ye estait of merchandis met in ye tolbuith anent ye complaint of certain merchands, gild brether, touching the oversight of the taxismen of ye Gild in tymes past omitting to vptake the Gild Silver of ye customable goods yearlie exported, (except onlie of staple waires as salmond, haring, cloth, skinnis, hyds) ye remanent goods being of great quantitie and availe, to the hurt of the estait, and impairing of thaire priveleges plainlie sett down in yaire gift and confirmation past yairvpon be his maiesties most noble predecessors of guil memorie, containand yat all guides payand custome sall pay deutie to ye Gild pro rata as ye samen at maire lenth beiris. After due consideration the meeting unanimously consented and

resolved that in all time coming, all goods paying custom to the King, transferred furth of this realme by whatever freman, shall pay duty to the Gild pro rata, to be yearly taken up by the collector of the Gild, als weill without yis realme as within it. To wit, ye staple waires as yai pay presentlie, sall pay to ye Gild

Ilk chaldre of wheat customable	2.ss
Ilk chaldre of beir or outts	16.d
Ilk chaldre of great salt	8.d
Ilk chaldre small salt	4.d
Ilk chaldre coales	2.d
Ilk schip pund lint	12.d
Ilk schip pound hempe	6.d
Ilk schip pund tackle	6.d
Ilk schip pound copper	12.d
Ilk centner of poulder	10.d
Ilk c (hundred) dealis	8 d
Ilk durlin ruif spaire f	16.d
Ilk hunder drie keling	4.d
Ilk c of seithes	3.d
Ilk c lead	4.d
Ilk c wax	30.do
Ilk c ferraine tallon	
Ilk last pick	20.do
Ilk last turr	20.do
Ilk last hering	20.do
Ilk barrell salmond	5.do
Ilk barrell oille	5 do
Ilk barrell butter	5.d
Ilk barrell tallon customable	10.d
Ilk c luning cloth customable	16.d
Ilk daker hyds	8.d
Ilk stick cloth	5.d
Ilk c sheip skins, ilk o futeill and lames skines	
Ilk c almond leather	
Ilk c buckes and goat skines	
Ilk daker bert leather	
Ilk daker of todia and otter skines	

and generallie all customable guides according to ye availle alsweill not mentioned as gif ye sam wer specified, to wit of ilk 20 pounds varying 5.d. Scotts money, half ane souis in French money, and ane gryt in Flemmis money. This said dutie to be payed to ye collector, &c. And yat yis act may endure and remaine irrevocable for vs and our successors as ane law we have caused insert it in ye buik containand ye register of ye acts of ye Gild, and hes all subscriywed ye samen

wt our handis at Dundie ye day and zeir forsaid as follows. Subscribed by the Dean, 3 Assessors, and 18 other members

Anent ye ringing of ye bell every tuesday, and more frequent meetings of Gild Brethren.—16th October, 1593.—The Deane, Assessors, and merchants met in the tolbooth, and having respect to the privileges granted them by the King and his progenitors finds their liberties to be neglected, specially by the rare conventions of the Guildry and the little care taken for their preservation, Resolved that for the future their meetings shall be more solemn and frequent, and that by and attour the particular conventions called by the Deane, &c., every tuesday, precisely half an hour before two o'clock in the afternoon, the Council bell shall ring half an hour for convening the Guildry to treat concerning their immunities, &c., according to the rights granted to them as said is, for the weil of their estate, as the laws and constitution of this realme will permit. In the Deane's absence his predecessor to preside, and in the absence of both of them one of the bailies to be asked to convene the meeting, after the ringing the bell, in the most solemn and reverend manner, according as the gravity of the said conventions require. Contraveners absent after the bell is rung to be fined, the Deane 20ss., the assessors 6ss. 8d., the merchants or brother of Gild 3ss 4d. to be immediately collected by the officer and paid to the collector, and to be entered in his accounts the same as other unlaues or fines. The Head Court of the burgh approved of this act, and therefore it was thought expedient to register it with the actes of the burgh, to be openly proclaimed at the market cross, there to remain in *perpetuam rei memoriam*.

Anent the resorting to the Kirk in tyme of Sermons.—The whilk day ye Deane of Gild and his foirsaid, first befor all thinges, having respect yat ye glorie of God sall be advanced be yem and thair successors in all tymes cuming be yaire good ex^m to wthers in resorting to ye Kirk in ye tyme of prayers, sermons, and preachings of ye ministers of Gods holic word with great reuerence and godlie deuotion. And thairfor ye Deane of Gild or his foirsaides hes concluded yat no brother of Gild be absent at ye said tyme, in speciall vpon wednesday and fryday in tyme of sermons, as also yat yaire merchand buithes be not oppen during ye said tyme, nather with yaire selfes, wyffes, nor seruands resort yrto, but onlie to ye kirk as is befoir said, and ilk person contraveiner sall pay ane unlaw of 40 d, toties quoties, yat be fund braking ye same.

For keeping of ye Sabbath.—It is also concluded be ye Deane of Gild, with advyse foirsaid, yat ye sabbath of ye Lord be kepted holie and not profained be no Gild brother, and for yis cause

yat no Gild brother oppen his buithe doore vpon ye sabbath day, under ye paines of ye unlaw of 10 ss. to be taken vp of ye contraveiuer foirsaid, toties quoties.

Travellers to Forfar, &c. on Sabbath to be fined.—Item, siclyk, because yat sundrie Gild brother travells furth of yis brugh vpon ye Sabbath day to Forfar, Kerremure, Brechen and wther places, and keeps markets and sellis or buyes vpon ye said prohibit day, contrare ye commandment of God and actes of parliament maid yairanuent, to ye greate dishonor of God and sklander of his holie word, and ewill example of wthers to do ye lyk. Thairfor it is concluded be ye Deane of Gild, with advyse foirsaid, yat ilk brother of Gild yat beis fund to travell vpon ye Sabbath day, keep markets, byes or selles without ye town or within ye same, sall pay of unlaw 40 ss als oft as he beis found to brak yis act or any part yrof.

Against Vessels leaving the port on Sabbath.—Item, siclyk, yat becaus schippes do commonlie take yair voyage vpon ye Sabbath day rather nor any wther day, wherby merchands, marinera and wther saillers profaine ye holy Sabbath most slanderouslie in bearing of burdens, surfetting, drinking, and wther unlawfull exercises, whereby ye holie Sabbath of ye Lord is profained and his most holie name slandered, for remedie wherof it is thocht expedient be ye Deane of Gild, with advyse foirsaid, yat in all tymes cuning no schipp of yis brugh sall sail out of yis brugh vpon ye Sabbath day, and becaus yair is diuers persones saillers yat is not Gild brother yat yis advyse and conclusion sould to meant^d to ye Session of ye kirk, to ye effect ane act sould be sett down be ane general consent, to ye effect foirsaid, under ye paines of ane unlaw of ten lib, to be taken vp of ewerie merchand yat sailles, and tra ye M^r of ye said schipp als meikle als oft as yai be fund doing ye contraire.

Anent ye common metter of Cloth and plaiding.—5th November, 1533.—The whilk day ye Deane, &c., conveined, and understanding ye great abuse in metting of plaiding, cloth and all wther merchandise wherby questions, debaites, and contraversies arrysces betwix ye buyer and seller, to ye slander of yis brugh and all honest merchands, for remedie wherof ye Deane of Gild with advyse foirsaid has concluded yat ane common metter be appointed for metting of all cloth and plaiding bocht and sold within yis brugh, who sall have aucht pennies for ye metting of ilk hunder ell of single plaiding or narrow cloth, and ye seller to pay ye same to ye said common metter immediatlie yrefter. And gif any merchand of yis brugh or Gild brother mettes yair own plaiding or cloth, he sall come immediatlie to ye common metter appointed for ye tyme and faithfullie declare ye number of ells

mett, and pay ye said metter and ye pryces foirsaid. And gif any person Gild brother concealles and declaires not unrequyred to ye common metter ye number and quantitie faithfullie and pays him not ye dewtie foirsaid, he sall pay ane unlaw of 40 ss. to ye Gilds collector, and to ye metter his appointed ductie. And for yis yeare ye Deane of Gild with advyse foirsaid hes chosen thaire brother James Alexr., Merchand. to vse his office diligentlie, and hes taken his oath for faithfull vsing ye samen according to his abilitie, knowledge and conscience for yis yeir to cum.

Anent friemen to pay for yair freedom.—10th November, 1593.—The whilk day ye Deane, &c., understanding ye great hurt ye brether of Gild receawis be ye admitting of great numbers of unfriemen to be burgesses and brether of Gild, lykwayes sick persones as are not qualified to vse ye traide of merchandise. Thairfor ye Deane, &c., hes concluded yat no person be admitted nor receawed as burgess and brether of Gild heirefter but sick whose religion, honestie, conversation and good manners be tryed and fund worthie of yat place and calling. As alswa yat he pay to ye thesaurer of this brugh 40 lib money for his admission, together with the accidents vsed and wont, and his buith vpsett conformand to ye acts of Gild maid yairaunt.

Burges sones to enter with the Gild.—15th October, 1594.—Whilk day ye Deane, &c., understanding yat ane great number of burges sones, pretending yaire parentis privilege, and dailie occupie ye liberties and freedom of ye Gild, notwithstanding yai nather be resawed in yat societie nather zet hes paid ye ordinar dуетies yrior, hes yrior concluded and devysed. That ye saids burges sones sall all be personallie charged be ye officiar of ye said Gild to procure yam selfis to be admitted and receawed in ye number of brether of Gild, and pay yaire ordinaire dуетies yairfor within ye space of ane moneth next efter ye said charge with certification, and yai faillie yat yai sall tyne all libertie and priviledge yat yai may pretend be ye fredome and admission of yare parentis for ewer.

Election of a new Dean in place of another deceased.—10th January, 1594-5.—Whilk day The Baillies, Counsell and bodie of ye merchandis being conveyned in ye revestrie within ye kirk as ordiner place appointed for election of ye Dean of Gild of ye said brugh, yesaid office being now vacand be ye decease of Umq^{le} Alex Ramray, last Deane of Gild lawllie elected to ye said office befor ye feast of michelmas last bypast, vpon due consideration of ye prejudice and hurt yat may enschue to yat estaite be ye vant of one meit and qualified person to occupie yat roume, hes all with common consent elected, &c., Peter Clayhills older to be Deane to ye ordinaire day appointed for next election, &c., with

all jurisdiction, power, &c., as if he had been elected on the ordinar day appointed be ye acts of ye Gild yrto. Whilk office ye said Peter has, at ye earnest desire of ye saids baillies, &c. accepted, and giwen his bodilie oath with all solemnitie requisite for ye faithful discharge of the duties of the office, &c.

Knappng Holy blood Silver.—In selling the Holy blood Silver in 1545 it had been resolved to put it up to roup on three several days, and the highest bidder on the third day to be the purchaser. On 5th August £40 was bid, on 7th August £48, and on 16th August John Traill, Thesaurer, bought it for £49, "his offer being found most profitable for ye weill of ye Gild." (Offering the dues on three separate days, with biddings on each day, appears to have been an unusual and certainly a curious mode of selling by public competition. No reason is assigned for adopting such a mode of sale.)

The Deane of Gild and Assessors only to decide civil cases hereafter—Monday 27th day of September, 1596.—Whilk day, in consideration of ye great disorder vsed of befor in decyding of civil caus appertaining to ye Deane of Gild, his office and jurisdiction, be enquiring ye votes and opinions of ewerie member of ye bodie of ye Gild, it consisting of ane great number of not well skellid in matters of importance,—thairfor for eschewing ye said confusion, it is statute and ordained with common consent, yat ye Deane of Gild, his Assessores onlie, or ye most pairt of yaire number, sall onlie have voice in ye decision of all civil caus yat sall be proponed or reasoned before ye said Deane of Gild hereafter; and ye whole multitude and number to be excluded yairfra.

Roll of the Gild brethren, &c.—Whilk day ye Deane and assessors with advyse of ye merchandis hes concluded yat ewerie Tuesday at two hours efternoon The names of the whole merchandis sall be called publiclie, and ye absentis noted and americiat ilk person in ane unlaw of iij. ss. 4 d. according to ye actis maid yairment of before, and for yis effect ane roll and catalogie sall be maid containing ye names of ye whole merchandis of yis burgh, and wther persones asriected to keep ye ordinar assemblies of ye Gild. And for making of ye said roll nominates Alex Smyth collector of ye Gild, Thos Traill, Alexr Kyd and David Jack.

Attendance at the funerals of Gild brethren enjoined.—Item in consideration of ye grave and honest assemblies of all neighbours within ye burgh of Edenbra', and wthers weill reformed burrows, at ye burils of honest persones, whilk is ye least honor yat Christians are holden to do to yaire brethren, and of ye neglect heirof in tymes past. Thairfor it is statut and ordained yat whensoever any brother of Gild, his wyif or bairne sall happen to depart fra yis lyf That ye dead corps

sall be accompanied to ye buriall be ye whole number of merchands and Gild brether of ye said brugh in honest and cumlie manner. And yat sick as absentis yem selfis yairtra sall be poynded for xi. d. unlaw without any calling or iudiciall proces.

Old Acts to be inserted in New Book.—7th November, 1598.

—Whilk day ye Deane and his assessors hes nominated (six persons named) to conveine with ye Deane of Gild and visit ye old actis maid in fauors of ye Gild, and to select furth yrof as is most profitable for ye weill of ye Gild, to ye effect ye same may be insert in ye new buik appoynted for yat effect.

Inventar of Evidents to be made.—10th February, 1606.—The Gildrie commissioned seven of the brethren to visit ye whole wraites and evidentis pertaining to ye Gild, put ye same in Inventar and to se ye same input in ye common Gild kist Ewerie Deane heirefter to be accountable for ye said Inventar and evidents to ye next intrant into ye office. And yis vpon consideration that thir xx. yeires hygone ye saids evidents hes beene confusedlie receawed and delyvered but inventorie to ye appeirand hurt of ye estaite of ye Gildrie: and becaus ye said kist hes thrie lockis it is ordained yat ye Deane sall keep ye principale key thair of and ye oldest bailie ane key and ye collector of ye Gild another key.

No trading or drinking during preaching.—10th February, 1607.—It is statute, &c., That no brother of Gild sall hold his buith doore open in tyme of preiching or prayers, nather zet sall hant tawernes or vse tred in buying and selling during yat tyme, under ye paine of vi. ss. viij. d. toties quoties.

10th October, 1609.—The Deane and assessors and body of the Guildry ratified the old acts anent freighting ships in presence of the Deane, and orders the same to be put into execution against defaulters "becaus aue great number of merchandis daylie takis occasion to fracht schipps, kreares, and boittes pertaining to ye inhabitants of ye Southferrie and wther strangers wher as yai may be als easilie profiteable and commodiouslie served be neichbouris and ye schipps, krearis and wther vessells, expresslie against ye lawes of ye most florisching common veilles and order observed yairin. Thairfor ye said Deane, &c., finding it to aggrie with reason and conscience to prefer yair neichbouris neirest to any wthers vpon equal conditions hes statute, &c., yat na merchandis of ye brugh sall fracht any kreaire, bark or schipp or wther veschell for conveying yem or yaire gudes to any forraigne part within yis realme pertaining to any inhabitant of ye said south ferrie or wther strangers. In caise he may have good occasion and commoditie of any schip bark or kreaire

pertaining to ye inhabitants of vis brugh. And befor ye frachting of any uther schipp or uther wescheil pertaining to ye said inhabitants of ye ferrie or wther stranger, yat he cum and expose ye samen to ye Deane of Gild, and efter tryell of his discrecion in ye observation of yis act procure ye said Deane of Gild his licence to fracht ye said stranger schip or bark, under ye paine forsaill.

Mr Alex Wedderburne at command of ye Deane of Gild his assessors and merchandis.

Anent ye Sale of Smythie Coalles — 31st October, 1609.

Whilk day ye Provost, Deane of Gild, baillies, assessors of ye Gild, and bodie of ye merchandis being convened in ye towneith of Dundie, takand consideration of ye great abuse owersene in tyme bygone in ye persones of sum privat persons who buyis all ye smythie coalles arryved at yis port, and making yaire owne privat commoditie yrby, to ye hurt of all ye inhabitants of yis brugh and wthers his maiesties Lieges—hes yairfor statut and ordained yat all ye inhabitants of ye said brugh sall be universallie served and furnished with ye saids smythie coalles at ye loosing yairof, gif yai please to buy ye samen wpon ye common price. And for avoiding of ye former abuse tollerat of befor hes concluded yat yairhe at ye election of ye Deane of Gild thaire sall be two discreet persones Gild brether nominat, who sall have only power to buy ye whole smythie coales arryved at yis port (except sick as ye brethren of ye Hammermen craft pleases to buy, according to yaire ancient custome) and to mak pryce yairvpon. And as yai buy ye samen sall be holden to delywer ye samen in bollis or wther smaller quantities to all neighbouris who will cum befor ye losing yrof and buy ye samen and pay readie monie yrofor. And yat ye inhabitants of yis brugh may be forwarned yrof ye saids persona sall cause intimation be maid be ye bell yat yaire is such coalles to be losed and sold to ye furneisching of neighbouris, and for yis yeir hes nominat Wm Wricht and Patk Guthrie to vse ye office abovewretten, who hes accepted ye samen and maid faith to discharge ye sam faithfully.

14th November, 1609.—The Deane and assessors nominated nine of their number a committee "to conveyne and select ye whole laws maid for yeweill of ye estaite of ye Gildrie. And to giwe direction for extending and reforming of ye samen, and inserting of ye saids lawes in ye common buik maid for containing of ye saids lawes, provyding yat ye substance of ye saids lawes be not altered."

Holy Blood Silver.—17th December, 1612.—The Deane and Assessors declared that the holy blood silver ought and should be paid by the merchants inhabitants of the

burgh for all their goods subject in payment thereof, whether the goods be shipped at this port or at any other in the kingdom; and that the money must be paid to the Collector hereafter within eight days after being required to do so, under the penalty of being charged double the amount of the duty if they fail to comply.

New Committee to revise the Lawes.—16th March, 1613.—

The Deane of Gild and his assessors understanding yat four of ye persones nominat for visiting and reforming ye lawes of ye Gild are dead and departed ye lyff, and finding ye said intended purpose wery worthie to be prosecuted, hes of new nominat ye persones following to select ye said lawes, viz Ye Prouest two baillies and six other persons of ye counsell and assessors, and ordaines yem to conveine with ye clerk of ye brugh to ye effect foirsaid, and cause put all ye said lawes in register befor ye first day of August next to cum, ilk person under ye paine of twentie poundis.

Decree for Claret-Stouppis to be stamped.—24th May, 1614.

—In a case brought before the Dean, sitting in judgment, and his assessors, a merchant was decerned to pay £54 for the price of a puncheon of claret sold by him at that price belonging to a mariner, by whom it was given to the merchant for sale on his account.

The Deane, &c., statutes that the Gild brethren who sellis and tappis in smallis, wine, aill, beire or wther drink sall bring yaire whole stouppis to be stamped by ye Deane of Gild and baillie with ye towns stamp of yis yeir, under ye paine of ten pounds money, and yat yai nor nane of yem heretter have any unstamped stowpes in yaire house or taverns vnder ye paine foirsaid.

Lithgow measures to be used.—12th September, 1614.

The Deane, &c., statutes that no Gild brother shall use any other firloft, peck, or meassre in receawing or delywering of yaire salt, smythie coalles or wther in ye lyk guides delywered in such meassre nor yat whilk aggrieith with ye stamp of Lithgow, under ye paine of ten pundis money to be applyed to ye common profit of ye Gild brother.

Entry Money abated.—This day A. Anderson rented the Gild silver for one year for £50, to be paid to the collector, and in consideration of his good service done to the Gild the Deane, &c., discharged him of the duties belonging to his buith upsett, and of the accidents attending his admission to the Gild.

Renewal of old act with addition.—24th Aprilis, 1632.

The Prouest, baillies, Deane of Gild, counsell, assessors, and most part of ye bodie of ye merchandis of Dundie being con-

passed within ye tolbuith yairof, ratifies ye act maide be yair predecessors ye second day of October 1542 yeires auneit ye payment of ye Gild ductie, and with addition yat ye partie taker in payment of ye same, being required, shall pay 5 lib unlaw, toties quoties, of unlaw by ye payment of yare dewes.

7th August, 1633.—The Deane of Gild and his assrs with one consent, sittand in iudgment within ye tolbuith of Dundie, decernet ye whole perones undervretten to have contraveined yaire anciens actes in not payment of ye holie blood silver, ilk one for yaire owne partis, as is sett down in ye roll undermentionat made yair-auneit. For Stockholme 4 parties. For ye Easter seas and Bourdeoun 12 persons, whose names are recorded.

Auneit buith uperits, strangers invited.—*2d February, 1654.*

John Scrymger Deane of Gild accompanied with the brethren of the Gild, takand to their consideration ye great derth of men and traid within this brugh, it is agreed that all fitting encouragements be given to invit strangers and travelers to come to this town to make yr abod and residence, have yrior enacted that fra this tyne till the terme of michalmes nixt ensewing, thair shall only be requirit by the collector of the Gild from them who shall happen to buy his burgeschippis and vse merchant traid the soume of fourtie merks.

Duty on ale and beer to be imposed.—*2d May, 1657.*

The Deane of Gild having convened the Gild brethren in great number, and the officer having certified that he had warned all the Gildrie, both merchands, saillers, maltmen, and divers, and all others who ar in this estaite, the Deane of Gild intimated that the town counsell had in accetation befor them that the assessment of the town and inhabitants yrof should be levied by some addition to be levyed upon the excyse of all beer and sill brewed within this brugh, and that he was ordered to report the opinion of the Gild brethren in this matter to the counsell this day. They did all in ane voice agree, and desyred the Deane to report their consent for addition such proportion of increase upon the excyse as may defray the assessment of this brugh.

Auneit Salmon and Herring barrells.—*19th April, 1664.*

The ilk day the Gildry being convened, the Deane maid intimation that he had the gadge appoynted for salmoud barrells, and yrior that all merchants should have the use yrof gratis. And now takand to thair consideration that the merchands many tymes suffers prejudice by unsufficient barrells, not being of sufficient seasoned boards nor of the gadge preseryved by the acts of parliament, hes yrior with common consent enacted that no merchant shall employ any cowper for making of salmond or herring trees but such as shall find sufficient cawtion, acted in

the court books, to be lyable for any damage that be lawfullie proven to have been by default of the trees and loyall pakking yrof, and that they shalbe gadged with the common gadge and marked with the crown mark. And if any merchant shalbe found to imploy any cowper who shall not obey this act, he is not than to be heard for seeking damage agaynes the cowper that he shall employ.

Primage to be payed into Sailers Box.—The same day intimation was maid of the act passed in Councell this day, that all primage of strangers shippes fraughted by our own merchants, shall be payed in to the saillers box also weell as of or own shippes.

Ancient Coals.—As also that no neighbour should bring coall from Elphiston hewith till these coalles wer thair sold at the raittes preseryved by act of parliament, and if any coall shall come from thare in the mean tyme that they shall be sold two shilling the creell below the rait that other coalles sells for.

Absentees.—30th September, 1679.—The Court taking to yr consideratione that yr Courts are slighted both by thair counsell assessors and the rest of the Gild brethren, agreed to fyne ilk one of the counsell or assessors who sall be absent from any Court 12/ Scots. and the rest of the Gild brethren 6 sd Scots for ilk Courts absence. And in order that the whole Guild brethren may be better known, persons were ordained to take list of them, vizt., For the Naithergait, the Overgait, Murravgait, and Sengait, one for each, and to give in the lists to the Deane.

Monthly Courts.—The Deane with consent of his assessors, found it requisit that thair should be a Court the first Tuesday of ilk moneth for the yeir enshewing, and ordains the samen to be punctuallie keiped at the ringing of the bell. One of the duties was to go over the old acts, and renew such of them as might be beneficial to the Guildry.

Holy Blood or Gild Silver.—2d March, 1680.—The Deane, assessors, and sundry of the merchants of the brugh having seriouslie considered the severall ancient liberties of the Gildrie, which have been ratified and confirmed by his Maties royal ancestors, particularlie anc mortificatione made be the merc^{es} and Gild brethren, for them and yr successors, payable out of all commodities exported be the sds merc^{es} out of any part of this kingdome to ony foiren kingdome, in old tymes (comonlic called the holie blood silver) efter the Reformatione called the Gild silver, and appoynted then to be colected and imployed for suport of decayed merc^{es} within this brugh and uther pious uses, which they have severall tymes ratified, &c. And particularlie in the year 1592 (1 Sept), &c., &c. And sicklyke it is

ordained by the Deane, &c., in 1612 (17 Nov) that who ever refuses to pay, &c., &c. Which custom of rousing and collecting of the old gild silver did continue till about the beginning of the intestine troubles of this natione, neither is thair any act restraining or discharging the same. Therefore the said court considering that the samen dewtie cannot in conscience be detained, and that the samen if dewlie collected will be of some consequence to the estate of the Gildrie. Thairfor they doe ratifie all former acts in favors yrof, and desyrs the Deane of Gild may represent the samen to the counsell, to the end that yr concurrence may be interponed to the putting the same again in practice (if need beis).

Doing business for unfreemen.—A complaint was made that severall of thair societie tackes bounties from unfriemen, sells yr goods abroad and bestows the money yrof for the use of the said unfriemen, to the great hurt, &c., of the Gild bretheren. The Court ordained that if any be found gilty they shall incur the penaltie of one hundreth pounds, toties quoties.

Non-Resident Burgesses.—The Deane was also desyred to represent to the Counsell that thair are severall extranier burgesses who are traefecting merchands, who do not reside within this burgh contrair to the acts of burrows, that the said burgess may be charged to come and mak thair residence heire or else to lose thair freedomes.

Head Court.—30th April 1694.—The Deane caused be read to the Court and Guildrie an Act of the Head Court of the burgh hold within the tolbooth the 16th April and following days, by the Provost, Bailies, Deane of Guild, Treasurer, and remanent members of council, Deacon-Convener, and the Deacons of Crafts, and whole incorporations of the burgh, for the purpose of ratifying and renewing an act of the Head Court of 14th October, 1657, and another the 20th November, 1690, ordaining all Burgesses to reside within the burgh and contribute in all public burdens and pay Scott and Lott with their neighbours, under the penalty of losing their privileges, and of having no vote in the election of magistrates, calling of ministers, and choosing deacons of crafts. And that no person should hereafter be admitted to any of the incorporations until it be first known that they are to reside within the burgh. The Guildry approved of these laws made by the Head Court, and ratified and confirmed them. They also agreed to approve of and confirm any laws, acts, and statutes the council should find it for the good of the burgh to make in the Head Court, and to authorise them to be placed among the municipal laws of the burgh, but not to encroach upon the rights and privileges of the Guildry or the Trades.

CHAP. IV.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GUILDRY.

The dewties yat are payed to ye collector of ye Gild bo
burgesses at thaire receaving in ye Societie of ye Gild.

Friemens sones for wine and vax	10	ss	
For priviledge of packing and peiling	vi	„	8 d
Unfriemen at ye inserting of ye names payes for wine and vax	20	„	„
For packing and peiling	vi	„	„
Item ye Kirk Mr roccawes of burges sones at yaire entrie	vi	„	8 „
And of unfriemen at yaire entrie	10	„	„
Item all burgesses at yaire entrie payes to ye Clerk for inserting of his name in ye Locket buik and extracting yrof	26	„	8 „
Item yai pay to ye Gild officer	2	„	„

H Wedderburn

The Comptis hard and maid.—2d November, 1570.—In
presence of the Deane and others the accounts of the two
previous Deans were given in as follows—Robert Kyd, beginning
9 April 1562 to 31 October 1566. His discharge in all is
fettie three lib, thretteine schillingis, 9 d, by ye halibluid siluer
whilk he alledges is not payed to him. Thairfor is ordained to
giwe yair in aue roll to ye Deane of Gild who is awand ye same.
His discharge is 57 lib 16 ss. 8 d. Sua restis awand to ye
said Robert 4 lib 2 ss 2 d. James Lowell begins at ye out-
passing of ye said Robert Kyd, and indures to ye 26 day of
September in anno Jai vc. lxx yearis—his whole charge is thrie
scoir pounds fywe schillingis, his whole discharge is 34 lib. 2 ss.
Sua restis ye said James awand in 25 lib. 14 ss. of ye whilk
yaire is delywred to Robert Kyd 4 lib. 2 ss. 2 d. and ye rest
delywred to Alex Scrymgeor Deane of Gild.

9th October, 1576.—Alex. Scrymgeor, Deane of Guild, ap-
peared in the counsell-house, in presence of the auditors, with
his accounts with the office of the Gild since his first election
thereto on 13th October, 1570.

	lib	ss	d
To balance of last account by him	31	v	10
To recd frm Ja Lowell due on his account	21	11	10
To from T Jack unlaw for his disobedience	v	—	—

To recd for Burgeses enserit in Locked Book from

24 Oct 1571, to this date, . . . 29 — —

To 9 Booth upsets during same period . . . 18 — —

Summa of ye whole charge is ane hundreth four pounds awchtaine schillings ten pennies.

The details of the discharge are not given, but the amount is £105 15s 10d. Sua restes awand to ye comptur XVII ss. (There are two small errors in the above accounts.)

Reparation of ye Tolbuith.—18th July, 1587.—The whilk day certaine weil willed persons bearing ane earnest lowe to ye reparatioun and policie of ye tolbuith of yis brugh, and specially concerning ye stanchening and Ironing of ye beisse windowes of ye same, yai and lik ane of yem for yaire own parts hes granted and contented to giwe freelie six pund wecht of Iron for reparation of ye same, as yaire names is sett down heirefter will testifie for ane perpetuall memorie. And collected and put to work be William Man, Older, Thesaurer for ye tyme.

George Spens—5 staine, &c., &c., &c.

The names of 93 Gild brethren are recorded as having subscribed and paid towards the object mentioned. The subscriptions ranged from 5 stone by George Spence, who headed the list, to half a stone. The stone was reckoned in money at 17s, and the total subscriptions, converted into money, are stated at 78 lib. 12 ss. 4 d. The names of four parties who "promised and paid not" are recorded, and of seven persons "who refused to give ony thing yairto." The names recorded number 103, and it is probable that this was the total number of Gild brethren at that period.

Item bocht fra T Davidson, Smyth, to ye beisse

window . . . 47 staine

twelf pund Iron work at 26 ss ye staine is 62 lib 2 ss 3 d

Item for warkmen to ye tolbuith . . . 2 ss

Item for drink siluer to T Davidsons man . . . 6 ss. 8 d

Item for pyners of timmer to be skalfetting, and helping to put up ye same . . . 6 ss. 8 d

Item for two frie lawchis to ye measons at ye vppsetting and down taking of ye skalfet . . . 20 ss

Item for glasbandis to ye windowes . . . 16 ss. 8 d

Item fourtie four feet of glass . . . 7 lib 10 ss

Item for thrie arms to put yairon . . . 3 lib. 6 ss. 8 d

Item to A. Johnston for laying ower ye windowes with read lead . . . 32 ss

A Defaulter.—6th August, 1590.—Compeired Dawid Baxter, Merchand. and confessed himself to be awand and dehtfull to ye Deane and collector ye sowine of two hundred merks, &c., whilk he hes applyed to his wtilitie and proteite whilk soume

the said David binds, &c., himself thankfully to pay to the Deane on certain specified days "but fraud or guile," &c.

Another Defaulter.—3d November, 1590.—On auditing the accounts of Wm. Man, Dean of Guild for the past year, the charge was found to be . . . £99 13 4
and the discharge . . . 34 1 6

Leaving a balance due to the Guildry of . . . £65 11 10

This money he was unable to pay up, and he resigned the office and gave an obligation to pay ten merks yearly out of the rents of a land on the north side of the market gait of the burgh, "and speciallie furth of ye buith by and on ye east side of ye foirguite of ye said tenement," &c.

Storm and dear meal.—On 18th August, 1592, there was a great wind that shook the corns, and by storms thereafter ran aik dearth, that the meal gave 18 pounds the boll.

Loan by the Guildry.—15th October, 1593.—This day Robert Mudie, the collector of the Guildrie, with consent of the Dean and assessors, lent out of the funds of the Gild to Wm. Spence, merchand, as principal, and Wm. Man, Bailie, as cautioner, 200 merks, to be repaid before the feast of Whitsunday next to come; and in case they pay to the collector two days before the said feast £105 10s, in that case and no other ways, they be free of all payment of the remanent of the said sum of 200 merks.

(The object of the loan is not stated, nor is there any reason given why a smaller sum than the amount borrowed should be accepted as payment in full if repaid by the time specified.)

Plaids Twice Sold.—2d May, 1595.—The Guildrie met in the cofincil-house to hear a complaint by Wm. Davidson against Arthur Adam in Lumquhanan, for delivery of two packis of pladdes sold to him. The plaids had also been sold to another person by a partner of Adam, in presence of Adam, who not only did not object to the second sale of them, "but be yis taciturnitie approved ye same." The parties confessed and admitted that the plaids had been twice sold, in respect whereof the Deane and his assessors finds that Arther had done wrong, and ordained him to have incurred an unlaw of 10 lib, and to pay the same before he departs the council house. Several other cases of disputes between parties regarding merchandise, such as salt, herring, &c., referred to the Dean and assessors, are entered in the records about this period, but they are of no general importance.

Repairing the Steiple, &c.—7th October, 1596.—Whilk day ye Deane of Gild and assessors, with consent of ane great number of ye merchandis, hes resolved to cause, editie, and repaire

upon yair common charges and expensis ane steiple and prick of aistler wark wpon ye east newk and tunzie of ye new tollbuth of ye burgh, for hinging yairmiltill of ye Gild bell. And thairfor be thir pres^{ts} gives commission to Willm Man, Willm Dunan, Baillies, and Willm Hay, Kirkm^r, to contract and appoint with ane meason for accomplishing ye said wark, and to report. On 1 Jany 1596 7 The Gildrie met and agreed with Alexr Young, meason and burges of the burgh, to perform the wark abovespecified for two hundred and fifty-four merks, to be paid £40 in hand, £40 at the laying of the whole stones to the wark, £40 at the putting on of the "thak table," and the balance when the work is finished. The details of the work to be done, as recorded, are curious, and the following is an abstract of them:—He had to erect upon the north-east tunzie of the tollbuth, where the common bell then hung, "ane sufficient prick of stane fyne aistler wark, weill hewen, rysing with awcht square pavis, lyk ye old foundation of ye wark, whilk prick sall be in heicht fra ye alreing of ye tollbuth to ye thak table of ye samen prick, ellwen footis, the thak of the prick to be raised threittane footis above ye said table, awcht lichtes or windows to be put in ye bodie of the prick, in sick parts and of sick lichtis and wyndes as ye Deane sall appoint, Under the window soles ane muldrie table circuiting was to be placed. The whole prick weill hewen, and under ye thak therof sall circuit the same with ane lumber table, and decore ye wark be putting on ewerie tunzie lookand toward ye hie streit ane knap with ane fyall yairvpon. In the thak sall place awcht little lichtis with fyallas upon ye heides yair of, &c."

26th October, 1596.—Archibald Kydis acted cau^r for James Durham, yat he sall na vay occupie ye libertie of ane Gild brother heirsetter, being unfrieman, under ye paine of a 100 lib.

At this date "the propertie appertaining to ye Gild wherewith ye collector is yearly to be charged in his compt" was as follows:—

Annual rent furth of J Lowsons land is	20 markis
Redeemable be him for 200 markis	
Do furth of D Mudies buth of	10 do
Redeemable be him for 100 markis	
Da ^d Baxter, merchand, is become acted	
for an annual rent of	20 do
Redeemable be him for 200 markis	
Walter Hay, do do do	20 do
Redeemable be him for 200 markis	
Ye said Walter is become acted in yis buik	
for ane annual rent of	15 do
Redeemable be him for 100 lib	

Wm Man acted and Wm Spens his caul ^r for	105 lib 10 ss.
Redeemable be him for 100 lib In ye hands of Alex Smyth, collector of ye Gild,	115 lib 1 ss. 10 d
Items of expenditure in 1597 :—	
Item for keeping of ye head court for Zoole	6 ss. 8 d
Item for dictating of ye Kirk before ye Kinges coming to keep ye assemblie	6 ss. 8 d
Item to ye officers	5 ss.
Various items for repairing the bell house on the north-east part of the tolbuith, in all	191 lib 3 ss. 7 d
In this sum is comprised lead at 20ss per stone, iron work at 40ss per stone, sharp- ing 1100 irons, 2 lib, 18 ss, masons for drink, 26 ss. 8 d.	
Item payed be ane ordinance of ye counsell to shippbroker dutchmen,	3 lib 6 ss. 8d
Item for candle to ye Gild hearse,	5 lib
Item to P. Ramsay for ye bountie	5 lib
Item to Mr James Robertson (Minister)	40 lib
Item to Tho ^r Man for going to Edinburgh	13 lib 6 ss. 8 d

Free Entrant—Among the entries of Gild brethren in 1597 is the following:—Jhone Williamson, Mr of ye musick schoole, admitted to ye libertie of ye Gild in tapping of wine and wther simple wares gratis for his common service.

Gildre funds to be invested on sure heritable security.—7th November, 1598.—The Gildrie resolved that ye hail siluer pres^{ntly} appertaining to ye Gild, now being in ye handes of private persones, sll be vplifted befor ye feast of Witsunday next, and waired and bestowed vpon sure heritable and irredeemable rent to remaine with ye estaite of Gildrie of ye said brugh for ewer, and to be applyed to ye particular vses contained in ye erection of ye said Gildrie. and speciall actis maid be ye Deanes of Gild for ye tyme.

Investing the Gildrie Funds.—28th September, 1601.—The Gildrie, takand consideration of ye skeith yaur estait hes sustained be ye unadvyssed lenning of ye common goode of ye Gild vpon obligations, wherby ye common goode may be exhausted and unprofitable bestowed, hes ordained that ye Gild silver sall be whole brocht in and put in ye collectoris handis befoire yis approaching terme of mertinmes, and yat he cause execute ye actis made anent ye payment yairof but respect of persone, and vptake ye penalties of sick as makis no thankfull payment befor ye said terme, according to ye saidis actis, under ye pain of xl lib to be paid be ye collector And yat ye said common

goods being brocht in sall be waired upon heritable annual rent and sure lands, and yis pres^t et to be intimate be ye said collector to ye persones addetted n payment of ye said Gild silver.

Accounts to be made up yearly.—It was statut by the Deane of Gild, his counsell and assessors, that ye collector sall heir-etter yeirlie make hes compts within six dayes etter ye election of his successor, under ye paine of xx lib to be payed by him.

An iron kist to be becht, &c.—20th December, 1603.—The Deane and assessors ordained Alex Kyd to give in a ticket this day awcht dayes bearing ye debtes awand to ye Gild.—That order may be taken annent ye collection yairof. Also ordaines ye collector to buy ane iron kist for keeping of ye common evidents of ye Gild, and ye price yairof sall be allowed in his comptes.

Money ordered to be borrowed.—27th December, 1603.—The Deane and assessors instructed the collector to borrow fra ony person thir markis for ye advancement of ye alliares of ye Gild for ane terme, and to pay L ss for ye profit yrof.

Breaking the Lawes.—The Deane, &c., ordained a person to be brocht befor yem yis day aucht dayes for having contravened ye actis maid annent friemen, factors for unfriemen, and strangers, for receiwing wines fra Pier-la-cose in Bourdeaux, and not giving vp ye same to be sold to ye toun, and if he compeir not he sall be decerned on ye paines contained in ye actis.

Repentant Transgressor.—17th January, 1604.—Compeired to for the Deane, &c., Thos Seir, trawellie on Clyd, and acted himself of his own consent newer to be fund heirefter to have ane oppen buith to mak merchandise yairin within yis brugh, And gif he be fund tapand geire yairin, to pay to ye Gild so oft as he contraveins yis pres^t act ten lib.

Charity to a decayed member.—6th October, 1605.—The Deane of Gild and his assessors hes ordained ye collector of ye Gild to delyver to Henrie Cowston fourtie pundis money for his support now in his sickness and decrepted age, and ye same sall be allowed in his compts.

Articles in charge of ye Drane.—10th February, 1607.—Whilk day Jhon Finlason, elected Deane of Gild at ye feast of michaelmas last, hes accepted ye said office and given his oath, &c., and W^m Duncan, last Deane, hes delyvered to ye said Deane ye keyes of ye common kist, ye keyes of ye locked Gild book, and ye keyes of ye iron Gild kist, and an uther box banded with iron containing ye writtis and evidents pertaining to ye said Gild, and lykways hes delyvered yis pres^t book, with ane book appointed to containe ye lawes of ye Gild and siclyk, ye paynt jogg of copper, ye iron elvand, ye stone wecht of Lanrik,

ye firlof of Linlithgo, and sum stampis for sealling of ye stowpis and firlofts accustomed be ye Deane of Gild of yis brugh, and ye said W^m Duncan gave his bodilie oath yat he had no wher thing whilk appertains to ye Gild, and yat he hes no way put away anything meddled with be him concerning ye estaite of ye Gild, and yat he hes rendered all whilk he received but hurt or diminution.

Penalty on absent assessors, &c.—The Deane, &c., hes ordained yat ilk assessor yat sall be absent fra ye Gild Court sall pay v ss unlaw, and ilk persone holden to give presence, sall pay xl d gif he be absent, and ye Deane of Gild gif he be absent ewerie tuesday, being in ye town and having his helth, to pay xx ss, toties quoties.

14th April, 1607.—The Deane and assessors convicted three chepmen in tapping and selling forrairie wares vpon ye calsey &c., in yaire standis, yai being unfriemen, and being prohibited be ye lawes of yis realme and constitution of ye burrowes to sell any merchandise, except sick us growes and is wrought within ye countrie. And yis because ye collector, &c., hes apprehended ye lyk in ye saids persones standis Whilk yai have confest, and because ye merchandise apprehended are of small unlaw, and yat yis is ye first falt noted to be committed be yem, ye Deane hes remitted yem ye penalties incurred, and of new discharges yem fra selling any forrairie goods within yis brugh ether oppenlie or privatlie so long as yai are unfriemen, under ye paine of confiscatione of ye goods and payment of ten pounds unlaws, toties quoties.

Usurpers convicted.—*24th January, 1608.*—The Deane and assessors convicted a woolman in ane unlaw of five pounds for usurping ye libertie of ye Gildrie, by holding ane oppen buith and selling wool and other merchandise publiclie. A Saidler became cautioner that he would not so offend in tyme to come, and should he contravene he bound himself to pay one hundred pounds, toties quoties, to be applied to ye wiell of ye Gild. They also found that an indweller in Edinburgh had transgressed the acts made anent unfriemen who sell wool "in buiths and mirk houses," by selling the same in his own booth this month, as confessed by him, and he was convicted in an unlaw of five pounds, but absolved from the other penalties contained in the merchants acts "becaus yis is his first falt."

(Many such convictions are recorded about this period.)

Absentees to be fined.—*3d October, 1609.*—The Deane, &c., ordained that absentees from Gild Courts shall pay to the Gild funds, assessors 5 ss., and common merchants 2 ss. 6d. they being lawfully warned upon extraordinary days, but on ordinary days by the Gild bell only—and siclyk it is statut that merchants

who held their booth doors open in time of sermon shall pay toties quoties 10 but favour

*Acts passed by Convention of Burghs.—17th July, 1610.—*The Deane as instructed, intimated to the merchants convened an act made in the convention of burghs, held at Crail, ordering all merchants to keep the staple at Camphire, and not to transport any staple goods to any other port in the Low Countries on any pretext, under pain of the acts formerly made. And also another act made anent freemen sailors without tickets and testimonials of their being Gild brethren. And thereupon asked acts.

*Smithy coals.—19th February, 1611.—*The Deane inhibited —W. Smythe, maltman, to buy any smithie coales arryving at yis schoure in tyme cuming without ye license of yose who are ordained be ye Gild brether to distribute all smythie coals within yis brugh.

*Acts of Convention to be bought.—14th January, 1612.—*The Guildry desired the Dean to—buy ye coppie and extracts of all ye acts of burrowis to ye vse of ye Gild vpon ye Gilds expenses.

On 14th February, 1612, the Dean, assessors, and merchants convened in the tolboith when upwards of twenty persons, males and females, including John Whitted, merchant, James Yeaman, Margaret Fyff, &c., were convicted for using unjust weights and measures, and fined in various sums, amounting in all £ 17 2s 4d. Of this sum Whitted, who was first tried, was fined £20, and his weights and measures to be broken, and if found using false measures, &c., thereafter, he was to be banished the town for ever. The weights in use were either of iron, lead, or stone. (On 28th September, 1614, the said James and Margaret were again convicted for using false weights.) At the same meeting G. Knight was absolved from the hire acclaimed from him by James Jack for pilot fee betwixt this and Flanders for two years, in respect of the defender's oath.

(Signed) ALEX. WEDDERBURNE.

*Morteloth.—2d April, 1612.—*The Dean and assessors commissoned the collector—to buy a morteloth of tyne thrie pyllid black welwet, with als mony fine frenzies of fine black silk in Middleburgh, as will serve yairto vpon ye Gilds expenses, and prumitts to refund to ye said Alex sick charges and expenses as it sall happin him to mak yrvpon.

On 22d December, 1612, the Guildry—ordained that ilk merchant and brother of Gild yat sall have ye new morteloth of selwet to ye honor of yair buriall within yis brugh, sall pay to ye collector thrie pound for ye len yrof; and sicklyk ilk gentleman dieing within ye burgh, to whose buriall ye vse of ye said new

mortcloth sall be desyred, sall pay yrfor ten markis; And in caise ye len of ye said mortelaith be desyred to landward, yat ye borrower yrof sall pay ilk tyme ten pundis, and yat ye collector sall na vay len ye mortelaith to name of ye vse forsaidis, into ye tyme he receawe payment of ye duties respictive above wretten, and yat he have ane direction fra ye Deane before he len ye same, and yat ye collector sall have ye keeping of ye mortelaith.

Decree.—11th July, 1612.—Wilk day ye Deane of Gild sittand in judgment wtin ye tolbuith with ye assessors, anent ye action, &c, W^m Davidson, merchand, burges, &c, against J. Newton, lister, burges, &c, That the said William as caut^s was decerned by decret of my Lord Conservator in Flanders to pay J. Wallace, ye factor in Campheir, threttie six pundis Flemis money, which the said J. Newton was bound to repay to him; but tho often required he refused to pay ye money. Both parties being present, ye richtes, reasons, and allegations of both being hard, seene, and considered, ye Deane and assessors being reiplic advysed, ye Deane decernes ye said John to pay ye said soume and yis in respect of sufficient verification be production of ye obligation, &c, and ye defender alledging no reasonabl cause in ye contraire.

Unfriemen convicted for selling wool, &c.—22d January, 1613.—The Deane and assessors convicted two burgesses of St Andrews, on their own confession, for selling at divers times within the last twelve years, great quantities of wool, attour ye wecht of fywe or sex stone wecht to neichbouris, &c, in yis brugh, quietlie in private buithes, &c, thairby usurping ye libertie of friemen and contraveining ye statutes of yis brugh, specialle ane statut made in October, 1556 yeirs, against unfriemen selling wool in mark houses, &c, ye Deane ordains ilk ane of yem to pay ye collector thrie pundis in name of unlaw, and in satisfaction of yaire wool, which ocht to be confiscat, &c, and yis in respect of ye brak of ye said actes divers tymes. (Burgesses of Perth, Coupar, &c., were frequently fined for breaking that act about this time.)

Wechts to be of iron or brass.—10th July, 1613.—Ye Deane, &c., efter tryell of ye wechtis used be ye merchandis, finding ye same not aggricable in proportion with ye iust troyes wecht, be reason yat ye same for ye most part are maid of stanes and lead, Thairfor statuts, &c, yat na merchand of yis brugh sall heirefter buy or sell with any wecht great or small except ye same be of iust troyes wecht, and be maid of iron or brasse, under ye pain of ten pundis, toties quoties. And because W. Guthrie, thesaurer, hes at ye desire of ye Gild brether coft certain standes of iron wechtis, thairfor ordaines sick as are not presentlie furnished with ye sufficient brasen or iron wechtis, to buy ye saids

iron wechtis, and to pay to him fywe pund for ye staine yrof. The following year various parties were fined for still using weights of lead or stone.

Sale of ye unlawes—10th August, 1613.—The Deane and assessors hes disposed to W. Blair, merchand, ye whole unlawes to be incurred be ye Gild brother for keeping and holding of oppen buithes in tyme of preaching, for ye yeir heiretter following, ilk unlaw extending to vi ss 8 d, for ye which cause ye said William binds and oblesches him to pay to ye collector of ye Gild silver twentie pundis money.

False stowpes to be destroyed.—17th September, 1613.—The Deane, &c, hes statut, &c, yat all stowpes yat sall be tryed and fund to be used be ventaneris of wine wtin yis brugh, disagreable with ye joug, shall be broken and confiscat, and ye partie haven of ye saids stowpes sall pay fywe pund unlaw, lettes quottes.

Small mortelaith—23d November, 1613.—The Deane, &c, ordaines the collector to buy 3 pyll welvet for a mortcloth, for ye burnall of bairnes. The charge for a frieman to be 20s ilk time it is lent, ane unfrieman, 40s, ane to one furth of ye toun ther pund, &c.

Skippers and others fined.—28th January, 1617.—The Dean and assessors convicted three skippers in a fine of £5 each for not getting their charter-parties signed by the Dean before proceeding on their last voyage. They also convicted Wm. Cock in three pounds for caling a parson "ane mensworne man" in their presence, and to remain in ward until the fine be paid; also, the master of the "Red Lyon," £10, for not requiring the presence of the Dean at the freighting of the vessel for a voyage to Bordeaux, and for not entering the ship in the common register on her return, in termis of the laws thereanent. They also gave decree for £28 against a skipper, being "the price of ane warrop of Tow of Danskeine weyoud twentie staine wecht," received by him in 1615 for sale on account of the pursuer, and in respect the defender confessed having promised as much for the tow proportionally as he gave to other parties for theirs on a former occasion.

Contempt of Court.—On 22d December, 1618, ye hail assessors finds A. Min, merchand, has misbehaved himself to ye Deane in calling him partiall, in an action in which he was defender, ye Deane being sittand in iudgment, and ordained him to pay ane unlaw of £10, and to remaine in ward while he makis amendis to ye Deane, and crave him humble pardon yairter, and wicklyk whyle he satisfie an l pay ye said unlaw.

List of Skins appointed.—In October, 1619, the Dean and assessors elected a collector, two merchants to be buyers and

distributers of the smithy coals, and—Peter Man to be visitor of ye skinner presented to ye mercat, for ye yere following, who is sworn, and it is condistended yat ye sellers sall giue him ane pennie of ilk skin yat sall be visited for his tie.

Free Market or Fair in the Kirkyard.—16th November, 1618.—The Dean and Assessors ordained yat all ye merchants wthin yis burgh sall sett yair standis with yaire merchandise in ye kirk yeard of yis burgh, and hold market yairin vpon ye xxij of November instant, whilk is St Clementis day, and awcht days yrefter, according to ye priuiledge granted to yis burgh be our Soveraine Lords most noble progenitors, fra holding of ane free market and faire ye tyme foirsaid. Ilk person under ye paine of ten pundis, and ordains publication to be maid heitof be ye bell and drum.

Tobacco.—29th Aprilis, 1619.—The Dean and assessors gave decree against Js. Trail, younger, for the sum of £81 3s 4d due to D. Hunter in complete payment of "ye pryce of certaine tubacco cost and receawed be him," in respect of ye pursuers oath given yairanent affirmative, being referred be ye defender present, wherypon ye said David asked actis.

Wine versus Fish, and other actions.—25th May, 1619.—An action was brought before the Dean and assessors for one hundred pounds, being the value of half a tun of Bordeaux wine sent to Orkney or Scotland for sale, and which had been sold for £25 and fourteen score scathis dry fishes, which fish was taken to Dundie, and in absence of the pursuer, offered to his wyff, but the spouse refused them.

Another action was brought before the Dean, &c., regarding part of the price of—an bannock of wax weighing two ship pounds, and three "leish pund," or 333 lbs. weight in Cales in Spain, sent in the "Tigre" of this burgh to Spain, amounting to threttie ane doukat, awcht ryells, and three quarters of ane ryeli, price of ilk doukat foure pund Scotts money.

In 1620 another curious action was raised before the Dean, &c., regarding the leakage, amounting to 17½ per cent., on ane hundreth and ten buttis of Spanish wyne, transported from Spain to this port.

In 1622 the Guildry lent the town on a bond to the collector in name of the—Deane and hail merchants of the body of the Gild, by the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Deacons of Crafts, for 1365 marks.

In 1624 an action was raised regarding the non-delivery of Swedish iron. Value in Swedish money—four dolers twelve round sticks, at 44 ss Scots the dollar, being £113 17s 6d in all.

(Many decrees of the Dean and assessors are entered in the

Guildry Records about this period, chiefly concerning the freight or freighting of vessels, or about the non-delivery by skippers of Bordeaux wines, committed to them to bring to the port, and either drank by the crew or others, or from other causes not forthcoming.)

On 2d December, 1623, the Dean and assessors ordered the collector to pay—to Jas. Gloige, in name of Alex. Hendersone, minister, collector of ye money for reparation of ye gaire bridges, five marks Scots; also to pay to ane poor merchand for his help now in his necessitie 20 markis Scottis.

2d October, 1627.—Among other articles, titles, bonds, &c., belonging to the Guildry, and handed over by the old to the new Dean at this date, was—an obligation, dated 6th November, 1626 maid be Patrick Kinnaird in Ballegerno, as principall, and Patrick Kinnard of Inchstwere his cautr vpon ye soume of 367 markis 6 8. This loan was repaid in 1632.

31st March, 1629.—Two new mortcloths, one little and one muckle, were got, costing together £305 10s Scots, which had to be paid at Mart 1629, together with £100 of liquidate expenses in case of failure.

Conviction for selling Salt wholesale.—5th July, 1631.—The Deane convicted J. Fernie in fywe punds for his contumacie in not compeering vis day to ansr ane complaint given in against him be yie whole bodie of ye Gild, for selling of salt in greata.

Gratis Admissions.—About this time several persons were admitted to the liberty of the Guild "frilie," as it is sometimes called, and at other times—gratis, for upsetting of their mort and buiths, with all solemnitie requisite.

Testing the measures.—12th November, 1641.—In presence of the Dean and six merchants—our salt water met being revised and broken with water is found to containe fourtie awcht pintes, ane mutchkin and ane half, whilk is iust nyne pockes.

Our priek firloft for ye meall containing twentie one pynt and ane choppin.

The peck containing fywe pintes, ane mutchken and ane half.

Our priek firloft for ye beare is threttie one pynts.

In 1641, the yearly income from ground annuals on properties in the Nethergate, Countie Wynd, Thorterow, Skirlines Wynd, and Castlemills amounted to

For buith upsets,	.	.	.	.	£54	5	0
For mortcloths,	.	.	.	.	185	6	8
	.	.	.	.	89	19	8

£329 11 4

The discharge consisted of the following items:—

For attending ye knocks,	£13	6	8
For repairing ye scatts in ye old and new kirks,	3	18	8
For stipend to Jas. Duncanson, part payble by Gild,	40	0	0
For ye Dean of Gild, his fie,	10	0	0
For ye Clerk, his fie,	10	0	0
For ye Collector, his fie,	10	0	0
For ye officer,	10	0	0
For cost in Holland of 12 Dutch ells of three pyle welvett,	138	12	0
12 ells black fustein,	6	18	8
4 lbs 1 oz of silk is	65	0	0
Making the cloth, fringe, &c., in all	19	19	8
Sundries,	27	17	2
The total discharge amounted to	£355	12	2

Being in excess of the charge, £26 0 10

Among the items of discharge for the year 1648-49 is the following:—Item at comand of the Counsell in anno 1651, for helping and repairing agane of ye gild seat, being broken at the storming of the town, 16 delles, &c.—£11 2s. The accounts for this year were only audited in 1656, and had probably been made up some years after their date, as they include this item, incurred in or after 1651. There is also included in this year's accounts, £12 15s 10d—for aiken delles and uther timber lor bigging the gild seat in the Wast Kirk in 1650.

In the accounts for 1649-50 £33 6s 8d are entered as paid for—the sun deyill on the Shor; and £6 for—the new buik bought in Holand. (This probably was the Book of Records, the original writing in which appears to be (page 93, docquet to accounts) dated 1st March, 1656, all the earlier records in it having been copied from some older volume, not now in the possession of the Guildry, and probably lost.)

Among the items of charge for this year is—Profeitt on a parcell of tubaco, £40.

1650-51.—Items in the discharge—

Given at the command of the Deane to buy a horse,	£13	6	8
Paid for watching the Dutch ships ryghtis,	3	13	0
To Mr James Stabillis for wryting of the new buik,	13	6	8
Disbursements for the scatt bigging, in all,	468	9	4

1652-53.—In the charge for this year is a sum of £33 8s 8d, from one stranger for not offering his goods to the mildrie.

There are several payments in this account for mending the Gild-seat amounting to fully £135.

1654-55.—The unlaws received this year were as follows:—

Decreet agt two men for buying onions before one offer,	£58	0	0
From them for the benefit of the bargain,	100	0	0
From another man for a like offence, . .	5	0	0
From one Dutchman by act of Court, . . .	20	0	0
From one huckster for forstalling of herring,	0	13	4
From an Aberdeen man for one short elwand,	6	0	0
From two men for the benefit of a bargain of some Holland goods,	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£209	13	4
	<hr/>		

In the disbursements this year is a sum of £110—paid the Gilds account in repairing the Hospitall.

In 1662-3, in addition to £40—paid to the minister, an additional sum of £60 was paid to another minister as part of his stipend, and the payment was continued for many years afterwards. In 1667-8, on the appointment of a new minister, the payment was reduced to £35, instead of £40, as had been paid to the previous minister.

Lint offered for Sale.—20th October, 1657.—Offer of a parcel of lint was made by two unfreemen to the Council. They remitted it to the Dean, who imparted the same to the Court. The Court appointed a committee of three of their number—to meet with the persones and sight the ware, and bring the bargain to the lowest pryce they can, and to report the same to the Court agayne. No mention of the committee's doings is recorded.

Farming the Excise.—24th April, 1658.—The Dean and assessors met—anent the matter of farming the excise of this burgh landward parochie, and mylne yrof belonging to the town on Diehtie water, from 1st May next to 31st May, 1659. Having found the Gildrie not fully resolved and advysed in the business, the Deane desyred them to give in their absolut resolution varentant on Munday next before ten hours in the forenoon.

Absentees from Meetings of Guildry fined.—30th May, 1659.—The officer certified having summoned the whole members to a meeting for this day. Only four brethren attended, and the whole absentees were fined, the assessors in 12, and the other members in 6, Scots each.

4th October, 1659.—An action was raised before the Dean and assessors against a shipmaster for the proceeds of a venture of 104 ells linen cloth sold in Stockholm, amounting to 15 rixdollars, and decreet was given to poid the readiest of the debtors' goods for same.

Weekly pensions awarded to decayed Guild brethren—From 1580 up to 1659 donations by order of the Dean were frequently paid to poor brethren, but no pensioners got weekly or monthly payments. This year David Scot, Deacon of the "Pockmen," who had become blind, got a pension of 12 ss. weekly, and several other pensioners were also admitted. From this time onwards decayed Guild brethren and their widows have been admitted pensioners on the Guildry's funds. The admission to the roll and amount of pension are in the discretion of the Dean and assessors, who have the management of the Guildry funds. Although no one has a legal claim to a pension, yet few who require relief have ever, at least in modern times, been refused.

Linen offered to the Dean.—17th February, 1660.—An offer of certain Holland cloth was made to the Dean and assessors, as was then customary with all goods arriving at the port, and they instructed the offerer—to sell his ad comoditie q̄ he may best.

Convention of Burghs.—3d July, 1660.—The ad day the Deane of Gild having made intimatⁿ to the Gildry that the townes co-missioner ws to make for the generall co-ventⁿ of burrowis wt all co-veiuency. Therfor he desyred all psones interessed to make redy in wryte such co-plaints as they had to give in agaiues any of ther neighbour burrowes, and such uther things as they sould informe the townes co-missioner wt betwixt and Thurday nixt.

In 1660, Mr Wedderburn, the laird of Blackness, was the Guildry Clerk. The Guildry had seats both in the East and West Churches at this period.

Anent Onions bought at the South Ferry.—7th January, 1662.—A complaint was given in to the Dean and assessors against two merchants for purchasing a—parcell of onyones in the South Ferry, being within the bounds of the liberties of this brugh co-trar to the practices and privileges of the same. The defenders beint compeirit and co-fest they bought the onyons from ane freeman in Perth, and the Deane of Gild and his assessors taking the matter to co-sideratⁿ, and finding the defenders had co-traveenit the laws and privileges of this brugh, and yrfor they ordayne and decerne the defenders co-nytly to pay twentie foure pounds Scots for ther ad co-traven-tion and ordaynes the defenders to remayne in prisone qll pay-

ment of the sd soume. On 6th March, 1662, the Dean and assessors again met, and—being fully informed that notwithstanding the said parties were fynes in manner and for the same torsi yet that the said parcell of onyones wes reallie bought be ym from some merchands at Perth. And seeing the sds ought in reasone to be recallit. Therefore the sd Deane of Gild wt cosent of sds assessors heerby liberats, exoners, and absolues the sds psones fra the sds fynes in tyme coming.

Arming the Guldry.—16th December, 1664.—The Dean intimated an act of the Council ordering the Guldry to provide and prepare arms in terms of the act. (See page 59.)

Contempt of Guild Court punished.—23d August, 1665.—The Dean and assessors, after due enquiry, found that a merchant had raised an action against another merchant before the Lords of Council and Session, instead of bringing it before the Dean and assessors—thereby contemptuously transgressing the old statutes of the Gild, and for this daring act of insubordination, and for preventing the like in time to come, the Dean, &c., decreed and ordained that his shop door should be shut up during the pleasure of the Dean, and also to pay for the use of the Guld £200 Scots of unlaw.

Permission to trade granted.—1st February, 1666.—The Dean and assessors granted permission to a stranger merchant—to sell his goods at the best avail, on payment of one hundred merks Scots to the Guldry.

Stent on the Guild Brethren.—21st December, 1667.—Letters of Suspension had been raised against David Wemyss for payment of the penal statutes contained in the 43d Act of the last session of Parliament. Wemyss could not pay, and as the Dean was cautioner for him, the Dean and assessors, to meet the sum due—£45 19s—resolved to raise from the merchants, by way of stent, £100 Scots, within one week, and appointed three of the assessors to lay it on, under a penalty of 20 for each contravener. At a meeting held on 7th February, 1668, several merchants were reported defaulters, and it was resolved that if they did not then pay, they should be charged double the amount, and also be imprisoned—by and attour closing of the shoppe dores of such of them as have shops. The full stent had be n gnt, as the amount is entered in the charge for this year, and the payment in the discharge.

Campfire versus Rotterdam.—7th February, 1668.—At a meeting of the Guldry the Dean enquired about complaints made by merchants and skippers of their usage at Campfire, and the advantages of having the staple at Rotterdam. The merchants unanimously "voiced" that Rotterdam be the only staple port for Scots merchants in Holland, in order that the

magistrates might instruct their com^{rs} to the Convention of Burghs to vote accordingly. This subject was frequently before the Dean and assessors about this period.

Inspection of Buildings.—6th June, 1668.—The first record in the Locked Book of the Dean of Guild having inspected a property to settle a disputed boundary, is of this date. He was accompanied by the Provost, a Bailie, several Councillors of the burgh, and assessors to the Dean. Wm. Duncan, of Seaside, merchant burghess in the burgh, complained that Wm. Smith, merchant burghess, who had a house contiguous to a yard of the complainer's, situate on the south side of the mercat gait of the said burgh, had broken his side wall to give vent to a waterspout from his house into complainer's yard. Both parties were heard, and after examining the premises it was found that the spout was wrongously placed, and it was ordered to be removed by and at the expense of said Wm. Smith, as he had said nothing to instruct his right to the spout. The Dean, with consent of the Magistrates and others present, decreed accordingly, as said is.

Imperfect Minutes.—About this time several sederunts are commenced in the Record Book, but no report of any business having been transacted is recorded. (Probably the Clerk had omitted to fill up the minutes.)

Unlaws, &c..—Numerous unlaws or fines are entered in the accounts, especially for some years prior to and after this period, such as—A Crail man for selling herring; an Englishman for selling deals; the benefit of one ship loading deals; one Shetland woman; two chapmen; Geo. Young, baxter in Perth, for buying linen cloth against the act. In the latter case the fine was £7 5s; and it shows that linens were sold in Dundee more than 200 years ago. Several sums are entered as received by the Guildry for linseed sold. The Town Council owed the Guildry on bond £2000, for which they paid £120 of annual interest, being at the rate of six per cent. The same interest was received from other parties who had money borrowed from the Guildry at this period.

Linen Yarn and Cloth.—25th November, 1671.—The Deane of Gild and his assessors taking to yr consideration the great loss the leidges susteynes throw the not following and observing the acts of Parlt and burrowes anent the linnen cloath and linnen yarn, and finding it convenient yt for the better observing of the sds acts the burrowes of the shyre sould be adverticed yranment. Therefore they heirby order the Deane of Gild to wryte to the magistrats of the saids burrowes yt ane appoyntment and meeting may be had wt ym for prosecuting the sds acts.

Revision of Old Acts.—31st October, 1672.—The Dean and

~~assessors resolved~~—That yr be ane meeting anee of the week quik is to be vpon Tuesday, for reueysaying of the ould acts, and at the same day be peremptorly kept at the ringing of the bell.

Offers of Lint, &c.—November and December, 1673.—Offers of lint were made to the Guildry by different parties, viz.—7 packs at £3 13s 4d per stone, and 1 pack, weighing about 75 stones, at £4 per stone, also, 90 pieces of knappull at 12s per piece. They were all considered too dear and refused, and the parties authorized to sell them in "hail" to any freeman, the sellers paying certain sums to the Guildry for this liberty. The lint purchased was divided amongst those who wanted it, according to the last stent. Many such offers were made about this period.

Discharge of Accounts betwixt the Town Council and the Guildry.—16th December, 1673.—At a meeting of the Dean and his assessors—The Deane producit and causit read in pres^{co} of the Court ane discharge of all compts, rekonings, and others qtsomer formerly debateable betwixt the Provost, Baillies, Counsell, and communitie of the sd burgh and the sd Gildrie, precessing this dat, givand alls due be the toun or private persons yrin to the gildrie exceptit. To be granted be the sd Gildrie to the sd Provost, baillies, co-sell and co-munitie. Whereof the Gildrie approvit and did sub-re the said discharge by all of them, except such as are members of the Counsell—for granting of qch discharge the tounne wes to subservyve ane bond to the Gildrie for three thousand merks Scots, payable wt ane halfe yearly rent at Whitsunday next.

At a Guild Court held on 31st December, same year, the Dean produced the bond for 3000 merks by the Provost, Bailies, and Counsell, and the Court ordered the Dean to keep it in his custody until his accounts be made.

Table of Dues.—9th March, 1674.—The tables of the anchorage, shear silver, packhous, and others were red in pres^{co} of the Court and approven be them.

Marking Linnen Cloth.—The court co-sents to, and approves the act of Counsell made anent the marking of all Linnen cloth sellet in this burgh. The good cloth to be markit gratis and the seller of the bad cloth to be fyned. On 19th August, 1675.—The Deane of Gild with consent of his assessors appointed Thos. Butchard to be visitor to the Lining Cloth and Zeirne, and he to walk according to his instructions.

Packing Pleding.—7th October, 1674.—The Dean and ~~assessors~~—unanimously condishended and agreed upon that ane competent number of feeses be made for packing of pleding.

Repairs of the Harbour.—10th January, 1675.—In 1668

a violent storm destroyed a great part of the harbour, and the following year a special tax was imposed by Act of Parliament on Scotland for the repair or reconstruction of the same. It does not appear that the town had derived much benefit from this tax, as the harbour continued in a dilapidated state for several years thereafter. The following minute from the Record Book, dated 10th January, 1675, shows the then condition of the harbour. A Committee which had been appointed for surveying the harbour reported that—after inspectione yrof they did find it necessare that the great stone hail should be taken away, and that the stones yrof should be built upon the old foundatione wher they stood formerlie. Also that the west goat should be taken away. Also to make ane open at the north end of the small timber head, with uther convenient opens as formerlie. And this to be done with all expedition.

Marrying the daughter of a Burgess.—19th August, 1675. Thaire being represented to the Gildrie anent those who sall happen to marie ane burges daughter, the meeting all in one veyce, did comendshend that it be recomendit to the Councill. (? What.)

Herring Barrells.—It was agreed—that from hence forth all salmond or herin tries that goes abroad sall be all marked with the touns marking Irone, and ane visitere appoynted for that effect, and he to heave a sellarie.

Almonds and Dates.—6th January, 1676.—John Jolies cam from Barbarie bound for Amsterdam, being put in heir with his ship by storme of wether, and for buying of provisione for his ship, made ane offer to this Court of eigh freares with almonds, and eight frears of daitts, both at the price of flourtie shilings starling the hunder prest money, and fyve pound wyght to be abeted for eitch frear. The Court accepted the offer, the members of the Court who listed thair names to have thair dew proportione according to the last stent roll, and ordained Jas. Grahame, confectionar, to see them destribat accordinglie.

Roll of the Guildry.—2d October, 1677.—The Deane and assessors ordained that the Collector—take up ane list of the heall names of the Gildrie wthin this brugh, that they be called at evrie Gild Court, and the contraveiners that does not keep the Court to be unlawed in twelve shilling Scots, toties quoties, according ye former statuts and acts maid yranent.

Privileges Threatened.—27th November, 1677.—The Deane of Gild, in obedience to the Counsellis order, did conveyn the wholl gildrie and assessers, except a few that were absent (the sederunt contains 71 names), within the Counsell hous of the brugh, the Deane represented to them the conditione that the towne now standis in, considering that my Lord thesaurer deput

is endeavoring all he can to tak ovr privelegis from us. And the samen being put to ane voyce whither to defend my Lord thesaurer deput or nott, they all unanimoslie condishendit that the samen may be defendit sua far as ovr rights will allow us.

Averages.—5th December, 1677.—Thos. Lyell, skipper, —gave in and made supplication against a merchant for payment of his freight and average on a voyage to Stockholm and back. The Court, considering that—thair are many debaits daylie arising betwixt merchands and skippers about average, appointed a Committee to sett down ane plaitforme of the average from evrie place, to stand in all tyme coming.

Guiltty to get the first offer of goods.—18th Appryll, 1678. —A Kirkealdie merchant and unfrieman compeirit himselff and enacted himself in the Gildrie bookis—That he sall not sell nor rent any goodis within this brut whill he first offer the saidis goodis to the Deane of Gild, under the payne of ane hundrethe poundis Scotis money. To be payit be him to the Gilds collector in case it be fund he be contraveiner. Signd John Crombie.

Trading with unfreemen.—20th Appryll, 1678.—We, Alex. Ridoch and Patk. M'Kenzie, burgesses in Dundie, enacts ourselves ilk ane of us, for ovr own pairts, that we nor non of us at any tyme heirefter sall not traid with any unfriemans goods without offering the samen to the Gildrie, nor sell any goods to unfriemen contrair to the Libertes of the brugh, under the paine of losing ovr liberties, and ovr burges tickets never to bear with heirefter, and ilk ane of us to pay Twentie pounds Scots for ilk tyme it sall hapen us to contraveine, toties quoties.

Militia.—19th January, 1678.—The Court approves the act of the Counsell made for laying on of tua monthes cess on the towne, for defraying of the expence and chairges in putting furth of the militia companie on this pres^t expeditione to Surling.

Burgesses made gratis.—The Court approves the act of Counsell daitit the 9th day of November, 1675, mentionating that divers nobelmen and gentelmen with all thair servants and followers are made burges gratis, fearing the same may be prejudiciall to the towne. That these servants and followers may exercise merchandising als frielic as any frie burges that pays for thair burgeship. Ordering that all those gratis burgesses who exences or sall hapen to exercise merchandizing within this brugh, and hes not as yet payed thair buith upsets, that they pay each of them flour scoir markis, which is the dowble of the ordinar. The collector was instructed to put this into effect, and also to charge all that have not paid their entries to the Guildry to do so before 5th February, and those refusing to be found "incroatchers upon the liberties of the Gildrie."

A Great Ship.—13th December, 1678.—John Arnot, skipper of the great ship lying at the shoar, made offer of 270 barrs of Irone at 23 per stone, with one stone to the scoir, and of ane last of tarr. The iron was sighted, and declared to be sufficient middling Irone, and the Court bought it. A Committee was ordered to see it distributed to such only as were present at the Court—conform to yr cess, and to receive payment accordingly.

Petty Custom on Linen.—1st June, 1680.—Complaints were made by several merchants—that in they carry lining cloath to the mercatts at St Johnston they are exceedingly extorted by the towns customers, who sledged they did it by order of the Magistrates. The Court consulted several of the Gild brethren who had traded for a long time with cloth to St Johnston, who reported that—until the last seven or eight years they paid at Midsummer for each pack or chest of cloth, 5s 4d, and at St John's Day, 2s 8d, and that they were free at the other markets throughout the year. The Court agreed that letters should be written to the Provost of Perth, desiring that the complaint may be redressed in time coming.

Riga and other Flax offered.—23d August, 1681.—Willm. Hunter, merchant in Riga, offered the Guildry lint and ropes from Riga, and a Committee was appointed to examine the goods and report, but the report is not recorded. On 8th November, same year, Jas. Palmer, merchant in Quinsbridge (? Konigsberg), offered three packs of three band lint, at five merks the stone. Parties were appointed to view the lint, and their report having been favourable, it was bought, and, as was then the practice, divided at the sight of some of the Gild brethren appointed for the purpose, among such parties as were present at the meeting and wanted part of it, in quantities proportionate to the amount of cess respectively paid by them. (In this case the lint was divided amongst thirty persons, whose names are recorded, including the Provost, three Bailies, the Dean of Guild, an ex-Provost, and several Councillors and assessors, the others being merchants and Guild brethren.) Some lint belonging to a Montrose merchant was offered to, and refused by, the Dean. The lint was afterwards taken out from the town to the Cottartown of Craigie, where it was bought by a merchant who shortly thereafter had it brought back to town privately, but this having become known, the purchaser was cited to attend the Guild Court. He confessed, and the Court finding the act to be prejudicial to the privileges of the burgh, sentenced him to pay a fine of £100 Scots, and to remain in prison till it was paid. (About this period many parcels of lint were offered to the Guildry, and when not bought by them

permission was given to sell it, under certain conditions, to merchants in town, and for this privilege a payment was generally made to the Guild funds.)

In 1681, £2 10s is entered as paid for horse hire and spending in going to the Earl of Southesk, agent a debt of £2000 which he had borrowed on bond from the Guildry.

Election of a Minor as Town Clerk.—1st March, 1685.—In ane Deane of Gild Court holden wthin the tolbuith, the Court unanimoslie ratified and approved ane gift of the Clerkship of the burgh, granted by the pres^t Provost, Baillies, Deane of Gild, Counsell, Deacon-Convener, Deacones of Crafts, and communitie of the burgh, in favours of Alex. Wedderburne, eldest lawful sone to Jas. Wedderburne, present common clark of the burgh, after his fathers deathe, in the hand heades, clauses, articles, tenor, and contents yrof, of the which gift the tenor followes word by word.

(The deed is copied at length on the 3d, 4th, and 5th pages following, a leaf of the Locked Book having been by mistake bound between this preamble and the copy of the deed. Alex. Wedderburn was a young man then at school, and the deed bore that he was to get the office in succession to his father after his death, or in the event of his infirmity or sickness. In case any of these events should happen before the young man was of sufficient age—25 years, or properly qualified for the due discharge of the office, his friends were to provide a suitable person as deputy, to perform the duties in the meantime, the young man to receive the emoluments pertaining to the office, and to pay the substitute out of these. This extraordinary appointment was made in—consideration of the true, realie, and faithfull service done to us, and the advancement of our common wealth at all occasiones be our well beloved Jas. Wedderburne, &c. The deed was signed by the parties above designed, including Robert Chrystie, Deacon-Convener, and the deacons of the respective trades.)

Com^{rs} of burghs—3d July, 1686.—The Deane produced to the Court a letter by the Clerk of the Burghs which had been read to the Council, mentioning that the Convention was to sit at Edin^g on the first Tuesday of July, and asking the Com^{rs} of the burgh to be present; and the Guildry were asked to give the Com^{rs} instructions regarding anything they wanted him to bring before the Convention for the advancement of trade. The Court gave instructions to get a modification of the percentage charged upon foreign trade out of and into Holland, for the encourage^d of the trade with that country, and the Council was requested to give their Com^{rs} instructions accordingly. 25th January, 1687.—The court instructed the Com^r to oppose any gift that might be

presented to the Excheq^r in favour of any persone qtsomewer for ane monopolie.

28th January, 1689.—The Com^r was instructed—to mynd that the manufactorie erected for making of wool, caireth be discharged, seeing the manufactora arend able to serve ye liedges, neither are the caireth qlk they make suffit. And sick lyke to mynd in the Com^{rs} instructions, y^t ye erectione of the cloath manufactorie be discharged, both as to woollen and linen cloath, for, being prejudiciall to the leidges, both be ve exorbitant pryces yrof, and ye manufactora bringing in of English cloath, and vending it as cloath made be y^{ms}elves. *23d April, 1689.*—The Guildry desired the Provost, who was Com^r of Estates to the Convention—to represent the great loss the burrowes of this kingdom, and speciallie this, doeth sustain be want of the Deane of Gild Court in matters they were in use to hold yrin, conform to their old rights and privileges.

30th January, 1697.—The Dean produced the Burghs missive to a Convention to be held at Perth on 6th July next, and asked if the members had any instructions to give the Com^r. It was agreed to instruct him that there be ane case of the taxt roll of this burgh craved, and that the insufficiency of the broad cards made by Evan M'Gregor be represented. In 1700 the Guildry applied for suspension of an action raised by M'Gregor against Guild brethren anent his broad cards.

Gutter stones ordered.—*15th July, 1689.*—The Dean, with consent of the Provost and Bailies, ordered a person—to lay gutter stones forgainst his lands in the Nethergate, seeing they had visited ye same and findeth it absolutely requested, and yt betwixt and lambs next, under ye penaltie of one hundreth pounds.

Appointment of two Ministers.—*20th October, 1690.*—The Dean reported that the council and deacons of crafts had given a com^o to the Provost and Bailie Blair to go to Edin^g to the General Assembly, and represent to them—the vancancie of the ministrie in our churches, and to make search and enquiry wher two good men of pious lives and conversatne can be had, and when got to commune with them and report. On 14th January, 1691, the Guildry gave concurrence. The Deane, sitting in a Guild Court, accompanied with the Council and assessors, members of the Court, intimated to the Guildry that the Town Council, Deacon-Convener, and Deacons of Crafts, by their acts of council dated 13th January, had made choice of John Spalding, minister of Kirkeudbright, and Wm Mitchell, minister at Leslie, to be the two ministers of the burgh, and for their encouragement had granted to each of them one thousand pounds of yearly stipend, with sixty pounds to ilk ane of them for ther house indalls, &c. The Guildry unanimously concurred in the

appoint^{ed}, and the brethren subscribed the minute of the meeting. The number who signed is 108.

Customs of the kingdom.—24th February, 1692.—It was reported that a proposal had been made in the Court, that the royal burghs should take or farm the whole customs of the kingdom, and the opinion of the Guildry was asked on the subject. The meeting approved of the customs being taken for the common good of the burgh, if the "Trades" would go along with them; If not, for the common use of the Guildry, but in neither case would they consent to the letting of subtaxes thereof.

Purchasing from unfriemen.—3d November, 1692.—It was reported that several ships laden with timber were lying in South Ferry roads, and that some persons proposed to go down and purchase part of the cargoes. The court forbade all persons from purchasing goods now or hereafter from unfriemen, without making an offer of them to the Gildrie, under the hazard of being fined at the discretion of the court.

Oath of allegiance.—17th January, 1693.—The Dean intimated that, by the late act of Parlt, the Dean and his counsell had to take the oath of allegiance to their majesties King William and Queen Mary, and to subscribe the assurance subjoined thereto, for which the counsell is to sit on Monday the 19th inst., and to administer the oath to all the members of the Gild counsell that compeirs to take the same.

African Trade, &c.—1694-5.—This is the last year for which the accounts are entered in the old Book of Records. In this and former accounts many entries occur in the charge, of sums received for liberty to sell goods belonging to unfriemen, sometimes from themselves and sometimes from freemen. In the discharge for this year there is an entry "paved for ye Gildries fourt pt of yr African trade, £600." In the docquet of the accounts for the year, after mentioning certain documents handed over to the present Dean by his predecessors, including a bond for £2300 by the town of Dundee, the following remarks on this subject occur:—Item ther was ane other bond be toun to the Gildrie for ane thousand merks, wch is reteired by payt to the Affrican companie of the first moeytie of the sowme subsc^d for by the Gildrie in the capitall bookes of the sd company, as the account will instruct, which peapers ar all dely^d to the sd Alex Blair, with ane old Gild book containing sealls, actes, &c., and then is dely^d to the Deane of Gild ane receipt of the Gildries bond to the sd company, Subsc^d be Jon Drumond of Newtown. This account is audited by the Provost, Bailies, and Counsell, and subscribed by Jas Fletcher, Provost, three Bailies, Dean of Gild, Treasurer, Shoremaster, and nine Councillors. It had been the invariable practice for many years for the Council to

audit the Guildry accounts and docquet them. The old Guild Book here referred to ought still to be among the Records belonging to the Town, as it was in existence long after the sack of Dundee by Monk, and no calamity likely to destroy the records of the town occurred after that event. (The Seals in the book were probably the "Seals of Cause," granted to the Pendicle Trades, &c.)

African Company.—On 26th March, 1696, the Dean enquired at the Court whether they would employ any of the public stock of the Guildrie in the company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies, and after voting it was carried in the affirmative that there should be £2000 so employed in that way, and the Dean was authorised to subscribe the same in the Company's books, and to grant bond for payment. The Dean also enquired whether any of the individual members of the Court, or of the Guildrie, would give any of their own stocks to the Guildrie, and a committee of five (three a quorum, the Dean convener) was appointed for receiving such persons as might be willing to join. On 4th October, 1698, a call of 7½ per cent. was made on the stock of the company. On 6th September, 1707, the Dean reported that the company was—now paying the equivalent to those concerned, and offered to pay the Guildries concern two-thirds in money and oyr third in Exchequer notes presently. The Guildry agreed to accept of this mode of payment, and ordered the Exchequer notes to be disposed of to the best advantage.

Printing Acts of Convention, &c.—5th July, 1596.—The Dean and court agreed to instruct the com^r that the stapleport should continue to be Camphire as formerly, and that the Conservatory should be exacted prudently and cheaply; also that the abbreviation of the acts of the Convention be printed, and the Orkney butter casks be made sufficient, and the weight of each cask right.

In 1605-6 the income amounted to £326 8s 4d, and the expenditure £312 3s 8d. The former consisted of £62 5s of ground annuals £77 10s 4d morteloth dues, £35 for booth upsets and booked burgesses, and £151 13s 4d for interest on money lent on bonds, &c. The amount so lent was £2800 and 1200 merks. The discharge consisted of £27 13s 4d. ground annuals unpaid, £91 14s 8d pensions, £60 and £35 paid to two ministers, keeping the "knocks" and "presenter," £13 6s 8d each Town Clerk, Dean of Gild, and collector, £10 each. The officer £18 of salary and £3 10s for ringing the bells, &c., keeping the east and west kirk seats, £8 and £5 8s; instrument money at three Head Courts, £4 10s, and some small payments.

(The details of the money for morteloth dues, as recorded in

the account books of the Guildry, form a most interesting obituary of the principal citizens of Dundee, and of the gentry in the surrounding district, during the 17th and 18th centuries.)

Buying purchases.—3d October, 1695.—The Dean having bought a quantity of deals, &c., from a shipmaster, had them exposed to public roup among the Gild brethren present at the Court, for a sum over and above what the Court had bought the deals for. The highest bidder was George Grieve, "chirurgian apothecarie" who offered £55 Scots more than the cost, and he was preferred as the purchaser, and ordered to pay half the amount to the treasurer for the use of the burgh, and the other half to the collector for the use of the Guildry.

Poverty of the Town.—28th September, 1697.—An application was made to the Guildry to pay a part of the yearly salary of the writing master of six pounds sterling—in respect of the town's low condition, and after voting they allowed thirty pounds Scots (12 10s sig) to be paid yearly as a part of the salary.

The Dean to sign the sederunt, &c.—4th October, 1698.—The Dean of Guild for the year ensuing, accompanied with the Magistrates and Council, with their consent did nominate and make choice of the assessors, &c. The Dean—with advice and consent of the Court, has statute and ordained that all sederunts of the Court and acts passed therein, be signed by the Dean as preses to each Court.

A tumult in Town.—16th March, 1699.—The Deane and assessors and others, with the Deacon-Convener and hail Deacons of Crafts being convened (upon the occasion of the mob or tumult that arose in this burgh last night, for considering how to suppress any tumult hereafter. Have enacted, statute and ordained (for preserving of the peace of this burgh and inhabitants. That there be one guard kept each night, consisting of ye most substantiall burgars and heads of families within the burgh excepting only the pres' Mag rats and those who have carried the charge of magistracie in the place, or infirm persones and come to age, who have only this privilege to put out one servant for whom they will be answerable to guard for them (the pres' mag-rats alennary excepted). Declaring that such of the heads of families or burgars, whose arms have been taken from them, may buy or borrow arms for the effect fore-said. It was recommended that the pres' and old mag-rats and convener to make choyse of commanding officers for each street, to arrange the number to be on guard, when to mount and leave, and such like. And ordained that at the first tack of the drum made by the guard or by order of the magistrats, that every inhabitant shall appear to assist the guard, &c.

Instructions to the member of Parl'.—8th May, 1700.—The Dean intimated to the court that the Parl^t was now to sit, and if they wanted anything done the towns com^r would represent it. They instructed him to get the report of wool and skins stopped, and E. M'Gregor's action for broad cards, also the Polemen's unjust proceedings in pursuing for quadruples. To get the passes to ships, and John Adair's dues discharged. On 28th April, 1703, the following amongst other instructions were given to the Provost as com^r to Parl^t:—That the three Scotts men of war be fitted out for ye securitie of trade. That all prohibitions upon goods imported into the kingdom be taken off. That the duties on goods are very great, and that a table of duties be made out. (There appears to have been no table hitherto.) On 25th June, 1705.—That Scots manufactorie exported be free of any duty. That methods be proposed for building houses for making red herring, and that there be a drawback, as in England, allowed to the exporter of red herring. On 4th October, 1707, the Guildry overtured that there be convoys appointed, and that the coast be kept by cruisers. That it be allowed—to bring home iron from the Eastard for Kiltage or mast charge, in respect our ships cannot sail without it. That more efficient method be taken for ye true loyall curing and packing of herring, &c. That there be ane act made that linnen cluth be of ane equal breadth and fyness, and yt yr be only webs of sixtie four ells, or 32½, and yat yr be no restriction as to fyness.

A fishing company.—8th August, 1700.—The project of a fishing companie in this place, given in be Georg Yeaman, is read and aproven, and recommended to the members of ye Gildrie.

Stamped elwands.—The Dean, &c.—strictly prohibite any merchant to keep any linnen elwands but such as have the towns stamp on both ends, under the paine of ten markis Scots, &c.

Maltmen or Brewers and Town's Debt.—19th March, 1702.—The Dean reported an agreement with the brewers, which is entered at length among the Records. The following is an abstract:—The brewers to pay 7000 merks yearly for five years to the town. The magistrates to take means to procure from the Queen and Parl^t an act to impose two months cess upon the inhab^{ts} to help to pay off the town's debts, but the brewers to be exempted from any part thereof. Former acts of the Council in favour of the brewers to be confirmed, and burgesses brewing their own ale within the burgh to pay as much to the town for each boll of malt as the brewers. The brewers and their relicts only to be allowed to sell ale in the town. Payments to be made

to the maltmen poor, conform to an act dated 11th April, 1654. That ale brewed in the Hilltown shall not be brought into the town, under pain of confiscation and other fines. The Dean and maltmen to send three of their number to act with the committee for auditing the town's accounts, and three of their number to sit upon the stent roll of the burgh during the currency of the contract.

Gratis burgesses.—26th March, 1705.—The court agreed that any "gratis burgess" might have the freedom of the Guildry for 5*l*. merks, if paid before Lammis next.

The Town Indebted—Supersedure.—16th October, 1705.—The preses mentioned—that the towns creditors had granted an supersedure in favour of the Magistrates, Councillors, Deacon-Convener, and Deacons of Crafts, elected for the ensuing year, superseding all diligence against them and the common good, &c., ay and while ye terme of Marts, 1706. The Guildry gave their consent to the supersedure. On 12th December, 1705, a committee was appointed—to mett wt ye committly of councill and treat wt ye maltmen for gitting assistance to relieve the town of their debts.

Land of Hilltown.—20th March, 1706.—The Guildry—approve of the feuing of the lands of ye Hilltown by the Councill, and appoint the dividend that falls to the Guldries part to be laid out on the part of the said land of Hilltown most convenient to the Guildry. On 16th April it was agreed to wadsett the Guldries part of the Hilltown instead of feuing it, and a committee was appointed to consider the manner of doing this.

The Guildry purchased from the Town Council—3 Aickers of this land, lying in the east side of the Hilltown, in that shed called the lugh shed, bounded with ye Queen's highway on the south, and the aickers disposed to ye kirk poor on the west, with march stons betwixt them, and the middle shed on the north, and the Queen's highway on the east, wt grass theiirto, as p^r Dispositione, the price being £841 13*s* 8*d* Scots. The price went to reduce the amount of the bonds due by the town to the Ginkline. The Guildry let the land, and the yearly rent got for it was 6 bolls bear at 2*s*, and 3 at 2*s* 13*s* 4*d*—£56 Scots.

Plaiding—6th June, 1706.—The Dean reported that the Duke of Athole desires an account of the breadth and sufficiency of plaiden sold at Kirkmichell mercates, and that he is to regulate the same accordingly. A committee was appointed to consider the breadth and sufficiency of Plaiden, and to return an answer to his Grace.

Maltmen and their Dues.—13th September, 1707.—The Dean represented that the maltmen—who are a branch of the Guildry, doe uplift ten pennies on ilk stipend of malt, and exact a certain

sum from each prentice to a maltman, for which they were in use of paying fiftie pound yearly of stipend to the stipendiary ministers, which the said maltmen do now refuse to pay, and considering yt yr are sev^l acts of Parl^t discharging the maltmen of any burgh to meet as ane incorporatione, or to have ane box-master or visitor, or any thing payed to them. The Guildry petitioned the Town Council on the subject, and on 22d September it was reported that the Council had rescinded any acts in favour of the maltmen. The Court thereupon resolved—that the sum of 450 Scots shall be paid yearly by the Dean and his successors to the stipendiary ministers in future, in lieu of the like sum paid by the maltmen. The Court instructed the collector—to upist ten pennies of ilk stipend of malt from maltmen, and ordains each maltman prentise to pay fourty shillings Scotts at yr entry as aprentise, and 40 merks of booth upsett if they shall trade as merchants.

Apprentices—On 9th February, 1708, the Court ordained—yt all merch^t surgeons and apothecarys prentices pay at yr entrie of apprenticeship 4 lib Scotts money to the Dean; and ye maltmen and merch^t yr indentures to be entered in ye Gildrie Book, with certifi^{ca}, these prentices of merch^t, surgeons, apothecaries, and maltmen shall enjoye no benefit of the freedom of ye Gildrie be virtue of yr indentures from this dait. At a meeting held on 16th February—the chiurgeons apothecarys protested in strong terms against this “irritant clause”

Writing Master.—3d March, 1708.—The Council intimated the appointment of a writing master at a yearly salary of ten pounds Scotts, and they recommend the Guildry to continue their former salary of—threty pound for ye Gildrie, and nyne pounds for ye maltmen. qch dois now belong to ye Gildry

Ruinous houses visited.—Several visitors were appointed to each of the Nethergate, Overgate, Murraygate, and Seagate, to visit all ruinous houses in the said streets which may be dangerous to the neighbourhood, and to report. On 3d June it was reported that the ruinous houses had been secured.

Standard weights and measures.—6th September, 1708.—The Dean reported that he had received the ell and yard, bushel and its fractions, jug, weights and their fractions—and the act of Convention was read appointing all the royal burghs to make use of such after 1st November next. A committee was appointed to adjust the weights and measures in town confirm to the British standards, and to get them marked with the Dean's seal.

Oatmeal.—29th March, 1709.—The Dean said he had called the meeting to see if the Guildry would buy oatmeal for the benefit of the members in the present juncture. It was agreed

to do so. On 4th October it was mentioned that as the price of meal was so great here, the Guildry could get a bargain of some in Inverness. The Court agreed to purchase there if the meal could be got at not more than five pounds the boll, and fixed Scots the boll of freight. An agreement to be drawn up and subscribed by those who want meal—betwixt and to-morrow at four o'clock at night. It was agreed that no one who got the meal was to be allowed to sell any part of it for profit.

The Dean relinquishes his salary.—The Dean intimated that—he freely quits his cellary of ten pounds towards the help of the poor of the Gildry.

Tax on coal—9th February, 1710.—The Court raised fifty pounds, to pay the expenses of an application to the British Parliament, to exempt the Tay from a tax of 3s per ton on coals sent from one river to another, and it was agreed to raise this sum by a collection from the inhabitants, according to their consumption of coals, and certain parties were sworn to collect it faithfully.

NEW DUNDEE, NEW PORT-DUNDEE, NEWPORT.

(The ground and pier was at first called New-Dundee. It was afterwards changed to New Port-Dundee, and finally to Newport.)

Purchase of Property, &c.—13th April, 1713.—The Dean represented to the Court—that the Council had under consideration the decay of ye passage by want of accomodatione to strangers on the south syde of the water, there being but one house y^e, and that they thought fitt to recom^d to the Gildrie whither it will be for the advantage of the town in generall, and to the Gildrie in particular, to bestow a part of y^e stock upon bying als much land at or about the Sea Mylns as could provide a tenant in a gool house and office houses, and furnish him in oy^r necessities for horses suitable to ye passage. The Deane and Court, all in one voice, agreed to ye bying als much land on the other syde of the water as will anse the (a^d proposall, and appointed a Committee to go to the other side of the water and commune wt ye heritors of the ground at the Sea Mylns, and view the samen, and make a full report of all ag^t next Court day. On 16th April the Deane reported that the Committee went to Fife, and communed w^t St Foord and Enverdivot, and viewed the place for a harbour, which they found very gool, and y^after the articles proposed betwixt the Gildrie and gentlemen were read. The meeting appointed the Provost, Deane, &c.—to meet w^t ye gentlemen, and to end w^t y^m in the articles read, or of more they think fitt to give. On 4th

May the Committee bo^t from the laird of Enverdivote 3½ acres of land, at £924 Scots, and from the laird of St Foord 2½ acres, at £693 Scots, both payable at Mart^e following, or as soon thereafter as disposition of the land was got, free of all encumbrances, and a farther pay^t to St Foord of twelve guineas of gold, which was payed him for ye timber of ye biggings of Caldwell. The Court approved. The Committee were instructed to arrange for paying the price, and for getting a house and piers erected immediately; and also for making a highway from New Port-Dundee to Kirkealdy. On 20th June the Committee agreed—to erect a bulwark or landing place for boats and yoles.

Voluntary Contributions.—8th August, 1713.—The Committee, to assist in defraying the expense of the erections at New Dundee (as Newport is then generally called in the minutes), agreed that a voluntary contribution should be made through the town. Some of the members also went to Cupar in Fife, and applied to the Justices of Peace for assistance of the adjacent parishes to rectifie the high road from New Port-Dundee, to Kirkealdy, which they frankly granted, and appointed two men for each plough in the six adjacent parishes to serve at the s^d work, and for that end produced an act of the Justices dated 5th August. It was resolved that the Provost and the Dean should write to all the burghs to the north of Dundee for contributions to aid in making the new harbour. Applications for assistance were also made to the noblemen and gentlemen in the district around, and as far north as Inverness. On 21st September it was reported that the turnpike is made good. On 27th September the Gildry were summoned by the minister of St Fillans (Forgia) for augmentation of stipend on the new purchase, and intimation of this was made to the Gildry's authors. The house and new port or pier on the south side were let for a term of years at six per cent (? on the outlay).

Collections for New Port-Dundee.—7th April, 1714.—The Committee reported the following collections, vizt :—In the Murraygate, £32 0s 8d; Overgate and Seagate, £12 15s 4d; Nethergate, £49 16s; made by Colonel Clephan, £67 19s—in all, £162 11s Scots.

Cost of New Port-Dundee, and Harbour.—19th March, 1715.—It was reported by the Committee who had examined the accounts for New Port-Dundee that—the charge is £4640 13s 2d. The payments made is £3840 14s 4d, and there is still to pay to tradesmen, &c., £799 18s 10d, besides £240 borrowed from and due to Wallace Craigie, per bill, and £120 borrowed from and due to Baillie Wedderburne, making up £1159 18s of present demand on the Gildrie. The Dean was instructed to

pay the sum due to the trade-men; also—£30 Scots to ane In-pector for half a year's attendance at the build^g of the new port. A sum of three guineas was paid the architect—for his attendance on ye rodd, for his draughts of ye house. The farther consideratione of his pains being ref^d to ye Gild Court.

In 1711-1712 sundry small payments were made, amounting in all to £116 15s 8d, but these payments should have been entered next year, as the accounts for that year ought to have been closed before the payments were made. No farther payments are entered in the regular accounts for several years, but in the docquet to the accounts for 1714-15, dated 30th September, 1718, the auditor says he found that several bonds, &c., were wanting, and on inquiry it was discovered that the money in them had been received during the previous three years, and expended upon Newport. The amount thus expended, including £924 paid to Inverlovat for the 3½ acres of land, is about £4300 Scots; but the accounts are by no means clearly stated, and the docquet mentions that they were then neither audited nor instructed. They were not, therefore, passed, and the three Deans by whom the money had been expended—had still to satisfy the Guildry anent the same. The entries in the account book in connection with this matter are not among the regular states of charge and discharge, but are entered by themselves in the end of the book. In 1716-17 there is a sum of £1221 19s 4d entered in the regular accounts for the year, as expended on buildings, pier, &c., at Newport. The full details of these payments are given, and this account is regularly docketed and discharged. (It is unfortunate that the several Deans, by whom the harbour was formed, had not kept their accounts regularly, as the correct outlay on the works cannot be ascertained. One of the Deans is specially blameable, and his accounts were never discharged.)

Let of Newport.—17th May, 1716.—The tack of Newport for three years was this day exposed, by public roup, within the Tallowhatch at a yearly rent of 400 merks Scots. The reserve price was not bid, and the Guildry bought it. It was subsequently sublet to a tacksman at £20 sterling of yearly rent.

Offer to purchase New-Dundee.—5th August, 1717.—The Dean intimated that a certain party, not named, wanted to purchase the Guildry's interest in the south side of the water, if the Guildry were disposed to sell. The Court agreed to sell, if fair conditions were got. On 6th February, 1718, the Dean reported that Mr Gentleman, vintner, had offered 8000 merks for the Guildry's interest in New-Dundee. The Court, after voting, resolved not to sell the Guildry's interest in it. The pier had already broken down once or twice, and been

repaired. It now wanted repairs again, and this was ordered to be done.

Roup of Newport.—25th August, 1725.—The land, houses, and pier were let, by public roup, for a term of years at £20 10s of yearly rent. The previous tenant complained that though he kept six very good horses for hiring, yet little or nothing was got for them.

Shore Dues at Newport.—26th February, 1726.—The Court authorized the Dean to choose a person to collect the shore dues on victual shipped at Newport.

Dues to be charged.—8th March, 1729.—The Court, considering that several vessels load and discharge their cargoes in the Harbour of Newport without paying tonnage or shore dues, and that the building and maintaining that harbour was a considerable charge to the Guildry, they statute and enact that in all time coming the same tonnage and shore dues be charged at Newport as at Dundee—except by such as are exempted yf from by the agreement made at the purchase of Newport, and they empower their tenant there to collect the dues, and to account for same to the Guildry.

Let of Newport, &c.—1732.—Newport was let, by public roup, for a period of years, and brought £20 sterling, the Guildry being bound to enclose the baill ground within two years with stone walls, the tacksman paying interest on the outlay.

About this time charters were got from the proprietors of St Fort and Inverdovat for the land of Newport which had been purchased from them, and for some additional ground which had been bought from other parties subsequent to the original purchases.

Division of a Muir.—24th October, 1747.—The Court and Dalglish of Scots Craig and Hamilton of Inverdovat, mutually appointed arbiters for dividing a Muir near Newport, in which the Guildry had an interest.

A Basin.—25th April, 1748.—The tacksman—applied to get the pier repaired, as it was failing in several places; and to get a basin made within the harbour, such as was at Woodhaven.

Sale of Newport.—23d August, 1749.—The Court, considering that as the rent had been ill paid, and that they look upon Newport to be a burden upon the Guildry stock, appointed the said lands of Newport to be publicly roup'd in the Gild hall of this burgh, upon the first Tuesday of October next, and ye same be advertised accordingly, and that the articles of roup and progress of works are to be seen in the Town Clerk's hands. At the sale no offer was made.

Price unpaid.—15th September, 1761.—The Court appointed the Dean to converse with Mr Maxwell of Bogmilm, to see if he would implement his bargain as to Newport, by paying the price, as yet unpaid, at Martinmas next, and to report. The Court ordered the articles of roup of the lands of Newport to be put into the Clerk's hands, which was there done with the whole enactments upon the same. (The property had been sold by public roup some time previously, but no record of the transaction is in the minutes.)

Sale of Newport.—8th October, 1782.—The Dean represented to the assessors that the lands of Newport, belonging to the Guildry, were at their request sold by public roup on 13th March, 1782, by the trustees for the creditors of David Maxwell of Bogmilm, who had acquired an interest therein by former articles of roup, but had never completed the bargain, a considerable part of the price remaining unpaid. That John M Nab writer in Edinburgh, had been preferred to the purchase, at the price of £340 sterling, which was payable at Martinmas next. That the said price was to be applied towards payment of the debt due by Mr Maxwell to the Guildry, reserving to the Guildry action against Mr Maxwell for what part of the debt due by him to the Guildry should remain unsatisfied by the said price of Newport. That the said lands of Newport consist of two acres and a half of the Estate of St Fort, now belonging to Alex. Duncan, Esq., and of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land of the Estate of Inverdoval, now belonging to Mr John Lyon, and that the purchase was made by the said John M Nab for behoof of these gentlemen, that each of them might have restored to his Estate that part of Newport which formerly belonged to it, and it was now necessary that authority should be granted for executing dispositions by the Guildry in favour of the said A. D. and J. L. to their different shares of Newport. The meeting ratified and confirmed the whole steps taken in the sale of Newport, and authorised the Dean, for himself and in name of the Guildry, to subscribe and deliver same with the usual clauses of warranty, &c. The meeting agreed to lend the £340 to the town, which, with a sum of £100 already due, and £60 they were to make up, would make £500, for which they took the town's bond.

In the accounts for 1781-2 there is entered as due by D. Maxwell £189 of principal for the lands of Newport, and £192 of interest on same—£371. In the charge for the following year this entry appears—D. Maxwell for the lands of Newport, now sold to John Lyon for £340 sterling, which with interest included till paid is £358 11s 10d. This left a balance due to the Guildry on the re-sale of the property.

On 14th February, 1787, the agent for Mr Maxwell's creditors

reported that there was still a balance of £21 14s 9d sterling upon the original debt due by him to the Guildry, and asking them to accept of a composition of 10s per £ as in full thereof, which the Court agreed to do. The amount received for dividend and interest was £15 15s.

PENDICLE TRADES.

Wright Trade.—8th September, 1711.—W. Forrest, a wright in Forfar, reported that the Wright Trade had refused to admit him into their freedom, and he craved the Court to cause the Wright Trade incorporate him among them, upon payment of such sum as the Court might name. The Court appointed him to pay in twenty pounds Scots to the poor of the Wrights, glaziers, and plasterers, for his freedom, and that he make an essay of his qualifications at the sight of the Dean.—The Court discharges all the Pendicles of the Guildrie to receive members in their respective callings wtout consent of the Deane of Gild, who is to appoynt what each entrant is to pay in to the poor of the trade qrtto he enters. On 26th September, Forrest reported to the Court that the visitor to the Wright Trade had refused to admit him, notwithstanding that the resolution of the Court had been made known to him. The Court—seeing the visitor to ye Wrights has contemned ye authority of ye Court, amerciate him in £40 Scots for ye use of ye poor of the Gildry, ye said sum to be payed out of the visitor's own effects, and not out of any mo^e belonging to ye poor of ye Wright Trade. The Deane, with concurrence of the magistrates present, ordains the officers of the burgh to charge the visitor to make payment within 15 days, under ye pains of poynding and warding, according to law and justice. The Court appointed Forrest—to box ye chimney in the Counsell house, and ye sd £20 Scots qch ye visitor of ye Wrights so refused, is to be allowed in ye first end of his work, and recommends him to ye Counsell for ye rest, and ye Court exoners him of paying ye sd £20 Scots to ye Wrights in tyme coming. The Court appoynts ye boxmaster to ye Wrights to bring his books and Act of Counsell to ye Court next Court day, under ye paine of £20 Scots, and this was intimat to him personalie in face of Court. On 22d November a petition from the visitor to the Wrights praying that the fine of £40 imposed on him might be modified to £10—qch ye Collector is prestly to receive. The Deane of Gild and Court recommends to a commity (which was appointed for auditing the accounts of the Dean), to call for ye Wrights and all ye rest of ye branches of ye Gildries books, and examine ye samen to see how they dispose of their poors money. On 26th January, 1712,

the Committee reported—that they had called the Wrights and inspected their book, and found yr accounts not right, but appointed them to be amended. (The accounts are not again referred to in the proceedings of the Guildry).

Barbers and Periwig-Makers.—27th June, 1712.—The Deane mentioned that—Ye Periwigmakers and barbers had got an act of Councell in yr favour anent yr members trespassing, yt they were lyable by it to pay ten pound yearly to ye Deane for relief of a part of ye minister's stipend, and that they had been offering to pay ye sum for one year, but ye Deane refused ye samen till he got ye advise of ye Court. In respect yt sevl of ye inhabitants complained anent ye act, the Court thought it was a greivance, and recommends ye Councell to reconsider the act, and to do in it as they shall think fitt.

Masons and Coopers.—2d February, 1723.—The Deane represented to the Court that the Measons and Coopers in ys Burgh, as Pendicles of ye Gildrie, had not been in use of paying anything to the Gildrie, that he had been communing with them, and yat ye Measons were content, and had condescended to pay six pounds Scots yearly to the Gildrie, and the Coopers five pounds Scots yearly to the Gildrie, for the better enabling the Gildrie to pay their minister's stipends, and defray their publick burdens, and were requiring no further privilege than what they presently doe, and have formerly enjoyed, and to be subject to the Deane of Gild of this Brugh and his successors as to the regulation of all their affairs, as Measons and Coopers of this Brugh. The Court considered, voted, and approved unanimously.

Barbers and Wigmakers as Pendicles rejected—The Deane represented that, on 24th January last, the Council had passed an act in favours of certain Barbers and Wergmakers in this Brugh incorporating them as a Pendicle under the Gildrie. The Court disapproved of this act of Council.

Wright Trade.—16th November, 1728.—The Wright Trade petitioned the Guildry, and showed that by severall writts and evidents, and by long custom and possession for time out of mind, they had the sole right and privilege of working all wright and glass work in this Brugh and liberties yrof. That the late Provost had employed an unfrieman to glaze the windows of his new lodgings in the Overgate, to their great hurt, &c. That they pay cess, taxations, and a part of the minister's stipend, quarter soldiers, bear watchings and wardings, and bear a part of all other public burdens in the burgh. That the authority of the Gild Court, of which the Wright Trade is a Pendicle, is contemned, &c., and asking redress. The Court

discharged the unfreeman from working wright and glazier work in the burgh, &c.

30th December, 1732.—A wright had granted a bill for £56 to the Trade for his freedom. He subsequently married the daughter of a freeman, and then he wanted back his bill, which the Trade refused. A Committee of the Guildry was appointed to inspect the act of Council in favour of the Wright Trade, anno 1662, &c., and the Wright Trade to sist proceedings on the bill meantime, under pain of 500 merks. The Trade did not stay proceedings, and on 5th February, 1733, the Court fined the Trade 100 merks, and ordered the present visitor of the Trade to be imprisoned till the fine was paid—the money to be applied to the use of the poor of the Guildry. The Provost and Bailies, who were at the meeting, authorized the execution of the sentence.

Seamen Fraternity propose to Buoy the Tay.—8th February, 1711.—The Dean mentioned to the Court that the Fraternity of Seamen had written to Provost Yeaman, then Member of Parliament for the town—for ane warrand from the Parl^t to boy the River of Tay, and for defraying the charges craving ane imposition on ships coming to Tay, and desired the opinion of the Court yranent; and also intimat that the Magistrats had written to Provost Yeaman to stop the sd impositione untill the mind of the Gildry was known. The Gildry, after voting, dissented from the imposition, and requested the Dean to write to stop the same. The Dean also instructed to write the Provost that the coast was infested with privateers, and to try what can be done for clearing it of them.

Distressed Condition of the Town.—30th June, 1711.—The Court instructed the Provost, Com^r to the Convention—to move in the Convention that there shall only be one meeting of the General Convention once in five years, and if that be contraverted, to protest that this burgh may be free of representing in respect of their present circumstances; that he press the alteration of the tax roll: that the town, being debtor in two years' burgh dues, per £960 Scots, besides £998 due to Sir Robt. Forbes, for which we are distressed by his creditors, and for which we have no funds, we desire the Provost not only to apply for our relief, but also for ane allowance to repair our harbour, according to the report of the visitatione, and if all be refused that he tell them he will represent the same to the Parliament for breaking their meeting. That if there shall happen any *French prisoners* to be taken benorth of this, that they should

be transported by Brechin and Forfar, because of the danger of the ships and barks lying in our road.

At this time the town owed the Guildry some money which had been omitted to be inserted in the list of the town's debts—and that with the rest of the creditors of the two pennies per pent, and the consideration of this was recommended to the Council. The Guildry were much pressed for money at this period, and passed some resolutions for improving their finances in the future, but they had great difficulty in raising £25 sterling, an amount they had to pay as an award on an action about some matter of privileges. A Committee went to Arbroath to try to get some money due by that town anent the coal tax. They could only get £20 sterling, and this by a bond payable by three instalments at Whitsunday, 1712, 13, 14. It cost the Committee £3 17s 6d Scots of travelling charges getting the bond. Perth agreed to pay one-third the expense of the coal tax (having joined in opposing it) on getting one-third of the sum received from Arbroath.

The Deane defunct.—8th September, 1711.—The Deane represented to the Court that after Michaelmas, for some time there would be no Deane of Gild, until there be a supersedere granted by the creditors of the town; and he craved advice regarding the management of the revenue and affairs of the Guildry during the non-acceptance of the next Deane, or interregnum. The Court appointed a Committee of five members of the Guildry to manage the affairs of the Incorporation, with full powers—the present Deane to grant an ample Factory, to be in force until recalled by the next Deane. On 26th September—the Deane presented to the Court ane letter from the Clerk qthby he acquaints ye Deane, as ane of ye town's creditors, yt ye supersedere runs out at Martinmas next, and yrfor desiring ye Deane, or some trusty parties sufficiently warranted, should meet on Wednesday, ye 3d day of October next, in order to grant ane new supersedere, and choise ane commity of ye creditors for ye ensueing year. The Court appointed the Deane to meet with the rest of the creditors, and to do in the Guildry's affairs, as in the supersedere and chosing a committee, as he thought right.

Scotch Independence.—26th September, 1711.—It was reported to the Court that a persone in this burgh was in great straits for £6 6s 6d Scots to pay his cess on land. The Court having considered ye quality and circumstance of ye persone who doeth not incline to be in ye Charity Roll, they appoynt ye auditor to pay ye cess, and charge it in his accompts.

Rumous Houses.—The Deane, on a petition by several inhabitants of the town, accompanied by William Stiven and

other Assessors, proceeded to visit a ruinous house on west side of St Paul's Close, Seagate, belonging to a merchant in Zetland. They found it to be dangerous—to her Maties leialges, and ordered the Rigen stanes and sclaits to be removed and sold at the sight of the Deane, the value to be applied for the workmen's pains, and the balance to be put in the collector's hands, to be made forthcoming to the heritor.

Fraternity of Seamen.—It was reported—yt ye fraternity have visited yr Lighthouses on Tay, and yt they were decaying; and they, finding it more to ye advantage of trade yt ye River be boyed then ye light be keeped up, and yrför are to apply Provest Yeman to petition ye Parliat to have ye same impositione prestly payd for ye lights, to be payed by act of Parl^t for ye sds boyes. The Court—approves of ye sd proposall, ye fraternity taking their members of Gildry to visite ye banks, to see how many boyes are necessar.

The Dean of Guild's Accounts—3d November, 1711.—The Court are of opinion ye Deane of Gild's acco^t should be audited by this Court before they come to ye counsell. Therfor recommend to ye Deane to lay this proposal before the Councill. The Court appointed a committee to audit the Deane's accounts of disbursements for coals bought for the use of the Guildry. The Deane was appointed to make up the Guildry accounts to Martinmas first, and it was agreed that they should thereafter run from Martinmas to Martinmas yearly. On 22d November the Deane reported that the Council had frankly agreed with the request—and enacted yt in all time coming ye Deane of Gild's accots shall be cleared by ye Gild Court, or Commity appoynted by ym. The Dean was recommended to get a chest to stand in the Council-House, for holding papers and other things belonging to the Guildry.

Quorum of Gild Court.—*Dean's Accounts.*—26th January, 1712.—It was enacted and ordained by the Dean and Assessors that in all time coming 15 shall be a sufficient quorum for constituting any Court, and determining every matter belonging to the Guildry. Also that when the Dean of Gild's accounts shall have been audited by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and reported and approven in a Court, they shall be subscribed by the Dean of Gild in face of Court, and the same shall be as valid and sufficient as if subscribed by the whole members of Court convened at the time.

Onions.—Tuesday, 7th October, 1712.—Baillie Jaffray of Kirkcaldy offered a parcel of onions to the Guildry, but the Court declined to purchase at the price wanted, viz., £4 4s Scots the barrel. The offer was then reduced to £3 12s, which the Court also thought too high. He was then authorised to

sell them to not more than four Guild brethren, but not under the latter price, and to pay two per cent. to the Guildry if he sold them. Many offers of onions are recorded in the Record Books of the Guildry, which shows that the inhabitants must have had a relish for this seasoning or condiment.

Coals—29th November, 1712.—The brewers complained that the coal merchants bought up the coals from the importers in whole, and retailed them at great prices; and they craved that the practice of forestalling may be prevented. The Court asked the Coal Committee to make up a scheme, obliging importers of coals to make an offer of them to the Guildry, and to report.

The Harbour.—3d February, 1713.—The Deane intimated—that the Council had commended wt Provost Yeaman anent getting one foud layed one by ye Parl^t for repareing and cleansing ye harbour, and yt ye Provost was well pleased to use endeavours for getting ye said foud, and yt ye Councell had enacted yt Provost Yeaman shall have pay^t of his charges he shall be put to for getting or endeavoring to gett s^d foud setelled, and yt out of ye shear silver and duties, whether ye same take effect or not, and yt the Deane was recom^d to ask the advice of ye Court. The Guildry approved.

Intermarriages—Trades and Guildry.—10th October, 1713.—The Dean reported from ye Council yt ye Trades had agreed wt ye towne, and that they were content to receive any Gild brother marrying ane free trades man's dau^t to ye freedome of ye trade her fay^r enjoyed. The Gildrie making ane act yt any tradesman marrying ane Gild brother's dau^t shall have ye priviledge on sua far as her fay^r enjoyed or had ris^d. The Court unanimously statutes and ordains yt any free trades man marrying ane Gild brother's dau^t shall enjoy all ye priviledges of ane Gild brother in sua far as her fay^r enjoyed, the trade allowing ye same priviledges to Gild brethren marrying trades men's dau^t.

Buckram and Barrels.—17th November, 1713.—It was agreed to petition Parliament not to take off the duty on buckram and barrals, qch would very much discourage ye linnen manufactoris.

Rebellion.—A minute of the Court, dated 21st May, 1715, is begun, but it terminates abruptly. The next two pages in the Record Book are left blank, and the date of the first minute thereafter is 26th April, 1716. The parties entered in the records as being present at these meetings are as follows:—

21st May, 1715.

Pro. Guthrie.	B. Maxwell.
B. Oliphant.	B. Jas. Fairweather.
B. Kotsone.	B. Th. Fairw'.
B. Watsone.	Pat. Kyd.
B. Ramsay.	Tho. Wilsone.
Wm. Lindsay.	Alex. Ochterlony.
Wm. Lyon.	Harry Smith.
Jno. Brown.	Gilv ^d Smith.
Jas. Gray.	Wal. Grahame.
Jno. Crockatt.	Alex. Davidsons.
	D ^e Bruce.

26th April, 1716.

Councell Assessors.	Assessors Nominat.
P. Jno. Serymsour.	Alex Bowar.
B. Jas. Yeaman.	D ^e Hunter.
B. Tho. Wardroper.	Jno. Hallburton.
B. D ^e Maxwell.	Thos. Read.
Late B. Mungo Murray.	Wm. Stiven.
" B. Jas. Fairweather.	Do. Duncan.
Al. Duncan, Coun ^r to Dean.	Do. Fletcher.
Alex. Murray, Treas.	And. Ferguson.
Jno. Downie, Shore Mr.	Oliver Barclay.
Jno. Serymsour, Hosp ^r Mr.	Jno. Graham, Jr.
Geo. Ramsay, }	D ^e Cook.
Thos. Dowie, } Coun ^r .	Da ^d Jameson.
Jas. Paterson, }	Wm. Henderson.

The sederunt of 26th April commences as follows (and it is the usual commencement of the first minute after Michaelmas for many years both before and after this period), vizt :—

The Deane of Guild intimated that the design of this Court was to appoint ye office-bearers of whom they have the election for ye year ensuing.

The Assessors present accepted and gave their oath *de fedeli*.

The Court then proceeded to choose yr office-bearers, vizt :—Collector, Distributors of ye Smithy Coals, Visitors of ye Sheep Skins, Recorder of ye Sheep Skins, Common Meister. Officer.

The meeting was presid^d over by one of the bailies, in consequence of the absence of the Dean through indisposition.

Some years prior to this period the Town Council were in great financial difficulties; at last they became so embarrassed that they had to convene the town's creditors, and get time to arrange for the payment of their obligations. The Council still continued greatly embarrassed, the common good of the town being insufficient to meet their ordinary and necessary expenses.

In 1715 an action was rais^d before the Court of Session to reduce the election of the Magistrates at Michaelmas, 1714,

there having been some irregularity in the election at that time. Most of the Magistrates elected in 1714 had strong Jacobite tendencies, and favoured the cause of the Stuarts. When the Chevalier entered the town on Friday the 6th January, 1716, he was joyously welcomed by the Magistrates and many of the inhabitants. After the flight of the rebels from Sheriffmoor, the cause of the Pretender speedily collapsed. The Duke of Argyll, who was in command of the royal army, pursued the fugitives through Perth, Dundee, &c. The Magistrates of Dundee, feeling that the countenance they had given to the Stuart cause could not be agreeable to his Grace, would not be anxious to wait upon the Duke. Whether the financial difficulties of the Council had for the time deprived the town of its Magistrates; or they had been suspended by the Court of Session in the action to reduce their election; or whether they fled to escape the consequences of their disloyalty to the House of Brunswick, signifies little. It is certain that on the arrival of the Duke he found the town devoid of a Magistracy, and nominated certain parties to take charge of the town until the appointment of regularly constituted Magistrates. The following is a copy of the warrant issued by his Grace:—

John, Duke of Argyll, General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North Britain, &c.

Whereas there are no Magistrates at present in this city who can act or take care of the affairs of the city, whereby His Majesty's service, as well as the city, may suffer, you are therefore hereby required and authorised to take upon you the care of this city, and the affairs thereof, till such time as the proper Magistrates can be appointed by lawful authority. Given at Dundee the 3d of February, 1716.

(Signed)

Argyll.

To Mr John Scrymgeour,
James Ahson,
David Maxwell,
Alexander Preston,
James Fairweather, and
Mungo Murray.

Shortly after the appointment of these parties new Magistrates and Councillors were chosen, by whom the regular machinery for carrying on the municipal affairs of the town was again set in motion. The new Council included most of the persons who had been appointed to act in the absence of the regular Magistrates. Four of them were appointed Assessors to the Dean, and their names are in the sederunt of 26th April, 1716.

Losses by the Rebellion.—30th June, 1716.—The Com-

missioner to the Convention of Burghs was instructed—to enquire qt redress is like to be gott of ye losses were sustained by ys Burgh and inhabitants yrof as pr ye account sent to ye clerk yrannent. Also ament ye four big cannon and three lesser cannon y' were taken from this burgh and caried up to Pearth ye time of ye Rebellion. To see if the town can be excemed from payt of this year's burrow dues, in respect ye great loss ye burgh sustained by ye late Rebellion, and to hold out ye loss ye town has sustained yt way.

A Bonnetmaker Fined.—28th December, 1716.—Complaint was made to the Court that Wm. Hogg, the Deacon of the Bonnetmakers, had encroached on—ye Guildry's privileges by buying and selling Reeb indego and wool in yis burgh without being a free brother Gild, and craved he might be fyned. The Deacon denied the charge, and said he gave the indigo and wool to bonnetmakers, and got the bonnets when made, and paid a price for making. He refused to depone that he sold no wool, &c.; therefore the Court held him as confessed, and fined him in £40 Scots, but allowed the Dean to modify the fine if he thought fit, and discharged the Deacon from again exercising such merchandise unless he made himself a Guild brother. A person became cautioner for the fine.

Burgess Tickets.—25th May, 1717.—The Court recommended the Dean to propose it to the Council to alter the stile of Burgess Tickets in favours of Tradesmen as to that clause—*Frater Guildier*.

Harbour, Tolbooth, and Steeple.—22d June, 1717.—The Com^r to the burghs was instructed to see what regulation can be got of the Custom House officer's fees in this burgh. And if anything can be got off the Burghs for helping the Harbour, Tolbooth, and Steeple of this Burgh, which are very ruinous.

Assets and Debts.—A Committee appointed to make a state of the funds of the Guildry reported as follows:—The assets consisted of the Houses, Land, and Harbour at New Port-Dundee, let at £240 Scots yearly. Three acres of land on east side of Hilltown pays yearly six bolls bear; and some small ground annuals and other accidents.—The debts—To Roger's Mortification, £600 Scots, and four years' interest; to the Kirk Fabric, £116 13s 4d; and the price of the land bought from St Foord, £693 Scots. It appears by the minutes that the Guildry had a considerable amount of assets due by various parties beyond what is mentioned in this report, but the sum cannot be ascertained from them.

Entry on a Grandfather's Rights.—11th August, 1718.—The Court declared that an entry of 2½ merks p^d by Alex. Low for his booth upset shall not be taken in full thereof till he satisfie

the Court yt his grandfather, by whom he could enter, was a free Gild brother of this Burgh.

Perth — Aberbrothock.—10th December, 1718.—The Dean menti^d that the Provost of Perth wanted pay^t or security for £100 Scots due by the town of Aberbrothock on account of the lⁱteration from the coal tax, which had been paid by Aberbrothock to the Guildry of Dundee. The Dean was instructed to search the minutes on the subject, and if he was satisfied the debt was due, to borrow the money and pay Perth. On 10th February, 1719, it was reported that £86 13s 6d Scots had been paid to Perth as in full of their claim.

Fishery Company—21st May, 1720.—The Deane of Gild intimat^d yt ye design of calling ye Court was that he had proposall^d by way of act of ye Royall Burrows for a fisherie of ye Royal Burrows, and in order yrto he offer^d ye same to ye Court to any free Man of this Burgh yt would sign or list himself co^partinar in the said fisherie in the terms of the said proposalls or act. Provost Scrymgeour Declared yt he would list and enact himself for five Hundred pounds sterlin in ye said fisherie; Baillie Scrymgeour for Two hundred pounds stg; David Duncan, shopmⁿ, for one hundred p^d stg; George Duncan, Town Clk., for Two hundred p^d stg; Baillie Down, one hundred pounds stg. The Court Appoint the act of the Royall Burrows wt thir minutes to lye in the Clerk's Chamber that any free Man may come and list himself. The subject was introduced at subsequent meetings, but there was no more money subscribed.

Music Master.—7th June, 1720.—The Deane said he had call^d the Court to see qt encouragement the Gildrie would give to a musick master settling in this place, where a musick master was much wanted. After voting, the Court agreed to allow—£30 Scots of salarie p^r annum, q^h ye last writing master here had of ye Gildrie. Two years afterwards the music master left, and the previous writing master and his spouse, who had left to go to Montrose, returned, and were again installed in office at the old salary—they to be bound to teach two children of any deceased Gild brother gratis, if presented by the Deane.

Buying Unstamped Linen.—23d May, 1721.—The Deane report^d that P. Gordon, merch^t in Hilltown, was complain^d a^d for buying linen in the Hilltown before it was either stamped or paid the town's custom. He confessed, but said it was afterwards stamped and the custom paid. The Court enact^d that neither Gordon nor any other merchant shall buy any linen in the Hilltown or elsewhere coming to Dundee, but within the ports, and not then till the same be stamped, and pay the town customs, under pain of being liable in terms of the act of Parliament thereunto, and other penalties the Deane and Court think

convenient. Gordon persisted, and in 1724 was fined £40 Scots.

Poverty of the Town.—1st July, 1721.—The Court recom^d to ye Com^r and assessor to ye Borrows ye decaying state of ye Burgh, That ye common good was not able to detract their publick burdens and necessar affairs, much less to repair yr harbour and public works. The Town's Thess^t common good falling short yearly, and to see qt assistance ye Borrows will give, and what they can get done anent ye visitation of this Burgh.

Freedoms on Credit.—2d October, 1722.—The Court enacted that hereafter no bill for freedoms be taken payable at a longer date than three months. It was also enacted that absentees from the Guild Court without lawful excuse should be fined 6s Scots, and the same to be strictly exacted.

Apprentices' Freedoms.—3d December, 1722.—The Court enacted that hereafter all apprentices of merchants, surgeons, apothecaries, and seamen, who are not free Guild brethren's children, shall pay the Guildrie £3 Scots, and 20s Scots to the officer at their entry as apprentices; the same to be then entered in the Guildry's books, and the indentures marked. Apprentices so entered to pay 45 Scots for their Booth upset, but others to pay 40 merks Scots for theirs, &c., &c.

Widows and Young Women.—The Court also enacted that all widows and young women setting up shops and retailing goods in the burgh as are able, shall pay 40 merks Scots for their Booth upset, for which they and their children were to be free to the Guildry on the usual terms; and those who are unable shall pay 20 merks to the Guildry for their own lifetime; and those unable to pay that, to pay two merks yearly for liberty to keep such shops, or retailing goods wtin ye burgh.

The Dean's Salary and the Guildry's Poverty.—The Dean agreed to relinquish the salary due to him as Dean by the Guildry, provided the Court would enact that hereafter no Dean should have any salary—till ye Gildrie be in better circumstances, and in a condition to assist their poor, but prejudice allways as to what the Collector to ye Gildrie gets of the said salary for his pains and advancing anent the Gildrie affairs. The Court approved and enacted accordingly.

Bleaching Linen.—10th April, 1723.—The Dean ment^d to the Court—that sev^l factors in London complained of ye abuse in whitening or bleaching Scots linnen w^t lime, which was in all appearance to loss yt branch of ye trade, with letters from the Provost of Edinburgh and magistrats of Glasgow yareant, which being read in face of Court, Appoint a bank to goe through ye town by tuck of drum on Friday next, Certifying that the Law will be vigorously put in Execution against bleach-

ing linnen cloth wt lime; And advertisements to be sent to ye adjacent churches to be read on Saboath next. And appoint the Deane of Gird, the Provost, &c., &c., a Committee to draw up ye said advertisements, and doe yarement what they think proper.

Purchase of Lint from Riga.—30th May, 1723.—The Dean represented—that J. Barclay, shipmaster of ys burgh, was to make offer to ye Gildrie of some Rakitskie lint or flax yt he had brought from Riga last voyage. The shipmaster stated that the lint belonged to Mr Renny, merchant in Riga, and made offer of it at seven merks Scots per stone, Amsterdam weight, with a stone to ye score, ready money, or three months trust after deliverance on good security; no tashes to be broke, but to be delivered in hull tashes. The Court refused the offer. On 4th June a new offer of the lint was made—by Pat Renny of Ulisses-haven, merchant in Montrose, in name of his brother, proprietor yrof. at £4 4s Scots per Amsterdam stone, a stone to the score, half payable at 3mth, and half at 6mth after delivery, on good security. The lint to be delivered in whole tashes. This offer was also refused, but the Guildry offered £4 2s the stone—on ye terms offered by ye said Patrick as to weight and payment, which he accepted, and the Court agreed that it was to be apportioned among the Guildry, conform to the payment of ows on land and trade; and the Guildry was ordered to be called next day at nine o'clock in ye forenoon to signifie yr intentions to accept of yr shares of ye said lint. On the Court meeting next day it was agreed to roup the lint, the profit to go to the poor of the Guildrie. The quantity, consisting of 38 mats, was sold to eight purchasers at a profit of £203 13s 4d, which had to be paid next morning, and security granted for the price, when delivery of the lint would be given to the respective purchasers. In October, 1723, Mr Renny made offer to the Guildry—of 280 bundles of Marinburg cuts flax, wg about 550 stones, Amsterdam wt, a stone to the score, at £4 Scots per stone. The offer was refused. A new offer was made at £3 10s. It was also refused, and the Guildry then offered £3, which the seller refused, but offered it at that price with half a guinea on the whole parcel added, payable half at three and half at six months from delivery. This offer was accepted, and the lint was roupd in lots of 42, payable 40 stones, at a sum per lot over the cost. A profit of £79 4s was realised to the Guildry by this transaction. (The profit on both these transactions, £203 13s 4d and £79 4s, are entered to the credit of the Guildry in their accounts.)

Maltmen Poor.—21st September, 1723.—The maltmen—as being under the Guildrie, petitioned for assistance from the Guildry to support their indigent poor, as they are now becom

very numerous, and the maltmen had no public fund from which to grant relief. The Guildry agreed to charge all apprentices to maltmen four pound Scots on their entry, one half of which to go to the Gildry funds as heretofore, and the other half to the poor of the maltmen, &c., and strangers commencing business as maltmen to pay twelve pounds Scots, to be apportioned in same manner; And that out of the ten pennies payable to the Guildrie for each stipend of malt made by the maltmen, and 6s 8d Scots payable by the noblemen and others for each stipend of malt the maltmen make for them, the maltmen shall pay £50 Scots towards the ministers stipend, &c.

The income for 1722-3 included rent of Newport, £240; rent of land in Hilltown, 9 bolls bear, @ £7-£63; Mortcloths, £35 6s 8d; booth upsets, booked burgesses, and apprentices, £310 6s 8d; maltmen and their apprentices, including £50 for ten pennies on each steeping of malt, £76; women unfree traders, five at £1 6s 8d=£5 13s 4d; accidents from strangers, including £203 13s 4d profit on lint, £217 10s; stipend from masons, £6; do. from coopers, £5, &c. The total income being £1061 4s.

Ground annuals.—30th August, 1725.—The Court resolved to sell by public roup several ground annuals on old decayed lands—which the Guildry make nothing of.

Bakers' ovens prohibited in town.—4th September, 1727.—The Court, on the complaint of neighbours, prohibited the building of an oven, for fear of the danger from fire which might accrue, in consequence of the oven being—wholly surrounded with houses, part of which had timber fore stairs. The Court recommended that the back houses, stell houses, and places where tallow is molten within the burgh be examined, and proper steps taken to prevent hazard yrby; and the Council was recommended to make an act—to prevent such being built hereafter in the body of the town, except such tallow houses as are vaulted, and that none be allowed to repair timber or plaister fore stairs, or clay lumbs, in time coming.

Selling foreign flax by English weight.—3d October, 1727.—Complaints were made to the Court that certain parties sold foreign flax by retail within the burgh by English weight, to the prejudice of buyers and others who sold by Amsterdam (or Dutch) weight. The Court ordered all foreign flax to be delivered wt Amsterdam weight and no other, under pain of fine, &c., and appoint this to be intimat by tuck of drum to-morrow.

Female merchants.—6th July, 1728.—The Court, considering that the privileges of the Guildry are encroached upon by allowing women to deal in merchandise upon pay^t of two marks yearly,

as agreed upon on 3d December, 1722, rescinded that act, and discharge any women to merchaundise in this burgh after Martⁿ next, unless they be Guild brethren's relicts or daughters.

Poverty of the Guildry.—Apprentices, &c.—10th January, 1730.—The Court took into consideration the loss the Guildry sustained by admitting persons to their privileges for small sums, and likewise by admitting apprentices who had only served for a short period; and, looking to the low circumstances of the Guildry, ordained that no apprentices shall hereafter be admitted unless they serve as merchant prentices to a free burghess for five years, and pay £12 Scots of booking money at the signing of their indentures, &c., and also £12 for their booth upset. Also that unfreemen shall pay £100 for their booking money, &c., and that no unfreeman shall hereafter be admitted but by the appointment and authority of the Guild Court. Several other enactments of a like nature were made by the Court.

Waste ground in the High Street, &c.—15th May, 1732.—A merchant petitioned the Court for permission—to build a little shop on the piece of waste ground lying at the door of his shop on the west side of the mercate gate. The Court refused the request. The Dean was requested to inspect a tenement in the Overgate, commonly called the Old Toolbooth.

Erection of a Bleachfield.—8th November, 1732.—A proposal was made to the Guildry by the Board of Manufactures regarding the erection of a work for whitening Linnen cloath with help, and offering £250 stg., to assist in putting one up in Dundee. The Guildry expressed their willingness to entertain the matter. For farther encouragement the Board offered to send Mr Helden, linen draper, to wait upon the field all the first season, at their own charges, to instruct others in the art of bleaching. The Guildry got an estimate of the cost of erecting the bleachfield, amounting to £839 4s 10d stg., and they offered to erect the field on getting £400 from the Board—the low state the Guildrie's stock is in not allowing them to accept otherwise.

Bills taken for Freedoms.—9th May, 1733.—The Court enacted that in future no bills should be taken for freedoms, and that they must be paid ready money. This statute was made in consequence of a merchant having fallen into poverty before his bill was paid, and the money could not be got. After granting a bill for his freedom, another resolved to remove to Aberbrothock, and so declined to pay. The Court ordered this person to be prosecuted for payment. This enactment was confirmed at a meeting held on 12th November, 1739.

Ruinous Houses.—9th May, 1735.—About this period there were many ruinous properties, dangerous to the lieges, in

various parts of the town, which there was difficulty in getting rebuilt, owing to the poverty of the owners. The Court, proceeding upon a petition from the Provost and Magistrates to that effect, resolved to put in force the Acts James VI., cap. 226; Charles II., 6th Act, 3d session, confirmed by 8th Act, 7th Session of King William's First Parliament—ratified by an act of the Dean and Council, 14th February, 1734. By these Acts houses in burgh lying three years ruinous, might be sold by the Council year and day after notice to that effect had been served on the owners, the price realized to be accounted for to the owners. (The minutes of the Guildry, for some years about this period, contain many visitations of ruinous property, which shows the impoverished state of the town, and the little trade which was then carried on in it.)

Oatmeal.—The Guildry resolved to purchase oatmeal in the north of Scotland, and sell it to the members, in consequence of the great poverty many of them were then in.

A Catechist.—The Court, on the recommendation of the Council, after voting, allowed 50 merks Scots out of the Guildry stock of augmentation to the salary of a catechist, to continue during the pleasure of the Court. In 1740 the salary was continued to the successor of the above mentioned catechist.

Riding the Marches.—5th June, 1736.—The Dean acquainted the Court that the town's marches were to be ridden on Wednesday next, and that he expected the Assessors would attend him said day at ten o'clock before noon.

A Workhouse.—23d December, 1739.—The Town Council recommended to the Court to make some proper fund for a workhouse, for employing the beggars and other poor in this place. The Court approved, and appointed a Committee to inspect the Guildry's funds, and meet with other Committees that might be appointed to consider the matter, and to report to the Court. At next meeting it was resolved that the Guildry should give ten pounds sterling for one year out of their proper funds, besides what should be contributed by the Peditors of the Guildry. Thereafter the Dean reported that the masons had agreed to give £2 2s, the slaters £1, and the maltmen £5 sterling, all for one year. On 28th February, 1739, the Court approved of an Act of Council which had been passed, imposing a tax of six per cent. upon all the house rents in the burgh for the workhouse. This agreement was signed by the Dean at another meeting held on 11th June, 1739.

Petition to Parliament.—February, 1739.—In February, 1739, the Court petitioned Parl' that encouragement might be given to the linen trade, which was said to be then the principal branch of business in this place; also to get satisfaction for the

insults and robberies of the Spanish upon our shipping in the West Indies, &c.

Bleaching Linn.—21st November, 1739.—The minutes do not mention the erection of the bleachfield referred to in 1732, but it had been erected, as a petition was, of this date, laid before the Court from—Richard Holden, Linnen Draper at Biddowie, craving that the Court would recommend him to the Trustees for Manufactures, and giving in a proposal for whitening cloth at a much cheaper rate than formerly. A Committee was appointed to consider these proposals and report. On 22d November the Committee reported that the lowest offer Holden made to whiten cloth was as follows, viz.:—All linen above 1500, fourpence; 1200 and 1300, threepence; 1100 down to 900, 1½d.; 900 to 700, 1d.; 700 to 500, ½d.; and all below 500 at ¼d per yard, providing he got encouragement. The Court thereupon agreed to recommend him to the Board of Trustees as one who had been at a considerable charge for fitting up a green for bleaching cloth, and that his doing it at these prices would be an advantage to our manufacture.

A Famine.—Provisions Purchased.—1740-1741.—In these years there was a great dearth of provisions in the town and district around. The Guildry and Kirk Session agreed to purchase provisions on their joint credit, and to distribute it among the distressed Guild brethren, and the poor of the town. The Nine Trades agreed to join these bodies, but afterwards resiled and acted independently of them. The Guildry bought 200 bolls oatmeal, put on board ship in Aberdeen, at £7 6s Scots per boll, and sold it at £8 per boll at the Shore here. Part was put into a ginnal, and retailed to the poor at the same rate. On 27th December, 1740, 400 bolls oatmeal, grown on Downie, Panmure, and Inverpaffer, crop 1740, was bought from the factor on Panmure at eight pounds and a merk per boll, payable 20th July and 20th December, 1741. 600 qrs. pease and beans were bought in London, brought here, ground, divided between the Guildry and Kirk Session, and sold to the members of the Guildry and the poor of the town. The beans reached Dundee in March, 1741, were made into meal, and sold at 8s 6d Scots per peck, and given out in such weekly quantities as the Dean thought equitable. A vessel was freighted, and sent to Holland for barley. Parcels of grain were also bought from various other parties, ground by the millers, and sold in retail to the poor.

Forfar and Kirriemuir.—23d April, 1741.—The towns of Forfar and Kirriemuir suffered greatly from the famine. Each of them, through the Council, minister, &c., applied to Dundee for supplies. Ten Councillors of Forfar asked a loan of 50 or 60 bolls, and they got 10 bolls peas and beans weekly, to be

repaid in kind out of the first grain that should come to this port for Forfar. The Minister of Kirriemuir said the town was in very great strait for want of grain, and begged for a supply. The Court agreed to give five bolls of their peas and beans weekly, the same to be repaid as soon as possible. The Court agreed to sell their barley from Holland at £9 10s Scots the boll to Kirk Sessions without the town, and £9 6s to those in this parish; their beans at £11 10s Scots per boll, and the meal thereof at 8s 6d Scots per peck.

Carpet for Church Seat—18th November, 1742.—The Court agreed that a carpet should be purchased for the Guildry's seat in the old church, and resolved to write to Holland with the first convenience for one.

Teacher of Mathematics.—19th April, 1743.—The Court agreed to give a yearly salary of £5 to a Professor of Mathematics and Book Keeping—in order to encourage him to teach a publick school in this burrow. On 15th September, 1746, on petition, £2 yearly was added as rent of a school.

Lord Gray's creditors.—An offer of 4s per £ was accepted on his bond to the Guildry.

Salary to Catechist or Chaplain.—16th January, 1744.—Wm. Gourlay, chaplain, applied for 50 merks of salary which had been paid to his predecessors but not to him. The Court agreed to pay the salary yearly during the pleasure of the Court.

Life Entries.—It was agreed to admit members for their lifetime only, on payment of £50 Scots.

Election of Dean and Assessors—The Rebellion.—10th April, 1746.—George Yeaman, who was chosen Dean of Gild in the usual manner upon the 26th day of September last—not having found it convenient sooner than this day, by reason of the Rebellion subsisting in this countrey, to choise his assessors, did this day, being the tenth day of April, j^mvij^e and forty-six years, accompanied with the Magistrates and Town Council of the said burrow, make choice of the following persons to be assessors, to act as such till michaelmas next, viz. :—

Councell	Assessors.	
Pro. Duncan.	Pro. Donaldson.	Jas. Low.
B. Lyon.	Pro. Warringer.	John Hallyburton.
B. Kinloch.	Pro. Robertson.	Wm. Dunn.
B. Hallyburton.	B. Fairweather.	Jas. Hill.
B. Alson.	B. Jolson.	Geo. Maxwell.
B. Crichton.	Jas. Hay.	Archd. Doug.
Pro. Yeaman.	Jas. Miln.	Wilm. Millar.
Treasurer.	John Ballingall.	Thos. Crichton.
Tealine.	Wm. Miln.	B. Murray.
Pro. Pitcairn.	Dnd. Lumsden.	Thos. Read.
Thos. Lundy.	Jas. Coway.	Jas. Greive, Collr.
Wm. Melville	Wm. Melvill, jr.	
Dd. Ramsay.	Wm. Little.	

Few of ground in Hilltown.—10th March, 1747.—The Guildry fined the three acres of land belonging to the Incorporation situated at the head of the Hilltown to Archd Walker, Lanner and Convener of the Trades, the victual to be converted at six pounds Scots per boll, being same price as the Hospital had sold some of their acres for.

Coals for the Poor—22d December, 1746.—The Town Council, at rousing the common good—reserved the sclat yard at the north end of the pack house, as a proper place for keeping coals in to be purchased just now by the Guildry, and sold out by them at prime cost in the spring season when coals are dearest. The Court approved, bought coals, and appointed a person to sell them, the money to be paid to the collector daily.

Non-resident Guild Brother.—5th September, 1747.—The clerk was instructed to write to a Guild brother—that if he do not reside in this burgh eight months in the year, in terms of the Acts of the Royal Burghs, the freedom of the Guildry would be taken from him.

The collector was ordered to pay the treasurer £30 Scots of variant stipend, due by the Guildry to the town.

Holl of Guild Brethren.—The Court ordered the collector—to make out a new Book, to be signed by the Dean, in which all the entrants to the Guildry are to be recorded, the titles by which they are entered, and the sums paid by them therefor.

Rent of Dock.—The rent of a part of the little dock, in which the Guildry had kept coals, per £4 10s Scots, was ordered to be paid to John Jobson & Co.

Entries on the rights of a Grandfather.—25th January, 1748.—An application was made by a person craving to be entered a Guild brother in right of his deceased grandfather, who had been a Guild brother. A committee had been appointed at the previous meeting to search for precedents, and they reported that several persons had been so entered. The Court entered the appellant accordingly upon payment of double dues.

False Measure.—5th October, 1748.—The Court found that a measure for measuring limestone, of insufficient size had been for sometime in use. It was resolved—to burn it publicly at the Craig tomorrow, being a market day, to prevent fraud in the future, and that a new measure should be got, with iron girds about the mouth, and branded with the town's mark.

Poor House or Charity House.—21st November, 1748.—The Court appointed a Committee to co-operate with Committees of the Kirk Session and Trades anent a poorhouse. On 29th November, 1754, the Guildry appointed three Directors to act with those from the other bodies in its management.

A Craftsman refused admittance.—13th November, 1749.—A

mason applied to be admitted a Guild brother on payment of the ordinary dues payable by craftsmen. He was objected to because—as exercising a handicraft, he cannot be admitted a member of the Guildry, except he give over working as a tradesman, being contrary to several Acts of Parl^t and decisions of the Lords of Session thereunto.

New Locked Book.—13th March, 1750.—A new locked book was produced, and the Court appointed all Guild brethren's names to be recorded, both those now on the roll and in time coming, that it may be seen who are really Guild brethren. The present members were ordered to bring their titles to the collector that they may be booked. The cost of the book was £1 2s 6d sterling.

A local Bank.—25th February, 1751.—The Dean mentioned that several burghs had erected Banks within themselves, and wanted the Court to consider how far it would be for the interest of this burgh that there was a bank erected here. Consideration delayed.

Oatmeal.—4th March, 1752.—The Court bought 1100 bolls meal in Banff at £6 13s 4d to £7 Scots per boll. It was agreed that the meal be sold to none but inhabitants of the town, and at £7 ex ship and £7 4s ex giral.

Poor's House.—17th April, 1752.—The Dean reported that there had been several meetings of the committee ament the Poor's House, and that the various Incorporations had agreed to give £145 sterling yearly (including £25 which the Guildry had at a previous meeting agreed to give for three years). That the committee were of opinion that it would still require a tax of 6 per cent. on all the house rents of the burgh for supporting the poor, and that the committee made out rules for the management of the house, which the Council had approved. The Court approved of the regulations, and agreed to the tax of six per cent.

Harbour.—8th April, 1760.—A petition by several merchants was presented to the Court stating that the harbour is at present so very foul, being filled up with sleet and mud, that vessels of any burden cannot enter therein. The Dean was appointed to lay the petition before the Council, and crave that they might order the same to be cleaned out.

An Address.—30th September, 1766.—The Court agreed to present an address to the Marquis of Rockingham, for the many singular services done to the country during his late administration.

Repair of the Streets.—11th March, 1767.—The Dean, Assessors, and a number of the principal merchants and Gild brethren met in the Gild Hall to consider an act of the Town Council, dated 26th February, 1767, which stated that—the

whole streets in the town are in the utmost state of disrepair, and stand in absolute need of immediate alteration; that the town's funds were inadequate to do this without the assistance of the gentlemen and burghers residing in the burgh, and recommend the Dean to call the Guildry, and the Convener his Trades, to consider the matter, and devise some scheme for raising a sum yearly by assessment to accomplish it. The Guildry, &c., agreed that it was absolutely necessary the streets should be paved of new, and a committee was appointed to meet with committees of the Council and Trades to settle a plan for raising funds to carry on this work, in so far as the funds of the community are insufficient.

Begging Poor.—12th May, 1777.—The Dean mentioned that he had called the Court at the request of the Town Council, in conjunction with the other Societies, in order that they might consider as to some method for regulating the begging poor of the burgh, the present mode having been long and justly complained upon. That sundry neighbouring counties and burghs had lately made regulations for that purpose. That lists of the inhabitants and begging poor of the town had already been taken up. A committee was appointed to meet with committees of the Council, Kirk Session, and Trades, to concert proper regulations, and to report to the Court. On 23d October, 1777, the committee reported that after many meetings the joint committee had come to a resolution to assess the inhabitants, under the authority of an Act of Parl^t now in existence, in order to provide for the begging poor in the burgh in their own houses. A committee of four was appointed to act with a like number from each of the other Societies in proportioning such assessment on the inhabitants, and distributing it.

Meal.—13th May, 1778.—There was a scarcity of meal this year, and the Guildry bought 300 bolls grown on Kincaldrum, at 13s sterling per boll, and ordered it to be immediately brought into town, and sold in the public market.

In the discharge for 1745-6 £5 14s is paid for a new Minute Book. In 1748-9 £5 19s is paid for supper to the Dean of Guild and assessors, £10 13s for dinner and drink at Newport to the Dean, &c. Boat freight visiting Newport, £2 8s. The same sum is paid for a pair of shoes to the officer. The following year £13 4s is paid for brass work to the Guildry book, £220 10s for cloth for a mortcloth, and £3 for making same. In 1751-2 £8660 10s 4d is paid for two cargoes of oatmeal. The meal received £8672 12s 4d. In 1754-5 £300 is paid to the Charity Workhouse, and a like sum the following year.

Prior to 1758 the accounts were kept in Scots money, but from and after that period they are stated in sterling.

Academy.—29th December, 1785.—The Dean reported to the assessors that the Town Council proposed to institute an academy in the town, but as the funds under the management of the Council were not sufficient to defray the whole expense he had convened the meeting to see if they would contribute of the Guildry funds towards that object. The meeting highly approved of the object contemplated, and resolved to pay yearly for the first three years the sum of £20 sterling towards the expense of the academy.

Distress of the Poor.—15th April, 1801.—The Dean reported that, owing to the great distress then prevailing, and notwithstanding the liberal contributions that had been made by the inhabitants, the funds for the support of the poor of the town were exhausted, and he asked a contribution from the funds of the Guildry. The Guildry voted £100. (There are twelve names in the sederunt, and all are members of the Council. In the minute the meeting is called—a meeting of the Guildry.)

Stipends.—14th May, 1802.—At a meeting of the Dean and assessors (composed of seven persons in all), the Dean produced extract of a minute of the Town Council of 13th May, saying—that the Council had resolved to grant an augment of stipend to the min^r of the Steeple and Cross churches of £40 each. That they had agreed to pay £25 of this, and recom^d the Dean and assessors to pay the other £15 to each. This they agreed to do during the incumbency of the two ministers, John Anderson and Pat M'Vicar, but on the express conditions contained in the minute of the Council.

Army of Reserve.—In the accounts for 1802-3 the sum of £31 10s is paid as the Dean's subscription for raising substitutes for the army of reserve.

Female Entrant.—In the accounts for 1805-6 £4 3s 4d is received from Miss Jane Pringle as her freedom for her lifetime.

Freedoms—28th January, 1807.—The Dean and assessors agreed to raise the entry money for the freedom to the Guildry to £20. A free apprentice £2 at booking and £2 of booth upset. Freemen's sons and their sons-in-law each £1 1s of booking money only.

Election of Dean.—28th September, 1815.—The Dean at a meeting of the assessors, held on 3d October, mentioned that he had been elected by the Town Council and Trades for the ensuing year in the usual manner. In 1814-15 78 persons entered with the Guildry. This is a larger number than had been admitted in any previous year.

THE GUILD HALL.

In the protracted struggle for independence which the Guildry had with the Town Council in 1814-15, the right of the Guildry to meet in the Guild Hall was disputed. By the Harbour Bill the Guildry were required to meet in the Town Hall for the purpose of electing the Commissioners which they appointed.

Thus the Guild brethren objected to, as they had a Guild Hall where they had a right to meet. The Town Council objected to insert "Guild Hall" in the bill, because they thought the Guildry had no Hall, and to insert these words might give the Guildry a pretext for claiming one of the Halls in the Town House as their exclusive property. The Magistrates, acting upon what they conceived to be their right of property in the Guild Hall, locked the door, and on several occasions refused to permit the Guildry to meet in their Hall. On these occasions the Guildry met in the Trades' Hall, or in the Ancient Mason Lodge, Murraygate, but they did so under protest, considering that they were improperly excluded from the Guild Hall, it being their own property in which they had a legal right to meet.

The Guildry determined to insist on their claims to the Hall, and with that view they resolved to search the records of the Incorporation and the Council, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of their right to it. The Committee who made the search found that the Town Hall, Guild Hall, &c., were built from the proceeds of a tax of two pennies on the pint of ale brewed in Dunke. The tax was imposed for the express purpose by an Act of Parliament obtained by the Town Council with consent of the Guildry (including the maltmen, which was a branch of the Guildry). In the original plans of the building, prepared by Adams, the architect, the West Hall is denominated the Guild Room, and the East the Council Room. It is uncertain when the Town Council and the Guildry exchanged their rooms, or whether they had not, prior to entering into possession, agreed to the transfer; but it is certain that from the erection of the Town House, the Dean and Assessors, and also the whole body of the Guildry, had been in the constant practice of meeting in the Guild Hall, until for some years prior to that period, the meetings of the Guildry had been discontinued. The total cessation of the meetings of the Guildry for these years was due to the action of the Town Council, who had usurped the powers and privileges of the body, and could not abdicate any rights previously possessed. The Committee, from the information they had acquired, could not doubt that the Guild Hall belonged to the Guildry.

The Guild brethren adopted the views of their Committee, and insisted upon the Guild Hall being inserted in the bill as

the place of meeting for the election of their Commissioners. To prevent legal proceedings on the part of the Guildry, the Town Council acquiesced in their demands, and substituted "Guild Hall" for Town Hall in the bill. They also gave up the Guild Hall to the Guildry, and from that time all the meetings of the Incorporation have been held in it. The meetings of the Dean and Assessors were wont to be held in the Hall also, but for some time past they have had the liberty of meeting in the "Provost's Room" in the Town House, it being more comfortable for a small meeting than the Guild Hall.

Harbour Commissioners.—*Saturday, 11th February, 1815.*—The first Act of Parliament for improving the Harbour was passed on 4th July, 1815. By the bill the Commissioners were to be composed of members of the Town Council, Incorporations, &c., and as the names of the first Commissioners were to be inserted in the bill, the "Guildry Committee" called a meeting of the Incorporation, to be held in the Guild Hall this day, for the purpose of electing five of their number to be the proposed Commissioners from the Guildry for managing the affairs of the Harbour. The sederunt contains the names of 120 Guild brethren, and they elected Commissioners but carefully guarded themselves from expressing approval of the bill, as they had not then seen it. At the next election of Commissioners, held on 9th October, 1816, 151 Guild brethren were present. At this time local politics greatly agitated the community, and much ill-feeling was displayed at the meeting regarding the disputes between the Magistrates and Council and their adherents, on the one side, and the leading members of the Guildry, who were fighting to relieve the Corporation from the thralldom of the Town Council, on the other. Such displays were common at all the meetings of the Guildry until their usurped privileges were restored. This subject has been already noticed in the "Historical Account."

New Set for the Burgh.—*19th April, 1817.*—The Guildry, at a general meeting, resolved that the meetings of the Incorporation should thereafter be held at seven o'clock p.m., instead of in the forenoon. At this meeting it was agreed to petition the Town Council to apply to the Convention of Burghs to grant a new Set to the burgh. The Trades also petitioned the Council on the subject. In September following the Guild brethren again petitioned the Council, and after much wrangling between the Town Council, and the Burgesses, Guildry, and Trades, the Council at last applied for a new Set, on terms which had been agreed upon between all the parties interested.

As already mentioned (page 107), the Convention complied, and peace was restored.

Gas Light Company.—30th September, 1817.—A memorial was laid before the Town Council from a Committee appointed at a meeting of merchants, &c., held in Merchant's Hotel, on Thursday, 4th September, 1817, called for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting measures for lighting the shops and houses of Dundee with gas. The memorial stated that for some time past it had been contemplated to form a company for this purpose, and asked the views of the Council on the subject, and whether they would permit them to erect the necessary apparatus, and lay the pipes along the public streets. The Council, from the limited information they had on the subject, appointed a Committee of their number to consider the matter, make enquiries regarding it, and report the result as early as possible.

Regular Attendance—Church and State.—On same day the Council resolved, in order to insure regular attendance at the meetings of Council, that each member of Council attend each Council day, under the penalty of six shillings Scots, toties quoties; also that they attend the Magistrates' seat in the Church under the penalty of twelve shillings Scots, toties quoties.

Agreement with Town Council—26th November, 1817.—The Dean and Assessors, as authorised by the Guildry at a meeting held on 1st October, 1817, granted a discharge to the Town Council for the funds, books, and papers of the Guildry, which had been in the hands of the Council. The books and papers handed over were

Account Book from 1695 to 1750,

Do. do. 1750 to 1817,

Four volumes of the Guildry Records,

2 Bonds by the Council as Patrons of the Kirk Fabric, for £300 and £200.

(The Guildry possessed other books and documents which are referred to in the "Proceedings." Probably some of them may yet be found among the Records of the Town Council in their Charter Rooms.)

In the discharge, and postscript thereto, the Guildry bound themselves to pay the following stipends to:—

Revd. Dr M Lachlan—yearly,	£0	11	9
Revd. Dr D. Davidson—half-yearly by equal portions,	3	10	10
Revd Pat McVicar, do. do.	2	10	0
Revd. Dr Al. Peters, do. do.	7	10	0
Revd. Jas. Thomson, do. do.	7	10	0

£21 12 7

Or to their successors in office, in all time coming (or as long as the Magistrates and Town Council shall require the Guildry to do so).

Freedoms.—12th March, 1818.—The Dean and Assessors were of opinion the dues should be

- | | | | |
|--|-----|----|---|
| 1. Original entry for posterity, | £20 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Do. for life (half posterity), | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Son or son-in-law of a Guild brother, | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 4. Apprentice who has served five years with a Guild brother (one half to be paid at the commencement of his indenture, and the other when he commences business on his own account), | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Licences may be granted by the Dean and Assessors for 10s to 20s annually, but on the understanding that such payments shall not entitle the persons licensed to any of the other privileges of the Incorporation than of the carrying on of trade. | | | |

At a general meeting of the Guildry, held on 19th March, 1818, these dues were approved, with this addition—that life members might afterwards enter for posterity on a payment of £15; that entrants should in addition pay the stamp and 7s 6d to the Clerk; and that annual licenses be not exceeding £2 for the privilege of disposing of their goods within burgh only.

Regulations for Admissions.—19th March, 1818.—The Dean and Assessors agreed that applicants for admission to the Guildry should deposit the dues with the Collector, and get a common stamped receipt which he shall produce to the Clerk, who will lay it before the first Guild Court along with his burghess ticket. The applicant shall then be admitted, and the admission written on the back of the burghess ticket and subscribed by the Dean, and recorded in the minute of the meeting. Fees to the Clerk—Each member on admission, 7s 6d; apprentices, 7s 6d on entry, and 7s 6d on getting their tickets. The officer to get 3s 4d from each entrant.

The Dues of Entry presently exigible, and which have continued the same since 1846, are:—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|----|---|
| Stranger, for posterity, | £10 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. for life, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Son or Son-in-Law of a Guild Brother, | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Together with the ordinary accidents, or payments to the clerk, treasurer, and officer, which amounts in all to 10s 10d for each entry. Life members may at any time enter for posterity on payment of an additional sum of £5. | | | |

The terms of admission of apprentices remain unchanged,

but there are only two entries of apprentices as such now on the roll, the author, who was admitted in 1840, being the last.

The exclusive privileges of the Incorporation having been abolished in 1846, licenses to carry on business have not been required since that year.

Grandfathers' Rights—16th March, 1818.—Petitions from two persons craving to be admitted on the right of their wives' grandfather were refused by the Dean and Assessors, on the ground that the right had been lost by the non-entry of the petitioners' fathers-in-law.

Safes Ordered.—2d April, 1818.—The Dean and Assessors ordered cast iron chests, to be got for the Collector and Clerk for the safe custody of the records and papers belonging to the Guildry.

Election of Dean under New Set—Wednesday, 30th September, 1818.—The first election under the new Set of the burgh took place in the Guild Hall, when the Dean (Robert Johnson), Councillor to the Guild (David Blair, jr.), and eighteen Assessors (six a quorum), were elected, and took the oath *de fidelit.*

Gold Chain for the Dean.—At this meeting the Dean and Assessors were instructed to procure a gold chain, to be worn by the Dean when on his official duty—the chain to be got, if possible, by Monday first, when the Dean of Guild, elected by the Guildry, takes his place in the Council by virtue of his office. The chain was procured in London. It is of fine 18 carat gold, very massive, chaste, and beautiful. It measures 21 feet in length, weighs 11½ oz., and cost about £65.

Brewers' Admission.—18th November, 1818.—It was agreed that for the next three months the brewers should be admitted as Guild brethren for posterity on paying £10, thereafter to pay the ordinary dues on their admission.

Byelaws—Accounts—20th January, 1819.—Byelaws, drawn up by a Committee, were sent to Jas. Ivory, advocate, for revision, and to be then circulated among the members. A book was ordered in which to engross the Guildry accounts. After being engrossed, the Dean and Assessors were required to sign them. It was agreed at a general meeting to print the Guildry accounts, and distribute them among the members.

Application of Guild Funds—13th July, 1819.—A Committee, appointed to inquire into the objects of the Incorporation, &c., reported that the Guildry were, as a body, associated for the protection of their mutual rights as traders. That the funds were applicable solely to the defence of their privileges and the prosecution of measures deemed useful to the society;

and not, unless in an abstract view, as a charitable society. That the indigent members have no legal right to relief, although it was quite right to give them a part of the annual revenue, subject to the control of the Dean and Assessors. That the funds would be misapplied if appropriated to the relief of persons not connected with the Incorporation. The income this year was £350; permanent expenditure, £130; pensions, £160. The Guild brethren numbered 663 members.

Clerk of Guild Court, &c.—13th October, 1819.—Jas. Saunders was appointed legal Assessor to the Dean of Guild in his judicial capacity, and Clerk of the Guild Court *ad vitam aut culpam*. On 17th January, 1838, J. W. Baxter was elected on same terms. J. Smart was elected Procurator-Fiscal of Court to the Guildry during pleasure. The Guild Court and Town Court which had been from time immemorial mixed together, were now entirely separated. On 9th November, 1825, the Procurator-Fiscal of the Guild Court was elected by the members of the Guildry.

Roll of the Guildry.—3d November, 1823.—A roll of the Guild brethren was ordered to be made out and printed. In 1830 another list of the Guild brethren was published.

Election of Dean.—3d October, 1827.—A contested election for the office of Dean took place. Alex. Kay polled 141 votes, and Wm. Lindsay, 128. The proceedings which followed this election, and the unfortunate effects of these proceedings are referred to, page 108. At next election, on 1st October, 1828, both Kay and Lindsay took their seat as Dean, and each protested against the right of the other to preside. In this election 206 voted for Lindsay, and 177 for Kay. Kay withdrew, and Lindsay continued to act as Dean.

The Dean of the Guildry not the Dean of the Council.—On 10th May, 1827, the burgh was enfranchised by a poll election. In August, 1831, a municipal act was obtained by which the Town Council, consisting of 21 persons, were elected by the free suffrages of the burgesses, &c., and they were annually to elect from amongst their own number a Provost, four Bailies, a Dean of Guild, and a Treasurer for the ensuing year—the election to take place one by one in their order. The Dean of Guild, by that election, was not entitled as such to be Chairman of the Guildry, nor to interfere with the affairs of the Incorporation. While this act was in existence the Guildry chose the Dean of the Council as Chairman of the Incorporation. The Municipal Act of 1833 for amending the election of Magistrates, &c., of Royal Burghs in Scotland, restored the Dean of the Guildry to his seat in the Council and to his other privileges. By the 22d section the Dean, by virtue of his

election by the Guildry of Dundee, is a constituent member of the Town Council.

Election of Dean.—21st September, 1833.—A byelaw of the Guildry was enacted that the Guildry meet annually on the Monday before the last Wednesday of October, in the Guild Hall, or other place to be fixed by the Guildry, at eleven o'clock (on 30th September, 1825, changed to two o'clock), to elect the Dean. On 9th October, 1834, it was agreed that the Assessors be elected on the same day as the Dean.

Power of the Guild Court.—23d November, 1833.—The right of electing the Procurator-Fiscal of the Dean of Guild Court had long been a disputed question between the Dean and the Guildry, both parties supposing they possessed the right. The question was referred by both parties to Lord Jeffrey for his opinion. He reported that there was no clear principle nor settled practice to rule it, but he thought it should be in the Dean rather than in the Guildry, because the Guild Court is a Court for the community, and not for Guildry affairs. (Since that time the Dean has generally elected that officer without challenge by the Guildry.)

Stipends.—3d June, 1837.—The Municipal Corporation Bill then in Parliament, proposed to deprive Corporations of their exclusive privileges. The Guildry resolved to petition Parliament that, in the event of the bill depriving them of their rights, they should be relieved of the stipends, with which by the agreement with the Town Council in 1815-16, they were burdened, as they would be unable to pay these stipends if deprived of the immunities which they presently possess. Owing to the death of King William the bill was withdrawn.

Accounts.—December, 1844, to December, 1845.

Income—

Interest (Funds, £2958),	£99	12	2
Fees and Ground Annals,	6	0	4
Dues on Maltmen,	3	16	8
License Traders,	163	14	5
Freshmen and Booth Upsets,	170	0	0
Mortuaries,	11	10	6
	<hr/> £451 14 1		

Expenditure—

Stipends,	£26	8	8
Pensions,	183	15	10
Law Expenses,	30	15	3
Salaries,	57	13	8
Disbursements, Incidents, &c.,	17	11	2
	<hr/> 316 4 7		

<i>Surplus,</i>				<hr/> £138 9 6
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Abolition of Exclusive Privileges.—The Act for the abolition of the exclusive privileges of Incorporations (passed in 1846, and already referred to), took away a great portion of the annual income of the Guildry. This necessitated the revision of the pension roll, and great reductions on the allowances to the pensioners; the monthly payments, which amounted to about £15, having been brought down to from £6 to £7.

Baxter Mortification.—Edward Baxter, Esquire of Kincaldrum, Merchant in Dundee, was admitted a Guild brother in 1816. He took an active part in the contest then going on for freeing the Guildry from the control of the Town Council, and restoring the Corporation to its rights and privileges. In 1831 he was elected one of the members of the Town Council under the poll warrant, and by the Council then elected he was chosen Dean of Guild. Since that period Mr Baxter has ever taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the Guildry, and with the indigent members he has specially sympathised. On 4th January, 1867, Mr Baxter, in the most generous and handsome manner, presented to the Guildry £2000, in the 5 per cent. Preference Stock (1866), of the North Eastern Railway Company, the annual interest on which to be applied in all time coming in supplementing the pensions allowed to the Guildry poor—the distribution to be made by the Dean of Guild and his Assessors. The Mortification has been in operation several years, and the increased allowance has been greatly appreciated by the recipients, upwards of 60 in number.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE "BAXTER MORTIFICATION" TO THE GUILDRY INCORPORATION OF DUNDEE,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1871.

CHARGE.

Interest on Coupons,	£100	0	0
Do on Bank Account,	0	9	6
Balance in Bank, Dec 31, 1869,	£19	9	6
Less amount, due Treasurer,	0	4	1
	19	5	5

£119 14 11

DISCHARGE.

Pensions,	.	.	.	.	£74	15	0
Salaries,	.	.	.	.	5	16	0
Income Tax,	.	.	.	.	1	19	7
Incidental expenses,	.	.	.	.	0	10	9
Balance in Bank, Dec 31, 1870,					£36	19	5
Less amount, due Treasurer,					0	5	10
					36	13	7

£119 14 11

Amount of Funds, 31st December, 1869,	£2019	5	5
Do, 31st December, 1870 :—			
Compensation of North Eastern Railway,	£2000	0	0
Balance in Bank,	£26	19	5
Less amount, due Treasurer,	0	5	10
			36 13 7
			£2036 13 7
Increase of Funds during the Year,			£17 8 2

(Signed)

JOHN W. WARDEN, Auditor.

DUNDEE, 1st February, 1871.

For a year or two the payments to the pensioners from this bequest were in excess of the income, and they had to be restored. Since the above state of the funds was made out, the pensions have been again increased, it being Mr Baxter's wish that the annual income should as nearly as possible be paid away yearly.

Contest for the Deanship.—October, 1870.—For several years past the election of the Dean of Guild created little interest, there being no special cause for excitement. On this occasion two parties were proposed for the office. Both the gentlemen were much respected, and both had many friends and partizans. It was understood that the members of the Guildry were about equally divided between the two gentlemen, and great exertions were made by the friends of both to bring forward new members with the view of carrying their candidate. The contest terminated in the re-election of the previous Dean. The contest was the means of adding 225 members to the roll of the Guild brethren, being the largest number which had ever entered in any year; and of increasing the funds of the Incorporation to the extent of nearly £950. This large addition to the stock of the Incorporation will enable the Assessors to increase the allowance to indigent members, and already an addition has been made to the monthly allowance to the pensioners. Since this election a new roll of the members has been printed. The number of Guild brethren on the printed roll made out in 1840 is 577; in 1847, 639; in 1864, 484; in 1869, 391, and in 1870, 590.

The Guildry have not taken much interest in national politics for many years. Although they formerly had the regulation and oversight of all mercantile business, since the abolition of their exclusive privileges they have not sought to exercise control over the trade of the town. The Chamber of Commerce, which was incorporated in 1864, now takes supervision of all matters and questions connected with the staple trade of the town and district. The Directors have been most solicitous to foster, encourage, and extend the trade in all its branches, and their valuable labours have been crowned with much success.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS
OF THE
GUILDRY INCORPORATION OF DUNDEE,
For the Year ending 31st December, 1870.

CHARGE.	
Interest on Bonds, &c.,	£126 5 9
Freedoms—Amount received for admission of Guild Brethren,	945 0 0
Seat Rents—East Church,	4 10 0
South do.,	2 12 0
Few Duties,	6 0 5
Stipends,	0 16 8
Income Tax returned,	4 14 7
Balance in Bank of Scotland at 31st Decem- ber, 1869,	378 9 1
Balance in hands of Treasurer at 31st Decem- ber, 1869,	0 18 1
	<hr/> £1469 6 7
DISCHARGE.	
Pensions,	£87 18 0
Salaries,	30 18 6
Stipends,	1 0 2
Printing, Advertising, and Incidental Expenses,	10 19 0
Balance in Bank of Scotland at 31st Decem- ber, 1870,	1333 12 11
Balance in hands of Treasurer at 31st Decem- ber, 1870,	4 18 0
	<hr/> £1469 6 7
Amount of Funds at 31st December, 1869,	£3379 7 2
Do. at 31st December, 1870 :—	
Lent to Dundee Harbour Trustees,	£3000 0 0
In Bank of Scotland,	1333 12 11
In hands of Treasurer,	4 18 0
	<hr/> £4338 10 11
Increase during the year,	<hr/> £959 3 9

(Signed) JOHN W. WARDEN, *Auditor.*

DUNDEE, 1st February, 1871.

ASSESSORS TO THE DEAN.

When the Guildry first appointed assessors for managing the affairs of the Corporation, their number does not appear to have been definitely fixed. It is uncertain how many had been chosen during the earlier years of the Gild, but from about 1570 downwards an account of their election is annually entered on the Records. From that year up to 1583 the numbers varied

from 10 to 15; then for a few years only 8 were appointed, after which the numbers rose to 12, 16, and in 1592 to 18. During these years the assessors were merchants, chosen by the Town Council and whole body of merchants, members of the Gild. In 1603 the assessors consisted of 19 members of the Town Council and 12 merchants. For some years thereafter the assessors were composed of members of the Town Council and of merchants, sometimes an equal number of each, but frequently the majority were Town Councillors.

In 1609 the old and new Deans and the old assessors elected the new assessors. In 1618 the Dean elected assessors—to aid him in the discharge of his office. In 1621 the Dean, with consent of the Provost and Bailies, nominated the assessors. The Dean and assessors then elected the collector and other officers. In 1633, the Provost, Bailies, Council, and—ye most part of ye merchants convened, compeirit J. Simpson, lately elected to be Deane for the year hereafter, who with yair consent nominated ye personis following, brethren of ye said Gild, to be assessors during that space—viz., the present Provost and Bailies, and the old Bailies and Deane of Gild, with the new Council, 20 in all. This mode of electing the assessors was continued for many years with little variation. Sometimes a few merchants were elected along with the members of the Council, and sometimes the number of merchants elected was increased until there were as many as 40. For a few years, from 1730 to 1740, the number was about 60, but the whole were subservient to the Magistrates and Town Council in all respects.

In 1776 the assessors consisted of the whole Magistrates and Council and 16 merchants, making 36 in all, and from this period the Magistrates and Council were considered to be *ex officio* assessors, along with 16 merchants, nominated by the Dean with consent of the Council. In 1791 the Dean is said to have nominated merchant assessors, but the clerk of the Guildry has omitted to give their names. It is the same in 1792. For the next twenty years few meetings appear to have been held, indeed for many of these years there is no record of a single meeting of the Guildry, or of the Dean and assessors having taken place—viz., from 1797 to 1800, from 1803 to 1806, also from 1808 to 1811, and again for 1813 and 1814. In 1801 there is no record of any meeting for the election of assessors, but on 11th April there was held what is called a meeting of the Guildry to vote away money, at which none but the Magistrates and twelve councillors attended. In May, 1802, another meeting of the Guildry was held for the purpose of increasing the stipends of the clergy, and at this meeting seven Magistrates only represented the whole of the Guildry. On

11th February, 1815, there was a full meeting of the Guildry held for the purpose of electing Commissioners under the Harbour Act.

From the time that the Guildry recovered their privileges in 1818 up to the present period, the members of the Guildry have regularly elected their assessors as well as their Dean. Their number was fixed at 18, six of whom are elected yearly, and they remain in office for three years. As mentioned (page 108) the Guildry expressly excluded members of the Town Council from acting as assessors, &c., but this resolution has been forgotten, and several of the members of the Town Council have acted as assessors for many years past. The duty of the assessors is now confined to the management of the ordinary business of the Incorporation, and the Dean presides at their meetings. They meet statedly every second month, and oftener when necessary.

THE PRESENT OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE GUILDRY ARE—

ROBERT McNAUGHTAN, Dean of Guild.

Assessors to the Dean, and Year of their Election.

1868 DAVID ROLLO.

ALEX. J. WARDEN,

THOMAS NICOLL.

GEO. H. NIKOLL.

DAVID HEAN.

PETER RATTRAY.

1869 JAMES YEAMAN.

THOMAS BUCHAN.

PETER M. DUNCAN.

JOHN MILLER.

GEORGE OWER.

THOMAS NESS.

1870 ALEX. W. FAIRWEATHER.

ALEXANDER KEILLER.

JAMES HAMILTON.

GEO. T. GRAHAM.

ROBT. WEBSTER.

JAMES LUKE.

DAVID G. STEWART, Clerk.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Collector.

JAMES BAIRD, Officer.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE GUILD COURT.

ACT OF THE DEAN OF GUILD AND ASSESSORS.

The Dean of Guild, in consequence of the recent entire separation of the Guild Court from the Town Court, with which for time immemorial it had been in some respects mixed up, finds it necessary to establish a clear and distinct set of Regulations fixing the form of process in the Guild Court, not only to promote despatch, but, as far as possible, to insure correctness in the procedure. The Dean of Guild, therefore, by and with the advice of his Assessors specially requested by him, hereby enacts and ordains, that the following Regulations shall be strictly observed in all time coming, from the 11th day of November, 1849, until altered by express authority of the Dean of Guild.

DAVID BLAIR, junior, D.G.

CHAP. I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT.—1. The Dean of Guild is the judge of this Court; but when it appears to him to be necessary he may have recourse to the advice of any one or more of his Assessors.

2. In the event of the indisposition, absence, or death of the Dean of Guild—or in the case of his being personally interested in the issue of any case before the Court—the Dean of Guild of the preceding year shall, agreeably to the practice of this and other boroughs, act as judge.

3. The procedure is chiefly conducted in writing, under the superintendence of a legal Assessor; whose appointment is *ad vitam aut culpam*.

CHAP. II.—OF THE DIETS OF COURT.—1. The Court shall be held once a week, on Thursday, at ten o'clock forenoon, throughout the year (customary vacations excepted), for the despatch of ordinary business.

2. When the urgency of the case appears to require extraordinary despatch, a Court will be held on any lawful day, upon the special application of the party interested.

CHAP. III.—OF THE COMPETENCY OF THE COURT.—The Court has jurisdiction in the following cases in general:—

1. In the erection of new buildings, and in the partial or total demolition, reparation, or alteration of old buildings within borough, when the adjacent proprietors and possessors or the public have an interest therein. In such cases the Court ascertains the boundaries and limits of the contiguous areas and tenements; regulates the form and dimensions of the proposed

buildings, so far as the public or the adjacent proprietors or possessors are concerned; adjusts the right of joint property or servitude claimed by the adjacent proprietors or possessors; fixes the distance to be observed in the erection of new buildings, agreeably to the usage of the borough; and ascertains, by judicial inspection, or by the report of tradesmen, whether the proposed operations can be executed with safety.

2. In the prevention and removal of all encroachments and obstructions on the public streets and common passages of the borough, whether arising from buildings, or from erections and projections of any other description.

3. In the prevention and removal of all encroachments by individuals, upon the tenements of others, and of all danger and damage to the adjacent proprietors and possessors, or to the lieges in general, whether arising from the ruinous state of tenements within borough, or from the performance of any operation whatever upon the state of the subjects that is not warranted by law.

4. In the making and repairing of foot pavements within the royalty, in terms of the laws of the borough.

5. In the prevention and removal of all nuisances connected with tenements within borough, whether arising from a breach of the legal duty of cleanliness, or from any operation or use of property that is of an offensive or dangerous nature.

6. In applications at the instance of the Magistrates, in terms of the statute 1663, cap. 6, for having the proprietors of waste and ruinous tenements within borough ordained to repair or rebuild the same within year and day; and, in the event of the proprietors failing to do so, for having the ruinous tenement appreciated by a jury, and exposed to public sale.

7. In applications at the instance of heritable creditors or of purchasers, when the title to the property is defective or doubtful, for having tenements that are ruinous or out of repair appreciated, rebuilt, and repaired; and for having the accounts of the tradesmen cognosed; the expense of the repairs declared an heritable burden or real debt on the subjects, and the creditor or purchaser authorised to retain possession until he be reimbursed. And also, in applications at the instance of the proprietor and debtor, for having the heritable creditor in possession ordained to repair the tenement upon the expense of the repairs being declared an heritable burden.

8. In the regulation of weights and measures, agreeably to the legal standard; and in the punishment of offenders against this branch of public police.

CHAP. IV.—OF THE MODE OF BRINGING THE PARTIES INTO COURT.—S. 1.—*Of the Form of the Petition or Complaint.*—

All applications to this Court shall be made in the form of a petition, containing a correct statement of facts, and specifying distinctly the particulars with regard to which the interposition of the Court is craved; which petition shall be subscribed by a procurator of Court.

S. 2.—*Of the Deliverance on the Petition or Complaint*—When the petition is presented, the Court will appoint the same, and the deliverance thereon, to be intimated to the defender, and will ordain the defender to lodge answers thereto upon short inducse—viz. forty-eight hours—if not otherwise specified in the interdictor, and, at the same time, the Court will also grant an interdict, or will pronounce such other interim order as may be necessary, and will appoint the same to be intimated along with the petition.

S. 3.—*Of the intimation of the Petition, and Deliverance thereon*.—The Guldry Officer (or in case of his indisposition or absence, any one of the Town Officers), in serving and intimating the petition, and deliverance thereon, shall give to the defender, or leave at his dwelling-place, a copy of the petition and deliverance, or a copy of the deliverance only, agreeably to the terms of the warrant. And the officer shall return an execution accordingly, signed by himself and two witnesses.

CHAP. V.—OF APPEARANCE IN COURT.—At the calling of the petition or complaint, and at all the subsequent steps of procedure, the parties must appear by procurators duly authorised to conduct the cause; and no pleading shall be received unless signed by a procurator.

CHAP. VI.—OF PROCEDURE WHEN APPEARANCE IS MADE ONLY FOR ONE PARTY.—S. 1.—*Of Decree in Absence*—If answers are not lodged to the petition or complaint within the time appointed, the Clerk of Court shall, upon production of the warrant, and a regular execution, certify that answers are not lodged, and the Court will thereafter grant the desire of the petition, or pronounce such other sentence as shall appear proper.

S. 2.—*Of Protestation for not Insisting*.—If appearance be made for the defender, and the pursuer fail to insist in the action, the defender may apply for a caption to force in the petition, and, upon this being done, the Court will grant protestation, and dismiss the instance, with expenses.

CHAP. VII.—OF PROCEDURE IN THE ACTION WHEN APPEARANCE IS MADE FOR BOTH PARTIES, AND BEFORE ANY JUDGMENT IS PRONOUNCED.—S. 1.—*Usual Procedure prior to any Judgment being Pronounced*—1. All the title-deeds, plans, or other documents founded on by the pursuer, shall be produced along with his petition, and shall be left with the Clerk of Court, in order that the defender's procurator may have an

opportunity of seeing or borrowing them; and no production which the pursuer ought to have made along with his petition shall be received afterwards, except on payment of an amand of two shillings and sixpence sterling.

2. In all applications for linings, the pursuer shall, along with his petition, produce a plan or sketch of the elevation of the proposed building.

3. When there are more defenders than one appearing by different procurators, the petition, and, in all future procedure, the process, may be given out to the senior procurator, the other procurators being allowed to see it in his hands; or, if required by any of the parties, the Clerk of Court shall issue certified copies to the procurators concerned.

4. The answers lodged by the defender shall contain all his defences, both dilatory and peremptory. Farther, the answers shall contain, not a general and vague, but a special and articulate admission or denial of the averments made in the petition, and likewise a specification of the facts or points on which the defender rests his defence, otherwise decree will be pronounced as if in absence.

5. Along with his answers, the defender shall produce all the title-deeds, plans, or other documents on which he founds, under the penalty of two shillings and sixpence sterling.

6. When the answers are lodged, these, with the petition and any productions which may have been made on either side, shall be given to the pursuer or his procurator, that he may reply.

7. When the replies for the pursuer are lodged, the debate shall be held as concluded in the first instance, and the Court will proceed to advise the cause.

S. 2.—Occasional Procedure prior to any Judgment being Pronounced.—1.—Of Incidental Compearance.—1. In all processes in which third parties may happen to have an interest, any party compearing, by a procurator, shall be allowed to see the process, and to state the interest, against next Court day.

2. If either the pursuer or defender in any action wish to bring a third party into Court, as having an interest in the said action, he may crave an incident diligence for that purpose; which will be granted, if sufficient reason be shown.

2. Of Improbations of Executions and Writs.—If either party propone improbation against the execution of the petition, or against any of the writs founded on, he shall consign two guineas, to be forfeited, in case he pass from or fail in his improbation, and to be applied as the Court shall direct; besides, at the discretion of the Court, being found liable in costs to the other party.

CHAP. VIII.—OF PROCEDURE AFTER THE CAUSE HAS BEEN ADVISED BY THE COURT, AND PRIOR TO ANY SENTENCE OR DECREE BEING PRONOUNCED.—S. 1.—*Of Farther Pleadings in General*.—1. If, when advised on the replies and previous pleadings the cause be found not ripe for decision, the Court will order such farther pleadings as it may deem necessary for ascertaining the fact or law of the case, under the titles of "condescendence," and "answers," "duplies," and "tripplies," &c.

2. When an appointment is made upon a party to lodge a written pleading or paper without any time being expressed, it shall be understood to be by next Court day; and when a party fails to lodge the same within the time fixed, the other party may state the fact, in a minute or by a verbal motion in Court, and crave such a judgment as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

3. When duplies are ordered on the part of the defender, the pursuer may triply without any additional order; and when either party is ordered to condescend, the other may lodge answers to the condescendence, without any such additional order.

4. With the above exceptions, and such as may be afterwards specified, no procurator shall presume to lodge any paper in process without the authority of the Court.

S. 2.—*Of the Judicial Admission of Party*.—1.—*Of Judicial Examination*.—When the circumstances of the case appear to require it, the Court will appoint both or either of the parties to undergo a judicial examination, to be taken either in presence of the Court, or by a commissioner specially appointed for that purpose.

2.—*Of the Appointment to Confess or Deny*.—1. When the parties differ in their judicial averments, the Court, if it see cause, will order both or either to confess or deny, by writing under their hands, such averments, or to answer such interrogatories as may appear necessary for ascertaining the fact.

2. When the party fails to comply with the order to confess or deny, he shall be held as confessed, and decree will be pronounced accordingly.

S. 3.—*Of Judicial Visitation and Inspection*.—Where it is necessary to ascertain the relative situation and actual condition of the tenement, area, or other property in question, the Court will assign a visit, and will proceed upon the evidence afforded by the judicial inspection.

S. 4.—*Of Judicial Remit*.—1. When it appears difficult or impracticable to ascertain exactly, by a judicial inspection, the state of the tenement or the nature of the operation proposed to

be performed, the Court will remit to skilful tradesmen, with instructions to examine the premises, and to report upon oath, if required, to the best of their knowledge and belief; and the Court will afterwards proceed, upon the said report, to pronounce such judgment as the circumstances of the case seem to require.

2. When the operation proposed to be performed, or ordained to be performed, requires to be executed with great care, or in a particular manner from which the party may be inclined to deviate, the Court will appoint the work to be done at the sight of one or more of the Dean of Guild's Assessors, or of one or more skilful architects or tradesmen, and will make a special remit with instructions to superintend the execution of the work.

S. 5.—Of Proof in general, and of the Mode of taking Proof.

—1. Where it is necessary to allow or order a proof, the Court will, as far as possible, by the interlocutor ordering or allowing the same, fix the mode of probation to be admitted.

2. When the parties or witnesses to be examined reside within the jurisdiction of the Court, or in the vicinity of the town, the ordinary Commissioner for taking proofs is the Clerk of Court, who acts in virtue of a general commission, so as to supersede the necessity of a special commission in each particular case.

3. The procurators shall fix between themselves the diet at which they wish the proof or examination to be taken, and shall make out and subscribe a note of the day and hour, and shall give the said note to the Commissioner; who, if it be convenient, will appoint the said diet, or will fix another diet agreeable to the parties.

4. When the procurators cannot agree between themselves, the Commissioner shall himself fix the diet.

5. No proof or declaration shall be taken without forty-eight hours' previous intimation to the other party, except by the special agreement of both parties, or in cases where the Court, for some urgent reason, may deem it proper to order the proof or examination to proceed sooner.

6. All depositions shall be signed by the Commissioner before they are transmitted to be advised; and although it is to be wished that the procurators on both sides should be present at leading the proof, the Commissioner shall not, on account of the absence of either of them, be prevented from proceeding to take the evidence.

7. When the witnesses or party to be examined happen to reside at a considerable distance, a special commission to take the evidence will be granted to such a person as the Court shall

think fit; and, in the said commission, the intimation to be given to the other party, and the period within which the commission is to be reported, will be fixed.

S. 6.—*Of Proof by Writ and by the Oath of Party.*—1. When the mode of proof is limited by the Court to writ or oath, the party shall make his election the first Court-day after the interlocutor is pronounced, otherwise the term shall be circumvented.

2. When a proof is allowed simply by the oath of party, the said party shall appear at the diet of examination, fixed in terms of articles 3 and 4 of the preceding section, and depone in terms of the reference made to him, otherwise the cause will be taken to *avizandum*, he will be held as confessed, and judgment pronounced accordingly.

3. When a proof is allowed by writ, first and second diligence against havers will be granted, if required, to the effect of compelling them to exhibit, or at least to depone as in an exhibition at a diet to be fixed, as in the case of a deposition on a reference.

S. 7.—*Of Proof by Witnesses.*—1. When a proof by witnesses is allowed, a diligence shall be granted for citing witnesses. And no witness shall be admitted unless he has been regularly cited to the diet on which he appears, in virtue of a diligence which, together with the execution, must be produced; without prejudice to the practice of summoning witnesses *apud acta*, to another diet, when it is found that their examination cannot be overtaken on the day to which they were first cited.

2. If witnesses do not appear on the day to which they were cited, second diligence shall be granted for apprehending and imprisoning them until they find caution, under the penalty of twenty pounds Scots, to appear at the time to which the diligence is current, or on the day to which the diet for adducing the proof may be prorogated; and which diligence shall always be reported on the day assigned for that purpose, either along with the witnesses, or with an execution by an officer, that they have been searched for and could not be found.

3. The evidence of any witness about to leave the country, or likely to be lost on account of extreme old age or dangerous sickness, may, upon application by petition, be taken to lie in *relevisu*.

4. When a proof by witnesses is allowed to either of the parties, the diligence shall in general be reported within two Court days of that on which the interlocutor is pronounced. A term shall be held upon the intervening Court day; and, upon the second Court day, if the diligence be not reported, the term

shall be circumduced and the Court will proceed to advise the cause.

5. When a party, whether pursuer or defender, is merely allowed a conjunct proof along with the other, he shall report his diligence on the first Court day after the Court day on which the other party has declared his proof finished, otherwise circumduction shall pass.

6. When a separate proof by witnesses is allowed to both parties, the defender shall not be obliged to proceed to lead his proof till the pursuer has declared his proof concluded; but when the defender is allowed a separate proof of a special defence, he shall report his diligence on the first Court day after that on which the pursuer has declared his proof concluded, otherwise circumduction shall pass.

7. If a party fail to report a special commission within the period specified in that commission, the term shall be circumduced against him.

S. 8. — *Of the Farther allowance of Proof.*—1. In the cases above specified, parties will be held as confessed, and the term for proving will be circumduced by the Court *ex proprio motu*, as well as upon the demand of parties; unless a reason such as the Court shall deem sufficient be assigned at the time for prorogating the term.

2 No party shall be reponed against a circumduction, or against a holding as confessed, except upon a petition showing a reasonable cause for his being so reponed, and upon payment of such a sum as the Court shall modify.

3. When a proof is concluded, and an interlocutor has been pronounced thereon, no farther proof shall be allowed, except upon special reason being shown, and under such conditions as the Court shall see proper to impose. And before an additional proof be allowed, the points referred to oath, and the averments and the witnesses by whom they are to be proved, shall be particularly condescended on in the petition craving the proof.

S. 9.—*Of Pleadings and other Procedure upon the Proof, prior to a Sentence being pronounced.*—1. When the proof, whether by oath of party, by writ, or by witnesses, is concluded and reported, the Court will, in ordinary cases, advise the same without any written debate thereon.

2. In cases of intricacy or importance, the Court will, at its discretion, appoint mutual informations or memorials on the proof.

CHAP. IX.—OF PROCEDURE AFTER A JUDGMENT OR SENTENCE HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED.—S. 1.—*Of Reclaiming Petitions.*—1. Any party conceiving himself aggrieved, by any interlocutor incidental, or on the merits, may present a reclaiming petition, if not expressly prohibited by the Court.

2. In every reclaiming petition, the interlocutor reclaimed against shall be recited *verbatim*. No general reference shall be made to former papers or pleadings. The ground upon which the alteration of the judgment is craved shall be distinctly specified; and the Court will either *simpliciter* refuse the petition or appoint it to be answered.

3. If the party against whom the interlocutor is pronounced has neglected to exhibit any writing which ought to have been produced in the previous procedure, he may exhibit the same with his reclaiming petition; but the Court will, in general, or according to circumstances, award to the other party the expenses of the previous procedure, unless the procurator for the petitioner can show that the production only recently came to the knowledge or into the possession of his client.

4. No more than two reclaiming petitions shall be received against any interlocutor, which shall thenceforth be final and conclusive; reserving to the Court to prohibit petitions at any stage of the procedure.

5. No reclaiming petition shall be received against any interlocutor or decree (except decrees in absence), after the expiration of fourteen free days from the date of the interlocutor or decree; but petitions against decrees in absence shall be received at any time before extract.

6. When a reclaiming petition is appointed to be answered, the day against which the answers are to be lodged, if not specially mentioned in the interlocutor, shall be held to be next Court-day; and if the answers be not lodged by the time appointed, the Court, if the other party require it, and the request appear reasonable, will either advise the petition *ex parte*, or refuse to receive the answers, except under an amand.

S. 2.—*Of Extracting the Decree*.—1. In general, no decree shall be extracted till after the expiration of fourteen free days from its date.

2. When the special circumstances of the case render it necessary, the Court will authorise extracts, either immediate or within a shorter period than that just mentioned.

CHAP. X.—MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE ABOVE SPECIFIED.—S. 1.—*Of the Mode of conducting the Written Pleadings*.—1. Every paper given in to Court shall be subscribed by a procurator of Court.

2. All answers, replies, reclaiming petitions, or other writings, addressed to the Court, shall have the true dates of their being given in to Court marked on the top of the margin of the first page, under an amand of one shilling sterling.

3. The different parts of every process shall be distinctly

marked and numbered on the back, and an inventory shall be given in by the pursuer, in which the procurators on both sides shall mark and number the papers produced by them respectively, under an amand of one shilling sterling. And when any such papers are referred to in the subsequent pleadings, the number thereof shall be put upon the margin, opposite to the reference, under the same amand.

4. No procurator in any case shall give in to the Court any extrajudicial report or certificate by way of evidence. And if, notwithstanding this prohibition, such reports or certificates shall be given in, a fine of two shillings and sixpence sterling at least shall be imposed, and the regular paper shall be ordered to be withdrawn.

5. In the different pleadings before the Court, the procurators shall abstain from personal invectives against each other, against the adverse parties, or against third parties. And if this prohibition be disobeyed, the Court will not only order the exceptionable passages to be expunged from the record, but will also impose a penalty suited to the nature of the offence. Farther, the Court will punish, by censure, fine, suspension, or other penalty, any practitioner who writes or subscribes a paper given in to Court containing expressions disrespectful to the Court.

S. 2.—*Of the Rolls and Act Book ; of the Custody of Processes ; and of the Mode of Forcing them back into Court, &c.*

—1 The Clerk of Court shall mark in the act book kept by him the several judicial steps of process, the acts, and decrees. The custody of a process borrowed out of Court shall be fixed by a receipt in the receipt book, which shall lay the receiver under an obligation to return the same on demand, or by the time appointed.

2. If any procurator shall carry away from the Clerk any process, without granting a receipt, or shall, without the permission of the Clerk, take any paper out of the process, he shall forfeit a sum not under five shillings sterling, besides being liable in damages, in case the process or any part thereof shall be lost or injured.

3. If, upon the day appointed for giving in answers, replies, or other papers of debate, the process be not returned, or if in any subsequent stage of procedure the process be kept up beyond the limited time, the Court will, upon application, issue a caption for imprisoning the person of the procurator who received the process, until he return the same, and make payment to the Officer of two shillings, as the expense of extracting and executing the caption.

4. If any procurator retain a process out of Court after cir-

examination has passed, or a holding as confessed has been entered in the act book, he shall forfeit two shillings and sixpence sterling, over and above the ordinary dues of the caption.

5. When a special commission is granted for taking a proof or deposition of party at a distance, the procedure shall take place upon the extracted commission, and the process shall not be taken without the jurisdiction of the Court, under the penalty of twenty shillings sterling.

6. If any person speaks in open Court while the Clerk is reading the interlocutors, sentences, or written pleadings, he shall incur a fine of one shilling sterling.

§ 3.—*Of Expenses.*—1. In decrees, the sum of expenses awarded shall in general be specially fixed by the Court, in the sentence pronounced *in jure*, without any account being previously given in. But when it appears necessary, the Court will order an account of the expenses to be lodged, and will advise and modify the same.

2. No party shall be allowed to reclaim more than once against an interlocutor modifying or refusing expenses merely on the ground of expenses.

3. In all cases in which a decree is given for expenses, the Court, if it see cause, will, upon application, allow the decree for expenses to go out and be extracted in the name of the procurator who conducted the suit.

§ 4.—*Of Fines, Amends, and Forfeitures.*—All fines, amends, penalties, and forfeitures, imposed upon procurators, shall be paid within twenty-four hours, to the Clerk of Court, under the pain of imprisonment, and the same shall be strictly levied, and shall be applied at the end of the year to such purposes as the Court shall direct.

CHAP. XL.—*OF PROCEDURE WHEN THE CAUSE HAS BEEN CARRIED TO THE COURT OF SESSION.*—1. When a sist has been obtained on a bill of advocation, the same, or authentic copies thereof, must, in order to stop procedure, be presented to, and marked by the Clerk of Court or his depute, and the sist shall be intimated to the adverse party or his procurator.

2. When the process is remitted by the Supreme Court, the Court shall proceed in terms of the remit, to judge farther in the cause, and to bring it to an issue.

ACT OF THE DEAN OF GUILD OF DUNDEE,

As Judge of the Guild Court, by and with the advice of his Assessors, specially requested by him.

The Dean of Guild being of opinion that Tables of Regulated Fees, payable to the Clerk and Procurators of Court, for judicial procedure, are necessary, hereby, and by and with the advice of his Assessors, specially requested by him, enacts and ordains, that, from and after the 11th day of November, 1819, and until altered by express authority of the Dean of Guild, the following fees shall be paid—reserving to the Court power to modify the account of expenses, according to the circumstances of each particular case.

DAVID BLAIR, junior, D.G.

General Remarks, with reference to the following Tables.

Actions in this Court shall be divided into two classes, under the denominations of class first and class second.

All actions where the value of the property, or servitude, or other matter in dispute, shall, by the Court, be estimated at £25 or more, shall be denominated class first.

All actions where the value of the property, or servitude, or other matter in dispute, shall, by the Court, be estimated under £25, shall be denominated class second.

The class to which each action belongs shall be marked by the Clerk of Court on the back of the original application, either before a proof be allowed, or before a decision be pronounced, if no proof be necessary.

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE TO THE CLERK.

For an original deliverance on a petition, including interdict if granted,	£0	2	6
For borrowing a process, each time,	0	1	0
For receiving a process, each time, if accompanied with title-deeds,	0	1	0
For a caption,	0	1	0
For a visitation, class first,	0	5	0
For a visitation, class second,	0	3	6
For deposition of each witness,	0	1	0
For each deposition or judicial declaration of a party,	0	1	0
Besides Commissioner's fee for proof or examination where the Clerk acts as Commissioner.			
For each extract of commission for taking a proof,	0	3	4
For Clerk writing ditto,	0	0	8
For each reunt to tradesmen to report,	0	2	6
For each report,	0	1	0
For extracting decrees; first sheet,	0	1	0
Every other,	0	1	6

Clerk writing, per sheet,	£0 0 6
Each sheet to contain four hundred words.	
For actions comprised or withdrawn, half the above dues of extract as a composition.	
For drawing bonds of caution in actions of class first, first sheet,	0 8 0
Every other,	0 4 0
Extending, per sheet,	0 1 6
For drawing bonds of caution in actions of class second, first sheet,	0 5 0
Every other,	0 3 0
Extending, per sheet,	0 1 6
Advocation intimating,	0 1 0

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE TO PROCURATORS.

For drawing a petition, class first, first sheet,	0 7 6
Every other sheet,	0 3 0
For drawing a petition, class second, first sheet,	0 5 0
Every other sheet,	0 2 6
For filling a mandate,	0 2 6
For drawing answers to original petition, class first, first sheet,	0 7 6
Every other sheet,	0 3 0
For drawing answers to original petition, class second, first sheet,	0 5 0
Every other sheet,	0 2 6
For drawing subsequent papers, class first, first sheet,	0 3 0
Every other,	0 3 0
For drawing subsequent papers, class second, first sheet,	0 3 6
Every other,	0 2 6
For attending visitations, class first,	0 5 0
For attending visitations, class second,	0 3 6
For attending proofs or judicial examination of parties, class first, per hour,	0 6 0
For attending proofs or judicial examination of parties, class second, per hour,	0 3 6
Commissioner's fees for attending proofs or judicial ex- amination of parties to be the same; and the Commissioner shall, by a writing under his hand, at the conclusion of each underwent, certify the length of time occupied, otherwise the Court will estimate it as not to have exceeded one hour.	
For borrowing a process, each time,	0 1 0
For returning a process, each time,	0 1 0
For writing fair copies of papers, each sheet,	0 0 8
Each sheet to contain three hundred words.	
Procurator fee for decree or sentence in absence, class first,	0 10 6
Procurator fee for decree or sentence in absence, class second,	0 7 6
Procurator fee in litigated cases, for first calling, class first,	0 10 6
And for every interdictator pronounced on the merits,	0 7 6
Procurator fee in litigated cases, for first calling, class second,	0 6 0
And for every interdictator, pronounced on the merits,	0 5 0
The half of the procurator fee for calling to be charged, if the petition be executed, though the action be settled before calling.	
The Procurator Fiscal, for each concurrence,	0 2 6

LIST OF THE DEANS OF GUILD OF DUNDEE.

The names from the institution of the Incorporation in 1551 to 1562, with the exception of 1554 and 1557, have not been ascertained.

1554 Andrew Annand
57 Do.
1562 Thos. Kyd
3 Do.
4 Do.
5 Do.
6 James Lovell
7 Do.
8 Do.
9 Do.
1570 Alex. Scrymgeour
71 Do.
72 Do.
73 Do.
74 Do.
75 Do.
76 Do.
77 Alex. Annand
78 James Forrester
79 Peter Clayhill
1580 Alex. Scrymgeour
81 Peter Clayhill
82 Wilm. Forrester
83 Alex. Scrymgeour
84 Wilm. Duncan
85 Do.
86 Alex. Ramsay
87 Peter Clayhill
88 Robt. Fletcher
89 Wilm. Man
1590 Wilm. Duncan
91 Robt. Fletcher
92 Do.
93 John Findlason
94 Alex. Ramsay
95 Robt. Fletcher
96 John Findlason
97 Wilm. Man
98 Robt. Fletcher
99 Wilm. Man
1600 Robt. Fletcher
1 Wilm. Man
2 Do.
3 John Findlason
4 Wilm. Auchinleck
5 Do.
6 John Findlason
7 Do.
8 Do.
9 Wilm. Goldman
1610 Walter Rollock

1611 Robt. Clayhill
12 Wilm. Auchinleck
13 John Findlason
14 Wilm. Ferguson
15 Thos. Haliburton
16 Wilm. Ferguson
17 Robt. Clayhill
18 Wilm. Ferguson
19 Robt. Clayhill
1620 Patrick Kyd
21 Robt. Clayhill
22 Wilm. Ferguson
23 Thos. Haliburton
24 Alex. Wedderburn, younger
25 Thos. Haliburton
26 Alex. Wedderburn
27 James Pearson
28 James Boyter
29 James Pearson
1630 James Wedderburn
31 Jas. Pearson
32 Wilm. Kinners
33 James Simpson
34 James Fletcher
35 Alex. Sumner
36 James Fletcher
37 James Simpson
38 Robert Davidson
39 James Simpson
1640 Thomas Moodie
41 William Kinners
42 Thomas Moodie
43 James Simpson
44 Thomas Haliburton
45 Thomas Moodie
46 Thomas Haliburton
47 Thomas Moodie
48 George Brown
49 Alex. Bower, younger
1650 Robert Balne
51 Thomas Haliburton
52 John Scrymgeour
53 Do.
54 Do.
55 Alex. Power, younger
56 Wilm. Duncan
57 Robert Davidson
58 Alex. Watson
59 Alex. Haliburton
1660 David Yeaman
61 John Kinloch

- 1662 George Fletcher
 63 William Guthrie
 64 George Fletcher
 65 John Kinloch
 66 Walter Rankin
 67 John Kinloch
 68 Walter Rankin
 69 John Kinloch
 1670 David Yeaman
 71 John Melvill
 72 George Forrester
 73 Thomas Watson
 74 George Forrester
 75 John Scott
 76 Do.
 77 John Scrymgeour
 78 John Scott
 79 John Scrymgeour
 1680 Thomas Watson
 81 John Scrymgeour
 82 Thomas Mudie
 83 John Scrymgeour
 84 Thomas Watson
 85 John Scott
 86 Thomas Mudie
 87 John Melvill
 88 Thomas Mudie
 89 John Scott
 1690 Thomas Mudie
 91 Alex. Blair
 92 Thomas Mudie
 93 John Scott
 94 James Stewart
 95 Alex. Blair
 96 Thomas Mudie
 97 Alexander Blair
 98 Thomas Mudie
 99 James Alison
 1700 Alexander Read
 1 John Duncan
 2 David Maxwell
 3 James Alison
 4 David Maxwell
 5 Thomas Scott, Preses. On
 27th Nov., 1705, he was
 chosen Dean.
 6 David Maxwell
 7 Thomas Scott
 8 Thomas Abercrombie
 9 Robert Wardroper
 1710 John Oliphant
 11 Robert Wardroper
 12 Gilbert Coupar
 13 John Oliphant
 14 David Balvaird
 15 James Alison
 16 David Maxwell

- 1717 James Alison
 18 David Maxwell
 19 Alexander Bower
 1720 Thomas Wardroper
 21 George Paton
 22 James Fairweather
 23 James Yeaman
 24 Alexander Ferriar
 25 James Yeaman
 26 James Fairweather
 27 Alexander Maxwell
 28 George Kinloch
 29 Thomas Read, junior
 1730 Patrick Maxwell
 31 Patrick Hay
 32 Patrick Maxwell
 33 Patrick Hay
 34 Thomas Read, junior
 35 John Donaldson
 36 Patrick Hay
 37 John Donaldson
 38 John Murray
 39 George Lyon
 1740 Patrick Yeaman
 41 George Lyon
 42 John Murray
 43 George Yeaman
 44 George Lyon
 45 George Yeaman
 46 George Lyon
 47 George Yeaman
 48 George Kinloch
 49 John Crichton
 1750 John Ballingall
 51 John Crichton
 52 George Kinloch
 53 Willm. Alison
 54 John Barclay
 55 Willm. Alison
 56 John Barclay
 57 Willm. Mbrison
 58 John Barclay
 59 John Ballingall
 1760 John Barclay
 61 Willm. Morison
 62 John Barclay
 63 Robt. Ramsay
 64 David Cay
 65 Robt. Ramsay
 66 Willm. Maxwell
 67 Willm. Chalmers
 68 Willm. Maxwell
 69 Willm. Chalmers
 1770 Willm. Maxwell
 71 Willm. Chalmers
 72 Jas. Halliburton
 73 Thos. Crichton

- 1774 Willm. Maxwell
 75 Thos. Crichton
 76 Willm. Maxwell
 77 Thos. Crichton
 78 Willm. Maxwell
 79 Thos. Crichton
 1780 Willm. Maxwell
 81 Jas. Halliburton
 82 Jas. Johnston
 83 Jas. Halliburton
 84 Jas. Johnston
 85 Jas. Halliburton
 86 Jas. Johnston
 87 Jas. Halliburton
 88 Jas. Johnston
 89 Jas. Halliburton
 1790 John Guild
 91 Jas. Halliburton
 92 John Guild
 93 Alex. Thoms
 94 John Guild
 95 Alex. Balfour
 96 John Guild
 97 Alex. Balfour
 98 John Guild
 99 Alex. Balfour
 1800 John Guild
 1 Alex. Balfour
 2 Patk. Smith
 3 Alex. Balfour
 4 Patk. Smith
 5 Patk. Whitson
 6 Patk. Smith
 7 Patk. Whitson
 8 Patk. Smith
 9 Patk. Whitson
 1810 Patk. Smith
 11 Patk. Whitson
 12 David Brown
 13 Patk. Whitson
 14 David Brown
 15 Andrew Peddie
 16 Patk. Anderson
 17 Patk. Whitson
 18 Robert Jobson
 19 David Blair, junior
 1820 Willm. Roberts
 21 John Sturrock
 22 John Morton
 23 David Jobson
 24 Jas. Brown
 25 John Sturrock
 26 Willm. Bell, senr.
 27 Wm. Lindsay, 128 votes;
 Alex. Kay, 141 votes.
 The Town Council de-
 clared Kay not legally

- qualified, and accepted
 Lindsay
 1828 Wm. Lindsay
 29 Willm. Hackney
 1830 Do.
 31 Edwd. Baxter, elected under
 the Poll Warrant, 8th
 August, 1831. He acted
 till 5th October, 1831,
 when Alex. Keay, who
 was then elected Dean by
 the Town Council, was
 also elected Dean and
 Chairman by the Guildry.
 32 Alex. Keay, Dean and
 Chairman.
 33 Geo. Duncan
 34 Do.
 35 Do.
 36 Robt. Adamson
 37 James Thoms
 38 Do. On 4th Nov.,
 he resigned, and Robt.
 Adamson was elected.
 39 Robt. Adamson
 1840 Do.
 41 Do.
 42 William Thoms
 43 Do.
 44 Do.
 45 Do.
 46 Willm. Curr
 47 Do.
 48 Do.
 49 Alex. Keay
 1850 Do.
 51 Charles Smith
 52 Do.
 53 Do.
 54 Do.
 55 Thomas Smith
 56 Do.
 57 Peter Hean
 58 Do.
 59 Do.
 1860 Do.
 61 James Kennedy
 62 Do.
 63 Do.
 64 Do.
 65 Thos. Nicoll
 66 Do.
 67 Do.
 68 Robt. McNaughtan
 69 Do.
 1870 Do.

The DEAN OF GUILD holds a COURT once a week, or oftener when required, for the purpose of disposing of applications for Warrants to build within Burgh, encroachments by conterminous proprietors, removal or repair of dangerous or ruinous buildings, &c.

The DEAN holds the following offices ex officio :—

MEMBER OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNDEE.

- Do. DUNDEE POLICE COMMISSION.
- Do. DUNDEE WATER COMMISSION.
- Do. DUNDEE BURIAL BOARD.
- Do. DUNDEE GAS COMMISSION.
- Do. DUNDEE HARBOUR TRUSTEES.

TRUSTEE AND GOVERNOR OF THE MORGAN HOSPITAL.

DIRECTOR OF THE DUNDEE ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

- Do. DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TRUSTEE OF THE BAXTER PARK.

- Do. "HOME."
- Do. WEBSTER, SPEED, WATT, AND JOHNSTON'S
MORTIFICATION, AND OF A SUPPLEMENTARY
FUND BY JAMES GUTHRIE DAVIDSON.
- Do. DITTO, DITTO, DITTO, DITTO FOR THE BLIND.
- Do. ALEX. CAMERON'S MORTIFICATION.
- Do. LILIAS CURRANCE OR OGILVY'S MORTIFICA-
TION.

MANAGER OF THE DUNDEE SAVINGS BANK.

PATRON (one of) CAPTAIN RAMSAY'S MORTIFICATION.

- Do. BRUCE'S MORTIFICATION.
- Do. JAMES CONSTABLE'S MORTIFICATION.
- Do. MRS GIBSON'S MORTIFICATION.

SECTION IV.

THE NINE INCORPORATED TRADES or DUNDEE.

CHAP. I.

INTRODUCTION.

A considerable portion of the introduction to the Guildry Incorporation is equally applicable to the Incorporated Trades. Craftsmen and merchants are nearly allied, and man's wants, the originating cause which gave birth to the one body, also produced the other. In point of time craftsmen take precedence of merchants. No people, however rude and uncivilised, can exist without artificers of some description. Implements and instruments are required to till the ground, and to prepare food and clothing, whether animal or vegetable. Natural wants supplied, artificial desires arise, to satisfy which is, to a large extent, the business of the merchant.

Although the craftsman appears on the page of the world's history before the merchant, the dawn of civilisation brings them side by side, and their formation into distinct societies dates from about the same period in almost all countries. The mercantile body in a city or town is sometimes divided into distinct sections, each with the power of self-government, but the wholesale dealers in merchandise generally unite together into one Corporation or Guild. Craftsmen is a general term applicable to artificers in all manner of work, and both in ancient and modern times the members of each separate trade have formed themselves into a distinct society, complete in itself.

In antediluvian times some trades appear to have been hereditary in certain families. The ancient Egyptians (probably obtained from traditions of the old world), early adopted a similar practice. In Egypt society was divided into distinct classes, which descended from father to son, out of which there was no change. Handicrafts of every class were also hereditary, and

none could leave the calling of his progenitors. One great advantage of this law was, that each became expert in his own trade, and thus the highest perfection in arts and sciences was attained. The same plan was to some extent followed by other nations in ancient times. Caste in India had and has the effect of binding the natives to one occupation, and the artistic taste and beauty of some of their productions are not excelled.

Hereditary craftsmen by law are now unknown in civilised Europe in modern times. Notwithstanding this it is quite customary for generations of families to devote themselves to one branch of merchandise or trade, but this is done for convenience or profit, and sometimes it may be very beneficial to the families themselves. The tendency in the present time is to let every one employ himself in any lawful calling he chooses to adopt, from which he may change when and as often as he pleases. In this way society gets dovetailed together, and it works well.

In Italy and Spain, and in other European countries, encouragements similar to those afforded to merchants were freely accorded to craftsmen. Although this was the case yet the merchants, proud of their higher position in the social scale than tradesmen, kept somewhat aloof from, and did not mingle freely with, the men who earned their bread by the labour of their hands. Still the nature of their several callings brought them often together as buyers or sellers, and their mutual and common interest in the integrity and prosperity of the town necessitated their meeting frequently about their common affairs. The one class was as necessary to the wellbeing of the city as the other, each being dependent upon, and each helpful and necessary to the other; and the two united were the stay and support of the community.

Craftsmen of various trades have existed in Scotland, as in other countries, from time immemorial. In country districts and in villages each tradesman had his own work to perform, and each was dependent upon his own exertions for the uphold and protection of his trade. As towns grew in size, tradesmen of the same calling multiplied, and having interests in common, it was natural for them to associate together to converse upon and promote their common affairs, and for their mutual edification and profit. Out of such meetings the formation of private fraternities or societies, composed of the members of the same handicraft, was an easy step. Such private societies existed long before the members sought public recognition by the authorities, and before the Magistrates of Royal Burghs had the power conferred upon them to bestow exclusive privileges upon craftsmen. These fraternities would naturally choose an officer

under some distinctive title, probably that of Deacon, to preside at meetings of the body, and a committee for the regulation of its affairs, as no society will continue long vigorous without an efficient executive.

In 1424 King James I. enjoined each Craft to choose a wise man of the craft as Deacon, with consent of the Alderman or Provost of the town, whose duty was to examine the work performed by the craftsmen, in order that the community might not be defrauded by bad work performed by evil-disposed craftsmen. This Act implies that the tradesmen of each distinct calling were associated together into a Craft before the date of the enactment. It is uncertain when exclusive privileges were first conferred upon Crafts, but some of the enactments made by this Monarch gave the Provost and Council of the Royal Burghs power to make regulations for the guidance of craftsmen, and probably also the power of granting such privileges. The title of Deacon, authorized by the King, may have been previously in use among the Crafts, and merely adopted by him because it was well known and appropriate.

About this period the great panacea for craftsmen of every Trade was to get a monopoly of their special Craft within the liberties of the town in which they lived. The Magistrates did not long possess the power to confer such a monopoly before they were applied to by individual societies or trades to bestow it upon their calling, and on certain specified conditions grants were from time to time given to the several Crafts. These grants, as already mentioned, were called "Charters," "Letters," or "Seals of Cause," and they detailed the specific privileges and immunities conferred, and the conditions on which they were bestowed. In return for the boon conferred the craftsmen were generally taken bound to do something for "God's service," such as the support of a chaplain to say mass at the altar of the patron saint of the calling in the principal church of the town, or to pay money to assist in keeping up the common good of the burgh.

Up to the period of the Reformation the merchants and the several crafts had each a patron saint and an altar dedicated to their patron, generally in the parish church of the burgh; and they each supported a priest to minister at their altar. Sometimes the priest abode in the houses of the craftsmen alternately, and sometimes he was supported by a grant from the Craft. After the establishment of the Protestant religion, priests and altars were abolished, and both merchants and craftsmen were thus relieved from these obligations. The craftsmen of one calling throughout the country had generally the same

patron saint. The following is a list of several Crafts with the patron saint of each, viz. :—

Crafts, &c.	Patron Saints and Altars.
Merchants or Guildry,	The Holy Blood.
Barbers and Surgeons,	St George.
Baxters or Bakers,	St Cuthbert.
Bonnetmakers,	St Mark.
Carpenters,	St John.
Cordwainers or Shoemakers,	St Crispine, and St Crispiniane.
Fishers,	St Peter.
Fullers or Waulkers,	Sts Mark, Philip, and Jacob
Lathers or Dyers,	St Mark.
Knitters or Glovers,	St Christopher, St Martin.
Tailors,	St Ann.
Weavers, Drapers, or Waulers,	St Severaine.
Wrights and Masons,	St John, and St John the Baptist.

In some of the older and more extensive cities and towns in Scotland the importance of craftsmen was acknowledged at an early period. In the beginning of the fifteenth century the burghesses in the Royal Burghs were chiefly composed of Guild brethren or merchants, and of Craftsmen or tradesmen. The oldest remaining records of the burgh of Edinburgh are loose leaves of the Guild Court. The earliest, dated 3d October, 1403, records the election of officers of the Guild, which took place at the first Head Guild after the feast of St Michael (Michaelmas) in the Tolbuth. The brethren of the Guild were called, and comparing, elected their officers, including the Dean, &c. The notice bears internal evidence that the election took place according to use and wont, but for how long a prior period is unknown. From that date the Dean of Guild was a member of the Town Council, as appears from the list of Provosts, &c., in the second volume published by the Burgh Record Society. The next leaf, dated 17th March, 1406-7, records that a woman was made sister of the Guild, as heir of her late brother.

The first reference to Craftsmen in the old records of Edinburgh is dated 2th April, 1443. It is a statute of the Town Council regulating the period during which Baxters (bakers) might—baird mayne bread to sell. The next is an obligation of the Skinners in favour of the altar of St Christopher in the kirk of St Giles, dated 12th January, 1450-1. By this public instrument each member was bound to put to his helping hand all his life according to his means, to uphold the altar; and on receiving apprentices to the Skinner craft, they were to pay five shillings to the repair of the said altar, no apprentice to be received until he became bound by oath, in like manner not to receive any apprentice unless he should pay a like sum to the said object. Also that disputes among the Skinners should be referred to the judgment of the brethren, and to the decree of

the Council of the burgh, &c. The Skinners established statutes for the maintenance of the altar, and required the scribe of the burgh to engross the instrument in—the common buik of the Guild of the said burgh, and the Magistrates ordained this to be done. In the same year it was ordained—that na Cordiner fra tyme furth sal chap and bark in the craft of cordiner, vnder the pane of eschitt of the ledder barkit, &c. In 1456 it was granted by the Council that no Baxter be made burgess without the consent of the worthiest of the Craft, and that it be seen they are qualified craftsmen, and pay their duties to the altar.

At the request of the Craftsmen the Provost, Bailies, and Council of Edinburgh granted Seals of Cause to the several crafts of the burgh—viz, on

18th February, 1473, to the Hattmakeris (Hatmakers) granting them power to choose a Deacon, and to make laws for the government of the craft. Thereafter the Provost, &c., approved and confirmed the statutes which the craft had made, and gave them power to enforce same, &c., &c.

2d December, 1474—To the Skinners—They complained of certain things used amongst the craftsmen by which the craft sustained great hurt, and that divine service of St Christopher's altar was diminished. They also preferred certain requests, &c. The Provost, &c., thought their requests reasonable, and assented thereto. They authorised the craft to raise the Monday penny, fixed a penalty on the members who did not compeer before the Deacon when wanted, and approved of regulations made for carrying on of the Skinner trade, &c., &c.

15th October, 1475—To the Wrichtis and Masonis (Wrights and Masons)—These trades, by a distinct letter, got a grant of the isle and chapel of St John in St Giles Church for ever—fra the ald hers of irne inwards. The saidis craftsmen to vse, occupy, and aduorny the said ile as thair awin proper ile, sychk as vtheris craftsmen occupiis within the said College Kirk, &c. Thereafter on same day the Provost, ballies, counsall, and the dekyannis of the hale craftsmen of the burgh of Edinburgh, granted a Seal of Cause to these trades, approving of the laws which they had enacted, confirming the grant of the chapel of St John, authorising them to choose two Masons and two Wrights, the worthiest of the crafts, to examine as to the quality of the work done by the craftsmen, conferring certain rights and privileges, attaching penalties for the breaking of the laws, and granting them places in processions—like as they have in Bruges, &c., &c.

31st January, 1475-6—To the Wobstaris (Weavers)—This Seal

of Cause is in nearly the same terms as the "Letters" granted to the Weaver craft in Dundee, which will be given in full in a subsequent part of this work.

2d May, 1483—To the Hammermen—The headmen of the craft blacksmiths, goldsmiths, lorimers, saddlers, cutlers, buckle-makers, armourers, and others complained of great injuries done to them by the daily market made on the High Street, &c., and asked relief. The Provost, &c., statute that no Hammerman should thereafter exercise any craft but only one, that there should be no open market on the High Street, that each Saturday three of the worthiest masters should examine the craftsmen's work and see if it be sufficient, &c., &c.

11th April, 1488—To the Fleshouris (Fleishers)—The Deacon, &c., complained of the injury done to the craft through bad payment made by divers persons in the burgh of the beasts bought by them in the country, &c., and asking that statutes might be passed for reformation of the same. The Deacon and masters presented certain statutes and rules they had prepared for the regulation of the Trade, and the punishment of transgressors, which were approved and ratified by the Provost, &c. They were, that unfreemen, lads and boys using the craft be expelled the town unless they work for certain years as journeyman or apprentice, that masters of small substance, "quhill God refresche them," "marrow" themselves with masters of substance (go into partnership), that the craft be not blasphemed by his bad payment, &c., &c. (There is no obligation in the Seal of Cause of the Hammermen or of the Fleishers to support an altar or collect money for God's service, such as there is in those granted to most of the other crafts).

6th August, 1489—To the Cowpares (Coopers)—The masters complained that members of the craft had been disobedient in keeping the ordinances and statutes made before, and confirmed by the predecessors of the present Provost, &c., to the Wright Trade for the uphold of divine service at St John's altar, and specially in witholding the weekly penny, &c., seeing that the Coopers are bound to make the same payments as the Wrights are, &c. The Provost, &c., ordained that the articles contained in the Seal of Cause be observed and kept by the Coopers, and authorising the craft to punish those who disobey any of the points of the same, &c., &c.

20th August, 1500—To the Walkaris and Scheraris of cluth (Waulkers)—The masters, in name of the craft, supplicated that certain statutes and rules might be approved and con-

firmed. That they might have power yearly to choose a Kirkmaster of their altar of Sainte Mark, Philip, and Jacob, founded and built by them in St Giles Kirk—as othir craftis dois. That before any master upsett his booth he must be examined by four masters, and pay five crowns; be worth three pairs of shears, and able to pay—an steik of hewit claith—that masters bind their apprentices to pay to the altar, that the Kirkmaster and an honest craftsman may go to the othir masters in sober ways to collect the duties to uphold God's service, and if need be poind for same, that outland Walkers coming to the town to take work shall pay weekly one penny to the uphold of the altar, &c., &c.

26th August, 1500—To the Talzors (Tailors)—The Kirkmaster and the masters of the craft supplicated the Provost, &c., to affirm certain statutes and rules they had prepared for the augmentation of divine service at the altar of St Ann—our matrone of the samien, in St Giles, &c., considering it is said by common authority that multitude without rule makes confusion, they wanted to have their rules confirmed. That apprentices should serve for seven years, and pay at his entry 10 ss. to the altar; that no one should set up booth till he be tried and found sufficient and worthy by sworn masters of the craft, and pay 40 ss. to the altar for his booth upsett; that masters having booths pay their weekly pennies to the reparation of the altar, &c., &c.

1st July, 1505—To the Sueregianis and Barbouris (Surgeons and Barbers)—The Kirkmaster and brethren of the craft presented their supplication to the Provost, &c., that they might grant them the privileges, &c., contained in their petition—viz., that they might yearly choose a Kirkmaster, whom the brethren of the craft should obey; that only burgesses, after being tried and found worthy by the masters should exercise the craft, specially that he know anatomy, every member of the human body, the veins, &c.; that he pay at his entry five pounds for upholding the altar of St Mungo, their patron in St Giles, with a dinner to the masters of the craft at his admission; that no apprentice be taken by any master unless he can both write and read, and the master to pay 20 ss. to the altar for each apprentice at his entry; that each master pay the weekly penny, with the priests meat as he shall happen to come about, the priest to pass before them in all processions, &c., &c.

4th February, 1509-10—To the Cordinars (Shoemakers)—The Kirkmaster and masters, for keeping good order in the craft, supplicated the Provost, &c., to approve and affirm

certain statutes, &c., they had devised for the augmentation of divine service at the altar of Crispine and Crispiniane in St. Giles, &c.—That as all virtue and all knowledge stands in beginning well, that apprentices should only be taken—for the space of seven years and nales, and pay 6s 8d to the repair of the altar; that none should set up his booth until he be tried by the sworn masters and found able to practice the trade, be made burgess, and pay four marks to the altar: that each master pay the weekly penny and each servant the weekly halfpenny to the support of the altar, &c., &c.

On 6th December, 1513, another Seal of Cause was granted to the Cordliners, giving them power to examine work coming to the market on market days, &c., &c.

5th September, 1517—To the Candlemakers—The craftsmen supplicated the Provost, &c., to confirm their old statutes granted by the Provost, &c., formerly. The Provost, &c., ordained that they should—brink joyse and vse all their awld freedomes, statute, &c.—viz., that they should yearly choose a Deacon, who shall be sworn to rule the craft well, that no man nor woman occupy the craft except a freeman or freeman's wife, and pay when they set up their booth, to Sanct Geills wark half a merk of syluer, and to the reparation, &c., of the licht of ony mistertall alter within the College Kirk, where the Deacon, &c., thinks most needtull, half a merk until the craftsmen be furnished with an altar of their own, and in honour of their patron St Gele, and of all saints of heaven they shall give yearly x ss. for licht, &c., the deacon to collect the same; that no craftsmen send bds or boys openly upon the High Street with any candle to roup under pain of escheating same; that no master take an apprentice for less than four years, &c., &c.

22d September, 1520—The Provost, &c., ratified and confirmed a contract entered into between the Waulkers and Shearers, and the Bonnetmakers, whereby on certain defined terms they had become amalgamated; and they approved of additional statutes they had prepared for the uphold of the altar of St Mark, and for the government and order of the united crafts.

20th March, 1522-3—The Baxters represented to the Provost, &c., that the Seal of Cause they had got before had been destroyed, and craving to get another instead thereof, which was granted with some modifications and additions to their original letters.

These Seals of Cause exhibit the privileges and powers granted to the craftsmen of Edinburgh, and the authority by

whom these were conferred. They generally commence thus—To all and sundrie to quhais knaulege thir present letteris sall cum. The prouest, baillies, and counsail of the Lurgh of Edinburgh, greiting in God euerlasting: With your vniversities thait the day of the daif of thir presentis compeirit befor me, sittand in iugement in the Tolbuith of the said burgh, &c.

The Seals of Cause granted by the Magistrates and Council of the other Royal Burghs in Scotland to the Craftsmen therein, were generally in the same style as those granted in Edinburgh, and they conferred like privileges upon the Craftsmen of the respective burghs. In some of the Letters granted in Edinburgh—such as those to the Masons and Wrights—the Deacons of crafts are conjoined with the Magistrates and Council in granting the privileges and immunities unto the Crafts, and probably they were consenting parties in other burghs also. It thus appears that the Crafts had been in existence prior to the granting of these Seals of Cause, and that they were before then in possession of, and had the right of exercising certain powers, and of choosing office bearers, and even Deacons, for the management of the affairs of their respective crafts. Indeed some of the Seals, such as the Candle-makers and others, specially refer to the pre-existing statutes and rules of the Craft, and ask confirmation thereof, with additional immunities and powers. When these prior powers and privileges were conferred, and their nature and extent, is unknown.

The Seals of Cause are all made on the supplication of the Deacon or Kirkmaster, or of the principal members of the respective Crafts. It is probable that these office-bearers had been chosen by the members themselves when they became so numerous as to require to delegate their powers to a Committee of Management, as is regularly done by private societies at the present time. These parties might make laws for the guidance of the members in their relations towards each other, and even to regulate their actings towards those without the Craft, but they wanted the stamp of authority. These self-imposed laws were sufficient while all the members chose to conform to and abide by them, but they conferred no lawful power on the office-bearers to enforce compliance. To make them legally binding on all the members they required to be endorsed by the municipal rulers, and this was done by the Seal of Cause. This document authorised the Deacon to enforce discipline in the Craft, and it conferred upon the members of the Craft the exclusive right of carrying on the special calling or handicraft within the liberties of the burgh, and these were the objects which made it so much coveted and sought for.

In 1538-9 James V., having curbed the power of these

turbulent inhabitants of the Isles and of the Highlands, found the realm in peace, at which he rejoiced, and was anxious that the existing prosperity should be continued and increased. Pitcaultie says—"To that effect he plenished the country with all kind of craftsmen out of other countries, as Frenchmen, Spaniards, Dutchmen, and Englishmen, which were all cunning craftsmen, every man for his own hand. Some were gunners, wrights, carvers, painters, masons, smiths, harness-makers, tapesters, brousters, taylors, cunning chirurgeons, apothecaries, with all other kind of craftsmen that might bring his realm in policy, and his craftsmen apparel his palaces in all manner of operation and necessaries, according to their order, and gave them large wages and pensions yearly." The bringing into the kingdom of expert craftsmen who could instruct his more ignorant subjects in the various handicrafts then practised, and in others which were calculated to advance the general prosperity of the country, was the act of an enlightened Prince. These stranger craftsmen gave the people new and enlarged ideas on many important subjects besides those pertaining to their own particular handicrafts, and although jealousies and ill-feeling arose between them and the native tradesmen, their knowledge and precept and example had great influence on the people, and the good seed thus sown sprung up and produced an abundant harvest.

In a list of the Magistrates of Perth for 1374 the Dean of Guild is not included, but in 1465 the Dean appears along with the Provost and Bailies. In an action in the Court of Session between the Magistrates of Dundee and Perth in 1702, it was pleaded that—Dundee is more civilly governed nor Perth, in respect the bail Magistrates of Dundee are all of the merchant estate except two of the Council for the Crafts, and the equal half of the Council of Perth are Craftsmen. By the charter by Queen Mary, referred to below, this privilege was conferred on Craftsmen, and it appears to have been conferred because of the numerical strength and great importance of craftsmen in that city. In 1529 a Baker was elected a Bailie, and he abjured his craft, and promised to attend none of their Courts thereafter. Probably he was required to do this before he could become a Magistrate. In 1543 the Provost of Perth—with avise of the counsaile and decaunis of crafts choi-it a Dean of Gild and a Baillie. That year the Provost gave his consent to a Goldsmith being elected a Bailie. This was the first election of a "Trades" Bailie, but thereafter a trades Bailie was elected yearly. In 1549 it was statute by the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Deacons that—the craftsman's baillie that shall happen to be chosen yearly in time to come shall be chosen by the advice of the Council alienarly.

On 20th June, 1555, the Council of Perth elected nine Visitors instead of nine Deacons, in obedience to the Act of Parliament passed ten days before (10th June). The Craftsmen resented this, and applied to and got—an writing from our Sovereign, Lady Mary, Regent of Scotland. The letter was addressed to the Sheriff of Perth, and bore that our dearest mother Mary, Queen Dowager, understands that in time past the craftsmen of Perth has usit, brukit, and exercit offices and dignitis within the burgh without interruption, that they are the most part of the inhabitants, and pays the greatest part of the taxations and contributions, &c., &c.: The Queen willing to have concord and unity among the inhabitants of all her burghs, but especially of Perth, &c., ordered the Sheriff—incontinently thir our letters seen to charge the Provost to convene the old Council with the merchants, craftsmen, and deacons that had vote before, and to elect and choose the most famous merchants and craftsmen, being Gild and freemen, to bear offices within the burgh. Ya levand the execution of yai crafts sa lang as ye beir offices, notwithstanding Acts of Parliament to the contrary, which we dispense be thir presents, &c. Dated Edinburgh, 17th October, and of our reign the 13th year (1555). The Provost, Lord Ruthven, obeyed the Queen's letter.

Queen Mary also granted a charter to the trades of Perth, dated at Edinburgh, 28th May, 1556. It is very similar in its general character to the charter the Queen granted to craftsmen on 16th April, 1556. It says that Perth is chiefly upheld by the fortunes, order, and policy of the tradesmen, that they exceed the rest of the inhabitants in the burgh in number, and equal the merchants themselves in paying stents and taxations imposed on the burgh. The Craftsmen were reponed to their former privileges, the act of the previous year being dispensed with, and ordained that the most honest and opulent craftsmen should be elected for choosing the officers of the burgh, equally with the merchants, an equal number of Commissioners to be chosen from the merchants and from the craftsmen on all occasions. That the offices granted to one should be chosen by merchants and craftsmen equally by turns. That the craftsmen should be admitted to the privileges of the Guild on payment of their dues; and should the Dean refuse, the Provost to admit them, &c., &c.

In 1572 a craftsman was for the first time elected treasurer in Perth. After this period craftsmen frequently held this office, but it gave rise to many disputes between the Guildry and the Trades.

On 15th November, 1600, James VI. granted a charter to Perth in which it was enacted, amongst other clauses, that all

the King's burghesses should be Guild brethren—excepting Websters and Waukers. By a subsequent Act for the encouragement of manufacturers this impolitic Act was repealed. These trades were by various Acts excluded from the privileges of Guild, but it is difficult to see why they should have been thought unworthy to be elected Guild brethren, when the members of other crafts were admitted without let or hindrance.

On 1st May, 1688, the whole burghesses of Perth chose the Magistrates and Town Council by poll. The Town Clerk—to convene the habill burghesses and proceed in the election in the same way as was formerly appointed by the Estates in the election of Magistrates and Town Council in Edinburgh and Dundee. In 1765 a Town Chamberlain was appointed in Perth, in consequence of the Treasurers, especially the Trade Treasurers, not keeping their accounts well.

The references which have been made to Crafts and Craftsmen in Edinburgh and Perth help to elucidate the origin and organisation of the several trades, first into private societies, and then into public and acknowledged corporate bodies. The same causes which led to the erection in these cities of the tradesmen of each calling into united crafts, with special authorised powers and privileges, were in operation in the other royal burghs throughout the country, and in all of them of any importance some of the Trades were granted corporated powers, the number of such grants generally depending upon the size of the town, or its influence socially and politically.

CHAP. II. HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

There are nine Incorporated Trades in Dundee, viz. :—Bakers, Shoemakers, Glovers, Tailors, Bonnetmakers, Fleshers, Hammermen, Weavers, and Dyers. Originally the Bakers were called Baxters, the Shoemakers Cordiners, the Glovers Skinners, the Weavers Brabeners or Websters, and the Dyers Litsters, with whom the Fullers or Waulkers were in 1693 conjoined. The others have preserved their ancient names, the spelling only having been modernized.

Dundee, as has been shown, was, at an early date, one of the most important towns in Scotland, and for a long period it took the second rank, Edinburgh alone being before it. It may therefore be safe to assume that in Dundee Crafts took form and grew up at as early a period as in any other town in the kingdom. Reference has already been made to the probable origin and rise of Crafts in the royal burghs of Scotland. In large towns, such as Dundee, mutual ideas and common interests would draw together the men of one calling. In a rude and uncivilised country, as Scotland was at the time when Crafts first took their rise, individual efforts could accomplish little. The several handicrafts, feeling this, would naturally unite together for their general protection. Of the first formation of these bodies no special notice would be taken, indeed they may have existed as private societies long before they attracted public notice, or sought public recognition. So far as known no record remains to tell the period, and no data exist by which the time can be even conjectured, when men of a calling in Dundee first combined for mutual support.

As time progressed, and Craftsmen became more numerous and more powerful, they would seek to have their status and standing in the town acknowledged. As burgesses they took part in the election of the Magistrates, and it may be supposed that the Magistrates would, in turn, protect and encourage the rising and even then influential body of Craftsmen. In Dundee even this advanced stage in the history of Craftsmen is still only conjecture, as no written records remain to tell the story of their rise and progress. Early in the fifteenth century King James the First gave authority to the Magistrates in the burghs to appoint a Deacon to each Craft, and such legislation implies that Crafts were organised and recognised at a period long prior to the passing of this Act. There is no

reason to doubt that many, if not all, of the Nine Trades of Dundee had an existence in the fourteenth century, or perhaps even at an earlier date, and that some of them had Deacons by about the middle of the fifteenth century, if not earlier.

The several Crafts in Dundee applied to the Magistrates and Town Council for Seals of Cause or Letters, and their requests were generally granted. When or in what order the applications for Seals of Cause were made by the seven Crafts which came first among the nine is unknown, as the Letters themselves have been lost, and no copy of any of them, so far as has been discovered, now remains. The Weavers still possess their Seal of Cause, the date being 1st April, 1512. The Glovers have a copy of one of theirs dated 12th January, 1516. The Dyers have also a copy of theirs, dated 12th September, 1525; also, a ratification of same, by King James V., dated 25th March, 1527. Copies of these documents will be given in the individual accounts of these trades. Both the Weavers and the Dyers have documents in which the Deacons of their Crafts are mentioned several years prior to the date of these Letters, which will be afterwards referred to.

The Weavers' Letters are to a great extent identical with the Seal of Cause granted to the Weavers of Edinburgh, and that of the Dyers is in the same style. There can therefore be little doubt that the Letters granted to the other Crafts in Dundee bore considerable resemblance to those granted to the same handicrafts in Edinburgh, some particulars of which have already been given. The Letters to the other seven Crafts had been granted before those to the Weavers and Dyers, very probably in the order in which the Trades now have place and take rank, either towards the end of the fifteenth, or in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Each of the Nine Trades has, from its origin, been a distinct body, in all respects complete in itself, with a regular organisation and an executive adapted to carry out the object for which the body was formed; and each Craft still exists in all its entirety. Every Trade is equipped with a Deacon, Boxmaster, and other officers, elected annually at Michaelmas by the suffrages of the whole members, and these office-bearers manage the ordinary affairs of the Trade during their term of office. The members of each trade have the sole power of admitting new members to their Craft. They fix the entry money to be paid by the new entrant, prescribe an essay or trial piece of work to be performed by the person seeking admission, as a test of his qualification for membership, and arrange other terms of entry, or they may admit gratis, and without any test or other special terms, if they are so inclined. The property and

funds of each Trade belong entirely to the body, and are under the complete control of the members, who have the sole management of everything connected with their own Craft. So completely isolated are the several Trades in everything pertaining to their individual existence, that their income and its disposal are now known to the members of the trade alone.

Although the several Crafts were each distinct and independent of the others, and each had its own particular calling to protect and foster, yet there were general interests which it was the duty of all to maintain. The privileges of all the Trades were derived from one source, and it was the duty of all to uphold the prerogatives of each, because if one was infringed successfully, all were weakened, and all suffered. As craftsmen they were all in the same social scale, and though they were composed of separate handicrafts, united they formed a distinct brotherhood, which it was the interest of every individual member to cherish and uphold. In the event of any of the Crafts being attacked by a body foreign to the brotherhood, it was the duty of all to come to the rescue, as the protection of each was for the benefit of all. The whole Crafts were thus bound together by so many ties that it is probable a confederation for their mutual protection and support was formed among them shortly after they obtained their Seals of Cause.

Disputes between the Crafts and the Guildry took place within a few years of the date of the "Merchandis Letter." In these disputes the Crafts made common cause against the Guildry, and the differences were settled by a Decreet Arbitrat in 1527. A copy of the document has been given in pages 97 to 101. This Decreet throws some light upon the Letters or Seals of Cause granted to the Crafts and also to the merchants. The Magistrates had granted the Letters to the Craftsmen without consulting the merchants, and they had afterwards granted the merchants Letters without consulting the craftsmen, and the powers and privileges conferred on craftsmen and merchants jarred with each other and brought the parties into collision.

Although the Seal of Cause to the merchants was only granted in 1515, and the Decreet was given in 1527, the latter states that the collectorie and Deanrie of Gild had then been used for twenty years. This shows that there had been a Dean of Guild prior to the granting of the merchants' Letter. The whole of the nine Crafts are mentioned in the Decreet, but there is a distinction made between the three Crafts which stand first on the list, and the other six, for what reason is unknown. The Waulkers then formed one of the Nine Trades, and all of them appear to have got their Seals of Cause before the

merchants got theirs. The Crafts must have combined together to oppose the Gildry, as the whole of the Nine Trades united form one of the parties to the action.

A Decreet Arbitrat in connection with the Weaver Craft, dated 21st March, 1529, will be given in the account of that Trade. For some time after this date little is known regarding any of the Crafts, no document having been discovered which throws light on their individual or collective history.

Each Craft had a Locked Book in which they recorded the names of new members in the order of their admission, with the date of entry and various details; also the names and dates of entry of apprentices to craftsmen. Some of the Trades commenced their Locked Book with the statutes and ordinances made for the government of the craftsmen. One or two of the books have been rebound by binders who could not read the antique writing, and the leaves have been put in without regard to the subject or date, which makes a complete jumble.

The oldest Locked Book belonging to the Bakers was begun on 22d November, 1554, and contains the admissions for upwards of two centuries. They commenced a new book in 1759. The Book belonging to the Shoemakers commences on 13th January, 1567, but the admission of apprentices from 2d February, 1561, is entered in another part of the volume. The date of the first entry in the Glovers' Book is 12th January, 1516, but a number of the earlier entries are written in the same hand, and appear to have been copied from an older book. From 11th July, 1607, the entries are original. The Tailors' Book commences on 10th June, 1562. The Book of the Bonnet-makers begins on 11th August, 1660. The first entry mentions that their old Book was destroyed during the sack of the town by Monk. The Fleshers' Locked Book was begun about 1550, but the precise date is not known. The book was unfortunately stolen about two years ago, and it has not been recovered. A new Locked Book was commenced in 1870. The Hammermen's Book begins on 26th December, 1587. The first entry in the book of the Weavers is dated 23d November, 1557. This Trade has three old Locked Books, none of which are full, and a fourth which was begun on 6th June, 1761.—The Waulkers' Book was begun on 27th December, 1582. The Locked Books belonging to the Trades are still in use, the admission of every new member being regularly recorded as of old.

These Books are venerable memorials of ancient days, and they ought to be carefully preserved by the members of the several Trades. In them the brother craftsmen for full three centuries are associated and bound up together, and they are

the only connecting link between the long past and the present which some of the trades now possess. The Locked Books will be more specially referred to in the chapters on the individual Trades.

The Locked Books do not record the general proceedings of the respective Trades at any period of their history. There must have been some cause for the several Trades procuring such Books so nearly about the same period, but the reason is not stated in any of them. In some of the Locked Books there are indications that the Trade had possessed an older book, in which a record of the entry of former members had been inserted, but this cannot be positively ascertained. A few of the Locked Books contain a list of the members at the time they were commenced, and the number of names recorded shows that the Craft was at that period influential and powerful.

Among so many Crafts, some of which were numerically much stronger than others, and perhaps at times rather overbearing to their weaker fellow Crafts, differences and disputes must occasionally have arisen. Probably questions, leading to quarrels between brethren of the same Craft, also take place now and again. Fears of the bad effects of such internal disputes on their general interests, and the necessity for joint action to repel external attacks on their rights and privileges, may have induced them to maintain the union which was formed to defend the action with the Guildry already mentioned, but of this nothing certain is known.

The next union among the Crafts, of which any evidence has been obtained, took place on 4th January, 1575. A copy of the agreement was found among the documents belonging to the Weaver trade. It is a long and carefully prepared agreement, entered into by all the Crafts with one exception—viz., the Hammermen, who are no party to it, the name of this Craft not being mentioned in the document. Why this Trade did not enter into the agreement along with the other Crafts does not appear. By this agreement a Collector required to be chosen for the Trades, and the office was to subsist for ever afterwards. The manuscript is creased and torn, and so much injured in some parts that several words are illegible, and it was not possible to give it entire:—

AGREEMENT FOR UNION AMONG THE TRADES.

WE, Johanne Mathew, Decan of the Curdunares, Duveid Wat, Decan of ye Flescheuris, William Walker, Decan of ye Skynneris, Patrik Gardyne, Decan of ye Bount Makeris, Johanne Gray, Decan of ye Brebenaris, Mathew Donaldsoun,

Decan of ye Walkerie, Johnne Will, Decan of ye Tailzoris, and Thomas Buchard, Decan of Baxteris, within ye burgh of Dundee, with ane assent and consent, and with express assent, consent, adwyis, and counsall of the hail maisteris and craftismen of our saidis craftis within ye burghie foirsaid, for ws and ekane of ws our awris and successoris Decans, maisteris, and craftismen of our saidis craftis within ye burgh foirsaid:—**FIRST**, to ye glorie, honor, and prais of ye eternal and ever-lasting God, and to ye fourtherance and furth setting of ye holy word and evangell of Jesu Christ, our Lord and maintenance yairof. **SECUNDLY**, for trew faithfull and continit all obedience with all humbnes and subjection to our sowerain lord ye Kingis grace maiestie his airis and successoris. And alsua for ye common weill of ye burgh. **THIRD**, for the common weill of ws and prais of ws and maisteris and craftismen of our saidis craftis, our airis and successoris foirsaidis. And for amitie, frendlye, a wiss tendre kyndness, singular fauor, commewall, unitie, pace, and concord to be haid and perpetually to remaine in all tyme to cum among us, and ekane of us our airis and successoris foirsaidis, and common weill of our saidis craftis. And for extinctioun, expelling off-cutting and away putting of all debaitis, rancoris stryffis, pleyis, contemptiounis actiounis, and caussis in all tyme to cum. **WE** all in ane voice assent, consent with ane adwyis and counsall make statutis, and ordanis yir articulis and statutis particularlie underwretin. In all tyme to cum to be trewlie, faithfullie, and obedientlie obseruit, kept, and fulfillit in all pointis, co-tenit in yame, to ws and ilk one of ws decanis, maisters, and craftismen of our saidis craftis within ye said burgh. And be our and thair airis, successoris, decanis, maisteris, and craftismen within ye burgh of Dundee foirsaid perpetuallye in all tyme cuning, without ony reduction, recreationioun, contrauentioun, appellatioun, or agane calling whatsomeuir to be maid off quhilk statutes and ordinancis ye tenuris followis, Thay ar to say.—**ITEM IN YE FIRST**—**WE** decanis of ye craftis particularlie aboue mentionit, with ane assent and consent, And with express assent, co-sent, adwyis, and counsall of all and sindrie the maisteris and craftismen of our saidis craftis w^{thin} ye burgh abefoir expressit. All in ane voice mandatis, statutis, and ordanis That all and sindrye our Collectoris of yis burgh foir said, and yair successoris Collectoris yairof, sall be in all tyme to cum Electit and chosen in yis maner following, That is to say, men of guid name, fame, bruce, lyiff, conuersatioun, nocht reuerentis nor takuris of prophins buddis gainis sowines of guidis, nor gear for subuerting and ouerthrowing of Justice and lychte ensues. **ITEM SECUNDLYE**—Our saidis Collectoris nor yair

successoris, nor nane of yame, sall nocht in ony tyme co-ing tak vpone hand to reassue, intercomoun, and write in ony notoun or caus quhatsumenir, gryte or small, twiching ye comoun weill of ws decanis, maisteris, and craftsmen of our saidis craftis, and our successoris foirsaidis, Except yai haiff express assent, consent, adwyis, co-mand, and counsall of ws and our successoris foirsaidis expreslie gevin and granted to yame yairto, Except ye Kingis grace charges anent his maiestie obedience, ye Prouest, bailleis, and counsell of yis burgh, for the comoun weill yairof, to intercomone allanerlie w'out write. And gif the saidis Collectoris, yair successoris, or ony of yame in tyme co-ing intercomoun reassone and writtis contrar ye samen of yis our act statut and ordinance, In yat cause the said Collector, comittar and doer yairof, sall incontinent pay and delywer to ws and our successoris foir saidis the sowme of ten pundis money of yis realme, And his landis, guidis, and geir to be arrestit, compellit, poyndit, and distringzeit for the said soume be our officars and inbrocht to ws and our successoris as ane lawesfull vnlaw, And anertiamnt to be distributit be ws and our foirsaidis to ye puir, and at our plessour. And ye samen Collector sall thair incontinents sall de-facto tyne his said office of Collectorie for ewer, And for thyne furth nevir to bruik nor joyis amang ws place nor honor, And his said wrettis ye self now as thair and yair as now to be woid and null, and of na streynthe, force, nor effect. **ITEM THRIDLYE**—It is be ws statut and ordanit yat we, ye saidis decanis, nor our successoris decanis of our saidis craftis within the said burgh, nor nane of ws, nor our successoris decanis foirsaidis in tyme to cum sall nocht haiff ony powritie abaisance befor ws or ony of ws in reasson-g or writting in ony actionn or caus quhatsumenir gryte or small. Bot we to be all as brother equal ryt yairintill. And our said Collector and his successoris quha hapins to be for ye tyme sall haiff in all tyme to cum full power to nominat and call vpoun ony of ws and our successoris foir saidis to writt or reassone in actions or causis, And yaire stir as the said Collector sall think expedient to ask of ws and ather of ws and our successoris foirsaidis our writtis yairintill as he best thinkis. **ITEM FOIRDLYE**—We mandatis, statutis, and ordainis That nane of us decanis aboue wretin, nor our successoris decanis foirsaidis tast vpooun hand to reassone intercomoun or wrett in ony particular or comoun actionn or caus till yat ye comoun weill of ws and maisteris and craftsmen of our saidis craftis, and of our successoris foir saidis, Except he haiff express assent, consent, adwyis, command, and counsall of ws decanis, In that cause he sall pay yrhoir incontinent to ws and our successoris foir saidis The sowme of fyve pundis money of yis realme, to be vptane be our officiar and delyuerit to ws to

be dispoit to the pair, and at our foir saidis plessouris. And alsua to tyne his office de facto, And never yairefter to joyis nor bruik office ay and amang us nor our successoris. **ITEM FYFTHE**—It is be ws statut and ordanit yat giff our Collector or ony of ws decanis, or our successoris Collectoris or decanis of our saidis craftis for ye tyme subverting ony letter, act, or wretting, or consentis to ye samyne, or to ony instrument of ony novatioun to ye hurt or agand ye co-moun weill of our saidis craftis or ony of vame, or contra our fredome or libertie in Jugement or without, In that cause he sall pay for braking of yis our act statut and ordinance incontinent ye sowme of Ten pundis money foir said, to be tane vp be our said officiar, and dispoit be ws and our foir saidis to the effect aboue wretin, And he de facto sall tyne his office, and never to joyis nor bruik place nor office amang ws, but secludit yairfra for ewir. **ITEM SEXTHE**—We statut, and be yir pres^t mandatis and ordanis That giff it hapins in tyme cu-ing ony actionn, caus, wariance, questionn, or discrepance to be betuix ws decanis, maisteris, and craftismen of our said craftis, or ony of ws or our successoris, In that cause they sall compeir to our said Collector, and ask decanis bringing to him and craftismen of his craft for ministratioun of Justice, and bayithe the parteis sall be personally warnit to compeir befoir yame, And the pairty absent beand personally warnit sall pay to ye Collector for ye tyme fyve schillingis money foirsaid for his vulaw, And sall satisfie his pairty adversar conform to yair Decreit. And giff ye pairty couwicitit refuse to do ye samyne he sall pay to ye Collector incontinent ten schillingis money aboue wrettin for his inobedience, And alsua sall satisfie ye said Decreit in all pointis articulis contenit yairintill. **ITEM SEVINTHE**—We mandatis, statutis, and ordanis, And alsua buikis and oblisses ws decanis aboue mentionat, Collector, craftismen, maisteris of our saidis craftis, and our successoris foirsaidis faithfully and be thir pres^t, To mantane, fortitie, and defend evirilk ane of ws the vther as offuld trew and leill brother in all our werkis, and tyne nan of o^r Richtis quhilkis we possess, bruik, and joyse presently conforme to us gift and augis confirmation past and to cum, And in speciall ye Decreit decernit be wittie of ye minister in ye name of ye kirk, Twiching ye stayinoris of ye sumendis of ye actionn betuixt ye Provost and Bailzies and counsell of o^r alfoir-said bur^g, on the one pairt, And ye Baxteris on ye uther pairt. **AND YIR**, our statutis, actis, and ordinances maid and statut be ws in maner aboue mentionat with ane assent and consent to half ye strynthe, force, and effect as gin were made be ws in poss^{ess} of the lordis of counsell without ony reductioun, reclamatioun, or agane calling to be maid in ye co-trar. And we, all

Decanis, maisteris, and craftismen of our saidis craftis, with ane assent and consent, grantis and consentis that thir our statutis, actis, and ordinance aboue mentionat be insert and registerit in ye buikis of our sowerane Lordis counsall commiss^{rs} buikis of Sanct And^{ws}, And comon court buikis of yeburghie of Dundie, And yair to remane patent to ws, our airis, and successoris foir saidis. And the saidis Lordis commiss^{rs}, provest and bailles of ye said burghie respectiue to interpone yair decreitis, And auchtorateis heirintill for preserviing, obseruing, and irrevocabill keeping perpetuallly of ye premisis and everilk pointis aboue rehersit in sa far as concernis ws decanis, Collector, maisteris, and craftismen of our saidis craftis, our airis and successoris foirsaidis, And ather of ws for our awin part wnder ye pains of poinding, warding, and horning with executorialis to be rasit heiryvoun, and put to executioun als oft as neid beis in forme as efteris. And to that effect we all, with ane assent and consent, Be thir pres^{ts}, makes, constitutis, and ordains in vberiori forma constitutionis honorabill men maisteris Robert Alexander, Johne Rolland, and ilk ane of yame our procuratoris jointlie and seueralie Havand grantit and . . . And comittand to our saidis procuter co-untly and seweralie our full plane power, express bidding, mautat, and charge To compeir befoir ye saidis Lordis commiss^{rs} provest and bailles quhatsumeur day or dayes, place or places, And yaire to consent to insert and registrat yir pres^{ts} in yair buikis respectiue, And to artitut ws, ye said decanis, collector, maisteris, and craftismen of our saidis craftis, and ilkane of ws, our airis and successoris, in vberiori forma acti for fullfilling of ye premises, And everilk point aboue rehersit ilkane for our awin partis to vtheris vnder ye pains aboue specefieit, Promilt and forme ane stabill hold and band for to had all and quhatsumeur thingis our saidis procuratoris jointlie and seueralie in ye premisis vpoun ane warrant dois or leda Rychteouslie to be done vnder ye pain and obliassing of all our guidis mowcabill and unmowcabill pres^{ts} and for to cum. And for ye mair roboration heiroft we, ye saidis decanis w^t express assent and consent of ye saidis maisteris and craftismen of our saidis craftis hes subscriuit yir our present actis, statutis, and ordinances contenand co-stitutioun of procurorie w^t our handis in maner as efter followis, and having our proper selis to ye samyne. At Dundee, the fourt day of ye monethe of Janu^r, the zeir of God Jaj vc thre scoir fyftene zeires, befoir yir witnesses, &c., &c.

The above agreement had not been found sufficient to preserve peace and order among the crafts and brethren thereof, as it was speedily followed by another obligation, or Notareal Instrument, entered into by the Collector appointed under the

former agreement, and the Deacons, with consent, and for behoof of the Masters of eight of the Nine Trades. This obligation defined and restricted the duties of the Collector, and imposed penalties on the infringement of the regulations which it enacted. The Hammermen were parties to this obligation, but the Bakers are not included, and there is no reason assigned for their exclusion. In the previous agreement special reference is made to the Bakers, but owing to the want of several words in the original manuscript, through decay, the meaning of the sentence is obscure. Perhaps the subject therein referred to may have prevented them from becoming parties to this document. This new agreement was made at a meeting held in the Howff, or common burying-ground of Dundee, on 25th January, 1581, and the following is a copy of the document. A few words are wanting in one part, the manuscript being torn, and the writing unintelligible. The original manuscript is also in the possession of the Weaver Trade.

UNION AMONG THE TRADES.

At the Holf of Dunde ye xxv day of Januar, ye zeir of
God 1581, at aucht howrs or theirby none and of o'
soueraine Lord King James ye Sexta Regane ye 15 zeir.

The quhilk day in pres^{ce} of ane Notair Publict and witnesses
endwretin p-sonalle comperit, James Gleg, Collector of ye craftis
of ye said bur^t; v^t Villiam Mathew, Dakin of ye Cordenars;
Valter Peitt, Dakin of ye Halmermen; James Bower, Dakin of
skynners; David Aberleine, Dakin of ye Fleeschors; Alexr.
Benar, Dakin of ye Tailzours; Andro Salmon, Dakin of ye
Bannetmakers; Barte Young, Dakin of ye Valkers; and David
Hend, Dakin of ye Brabenars, burgesses of ye foirsaid bur^t, v^t
ane assent and co-sent, v^t expres co-sent, assent, aduyse, and
counsall of o^r heill maisteris and craftismen yrof o^r saidis
craftis fur vs and ilk ane of vs o^r M^{rs} and successors, Collector,
Dakins, maisteris, and craftismen pres^t and to cum vⁱⁿ ye said
bur^t, be vis pres^t bindis and oblieis vs and ilk ane of vs, our
aris and successors. FIRST—To defend ye honor and glory of
ye et-nall God, and furthsetting of Chryst Jesus ewangell, and
mentinace of ye samyn. AND for auoyding of ye great abuse
and facillite yat is both vit and actit amang o^r brither and M^{rs}
of craftis quha hes borne ye publict officis of Collect^r and Daconis
of craftis wⁱⁿ this bur^t in tymes past, quhilk hes reduntit to
o^r greit hurt, skeith, and damage, and now y^t ye samyn . . .
be and James Gleg,
Collector foressaid, in pres^{ce} of ye Dakins and rest of ye brither
of craftis, hand and oblieist him self and ye Collectors qwhome-
sueur sal fortun to be chosin heir-after to bruck ye said office

in tyme cu-ing, sal nather in court, counsall, in Judgment nor out of Judgment, taik vpoun hand to assent nor co-sent befor ye Provest, balies, nor counsall to ony actioun, mat^r. or cause y^t may be preuiditall or hurtfull to ye liberties and preuilegeis of ye maisteris and craftismen vⁿin yis bur^t, nor zit to ye common veill yairof. Bot y^t at salbe spoken be him or ony of his success^{rs} in his office, salbe aduisit, rasonit, and co-cludit be ye saidis Daikins and M^{rs} of craftis pres^t and to cum. And gif he or they beis fund doand ye contrair and obeyis nocht ye saidis Daikins and M^{rs} of craftis in prom-ting and fur^t schawing beith in counsil or in Judgement in y^t cause so oft as he or thay beis tentit yair v^t sal rex^{ms} ilk p-sonne berand ye said office ye sowme of four pundis of vsuall money to be tane and vpliftit be ye Collectors officiar for ye tyme, and to be disponit and vsit at ye gud discretioun of ye Dakins for ye tyme for his and thair offencis. Item, ve, ye foirnamit Dakins pres^t and to cum, bindis and oblieiss vs and o^r successors be ye faith and truth in o^r bodeis and theirs y^t quhatso-euer mat^r, cause, or actioun vo haif aduyait, resonit, and concludit v^t ye aduyse of o^r Collector, and hes gewin him charge, comissioun, and power to speik for vs in judgement or vthervyse as occasioun may serve, y^t we and they sal stand firme and stabill yat fortific and mentein ye samyn to ye vttermeist of our and their powers, and not to speik to ye co-trair of it; and sa oft as us or ony of vs or o^r successors beis fund to do in ye co-trair ve bind and oblieiss vs or ony of vs yat may be fund contraveenier and braker of yis pres^t to pay ye sowme of fourte schillings vsuall money vuforgewin, ye panes to be vpliftit be ye Collectors officiar, and ye said money to be vsit and disponit be ye aduyse of ye said Collector and rest of ye Daikins. Item, with ye aduyse, assent, and co-sent of ye Collector pres^t and ye heill foirnamit Dakins v^t ye aduyse, assent, and co-sent of ye heill remanent M^{rs} and brither of craftis, to ye effect and end y^t ye heill premissis co-serning ye Collector and Dakins pres^t and to cum, and at yis ordour aboue specificit may be ye bettand efter observit and kept in all poynts, hes bund and oblist yame and ilk ane of yame as of befor y^t q^souer actioun, mat^r, or cause y^t at ony time heir eft may follow to be resonie be thame and yair successors pres^t and to cum y^t ye said mater, actioun, and cause sall pass and haif be ye monyest voittis, and ye fewest woittis sal submit yame and pass v^t ye menest vottis in al tymes cuming. And for fulfilling, irrenocabill keping and observing of all and heill ye premissis aboue expremit, and owriik poynt yairof, James Gleg, Collector (and the other parties named aboue), Dakins foirsaidis, askit and teuk instruments, &c. Signed before the officer to the Collector, and a great number of craftsmen, by a Notary Public.

These two agreements for union among the Crafts appear to have been entered into chiefly for the purpose of providing an easy mode of settling any questions or disputes which might arise among the craftsmen, either of the individual Trades, or of the united body; and for keeping up harmony and good feeling among all the brethren. The appointment of a "Collector" for the whole Trades implies the collection of funds for behoof of the united body, and probably the money collected under these agreements was given by the Deacons to the poor of the several Trades. The necessity of providing for the support of decayed brethren must have engaged the attention of the craftsmen about the times in which these obligations were undertaken, because not long thereafter, on 27th December, 1603, a special agreement, called a Subsidy and Contribution, was entered into by all the Trades to make provision for this purpose. This obligation, so far as known, is the first agreement among the Trades for the raising of a general fund for the general poor of the Crafts. The agreement evinces a charitable and kindly feeling among the craftsmen of the period towards their poorer brethren. It was a prudent and a wise obligation. The manuscript from which this Subsidy is copied was found among the old documents in possession of the Shoemaker Trade. Some words in different parts are torn and so effaced as to be unintelligible.

SUBSIDY AND CONTRIBUTION FOR THE POOR OF THE NINE TRADES.

27th December, 1603.

WE, the Collector, Deacons, and Brethren of the Crafts of the burgh of Dundee, undersubscribing, taking consideration of the great burden which we bear and sustain, not only in the common affairs of the said burgh, and for the advancement of the commonweal thereof, but also in the aiding, supporting, and supplying of our poor and decayed Brethren, when it pleases God to visit them with poverty and inability of person; and being careful to provide some means whereby in a part the foresaid burden and charge may be borne out to the glory of God, advancement of the said commonweal, and the comfort of our said needy and distressed brethren. WE, therefore, statuted and ordained, and for us, and our successors, Collectors, Deacons, and Brethren of the said Crafts, concluded to uplift the subsidy and Contribution underwritten, of the persons undermentioned, at the times, and in manner underspecified, in all time coming—viz., of every apprentice that shall be admitted or received hereafter to any craft within the said burgh under Deaconry, ten

shillings before he be booked or received. *Item*, from every person that salbe admitted master of any of the Crafts foresaid, before his admission if he be not a freeman's son, six shillings and eightpence. *Item*, of each master of Craft, without exception, at his marriage, ten shillings. *Item*, of each craftsman under Deaconry, as well master as apprentice or servant, if he commits adultery and enjoy the liberty of his craft and office of that number, six shillings and eightpence, Which Contribution and Subsidy we, by the tenor hereof, bind and oblige ourselves, and our successors, to thankfully content and pay, each one of us, at the times and occasions foresaid, to the Deacon of Craft which we profess, or shall happen to profess hereafter within the said burgh, without stop or impediment; likeas we, the said Deacons, by the tenor hereof bind and oblige us and our successors, Deacons of the said Crafts, faithfully and truly to collect, lift, and gather the said Subsidyes and Contributions, and each quarter of the year to make count, reckoning, and payment thereof to the Collector of the said Crafts for the time; and for that effect to give our oaths upon the true discharge of our said offices in that part, and to exhibit quarterly to the said Collector our common book for verifying thereof. And if we, or any of us, contravene these presents, that the contraveners shall pay to the said Collectors forty shillings unlaw for the contravention of ilk point of the premises—viz., as well for abstracting of the said contribution and delaying to pay the same, as for his refusal to exhibit his book for verification thereof. And such like, that each master or brother of Craft that shall refuse to pay the duties above written (being lawfully required thereto by the Deacon of his said Craft), shall pay to the said Deacon forty shillings fine for his refusal, besides the payment of the said duties; and notwithstanding that the brethren of the Baxter Craft of the said burgh are abandoned by a law made among themselves from the receiving of any apprentices years, it is provided by the tenor hereof, with their own consent, that the Deacon of the said Craft shall be accountable yearly to the said Collector for the duty foresaid of each apprentice, extending to ten shillings for ilk apprentice, as if they were received by them, and for the duties foresaid appointed to be received of their masters, extending for the masters to forty shillings, by the duty above written, to be uptaken of their free masters sons. Further, in case it shall happen any controversy or pley to fall out betwixt any brethren of Crafts and their Deacons, which shall happen to be decided by the said Collectors and remaining Deacons of Crafts, according to their old privileges, it is agreed upon by all our consents, that the brother of Craft that shall be tried

if he be found to have complained wrongously upon his Deacon, shall content and pay to the said Collector, to the use above mentioned, twenty shillings; and if the Deacon be found to have done wrong to his said brother of Craft, he shall pay to the said Collector to the uses foresaid forty shillings money. And such like, when it shall please the brethren of the said Baxter Craft to receive apprentices in their said Craft, it is provided by the tenor hereof that they shall be subject to such order as the remaining apprentices of the said Craft; and thereafter that the Deacon of the said Baxter Craft shall not be astricted to pay the duty foresaid, but for so many apprentices and masters as they shall happen to receive to their said Craft. And, finally, we bind and oblige us, and our successors, to observe, keep, and fulfil the whole premises under the pains and unlaws above specified, and this to be without prejudice to such other unlaws as we, the said Collector, Deacons, and our predecessors have been in use to uplift of disobedient persons of before. And for the better securitie we all consent and assent that these Acts be inserted in the common Council Books of the said burgh, and decreed to have the strength of a decreet of the Provost and Bailies thereof, and their authority to be interponed thereto, with execution of poinding, warding, and horning each one without prejudice to the other, to pass theretofore, and the horning to pass upon a simple charge of six days only, and to that effect constitutes

and severally our procuration promising *de rato est*. In witness whereof we, the said Collector and present Deacons of the said Crafts, with the Council of each of the said Crafts, representing the whole body thereof, have subscribed these present as follows, at Dundee, the twenty-seventh day of December, the year of God jun six hundred and three (1603) years:—

1. Ro^t Goldman, Collector of ye Crafts.
2. Gabrel Somer, dekyn of ye Conlenaris.
3. Joⁿ Nicol, dekyn of ye tailzeoris.
4. Patrik Smart, dekyn of ye flescheria.
5. Jhon Aleson, deku of ye baxt-is.
6. Patrik ra-say, dekyne of ye ha-mer^{man}.
7. W^m pittilluke, dekyn of ye skynnueris.
8. V. o-aurtin, dekyn of ye bonetmakkers.
9. Alex^r middletoun, dekn of ye brabaueris.
10. Joⁿ Sym, deky of ye walkeris.

The first four names are in the centre of the document, with the next three to the left, and the last three to the right of them.

The only provision which the Crafts appear to have had for the support of their decayed members, and the widows and

children of members deceased, for the greater part of the seventeenth century, was the funds raised under this Subsidy and Contribution. There had either been few poor, or they had been ill provided for, as the amount raised in this way could not have been large. Towards the end of the century the necessities of the poor became so great and so pressing, that the Crafts were compelled to take up the question in earnest, and adopt more liberal measures for their support. This led to a new and better organised union among the whole of the Crafts, and the agreement then entered into has subsisted ever since. The constitution under which the Nine Trades then became united into one body, so as to form the "Nine in One," was prepared with great care by the Convener and the Deacons of the several crafts, associated with one member from each Craft. It was agreed to at a meeting of the Convener and nine Deacons, together with their several Incorporations and members of crafts, held within the ordinary burial place on 9th December, 1697. The charter is engrossed on parchment, and signed by the Convener and nine Deacons, and the original document is in the possession of the Nine Trades in their United and Corporate capacity. The following is a copy of this Charter of Incorporation:—

MINUTE.

At Dundee, the 29th day of December, 1697.

Which day, James White, Deacon-Convener of the said burgh, accompanied with the Nine Deacons and their several Incorporations and Members of Crafts, in aue Convener Court, holden within the ordinary burial place of the said burgh, the place of their public meetings, for treating and consulting the common affairs concerning the good of the Trades thereof,—Taking to their serious consideration the great loss and prejudice the poor of the whole Trades sustain, by want of aue general fund for helping to maintain them, have thought fitt and necessar to take the methods and ways underwritten, for raising, establishing, settling, and securing, in all time coming, aue general fund for collecting, ingathering, and laying up such stock of money as the Convener and Trades of the burgh shall (by the blessing of God) be able to spare and allow, for the help of the poor thereof, as followeth.

PRIMO—That from this time forth the buyer of aue libertie in any Trade within the burgh, shall pay twelve pennies Scots for every pound he and the Trade agree for; and that by and attour the full sum he pays to the Trade for his libertie—the which every Deacon is hereby obliged to intinate to the buyer at their agreement, that he may not plead ignorance.

SECUNDO—That whatever Trade within this burgh shall at any time hereafter sell and liberty to any man, the Trade is to pay twelve pennies for every pound they receive for the *sum*.

TERTIO—That when any apprentice shall hereafter be booked in any Trade's book within this burgh, they shall pay to the fund twelve pennies Scots for every pound they pay to the Trades at their booking; excepting free master's sons alenarly, who are to be entered a free prentice to any other man of the same Trade whereof his father was a free master. The which the Deacon is to intimate *et supra*.

QUARTO—That whatever money any Trade within this burgh receives from any prentice at his booking, they shall be obliged to pay twelve pennies for each pound thereof to this fund.

QUINTO—That all tradesmen at their marriage shall pay to this fund thirteen shillings four pennies alenarly, out of that money which is commonly called the marriage mark; and the rest whereof, if any be, at the disposal of the members of their own Trade.

NEXO—That all synes to be exacted by the Convener, with consent of the Deacons, from obstinate transgressors continuing in their obstinacies, shall in all time coming be given to the Boxmaster of the said Fund; and he to be comptable therefore in his account.

SEPTIMO—That every particular Deacon and his Boxmaster be obliged to give in and particular compt of all accidents which falls lyable to be paid by their Trades to the general Boxmaster, by virtue of the foresaid acts; and that before the general Boxmaster make his general account.

OCTAVO—That every general Boxmaster shall be liable and obliged to ingather to his successor in office, and be comptable to him for all sums of money lyable to be paid by virtue of the foresaid articles, during the time of his office; albeit and other Boxmaster be chosen before his inbringing thereof.

NONO—That every Deacon shall bring the money lyable to be paid by their Trade by virtue of the foresaid acts, immediately after the same falls due and lyable, to the general Boxmaster, and pay it to him at the Convener's sight for the time, under the penalties of five pounds Scots *toties quoties*. And the Deacons who pays in the money are hereby ordained to keep and particular account of what they give in to the general Boxmaster, and for what cause it was given: And the same to be compared with the general Boxmaster's account at or before auditing thereof.

DECIMO—That there be and box made to the Convener, wherein the money of this fund is to be kept until it amount to

the sum of three hundred merks Scots ; and that it is to be laid out upon rent by the Convener, with consent of the Nynce Deacons. And the rent is to be received in and distribute every year to the poor of the whole Trades, conform to their particular necessities. And the method above written for encreasing of the said fund to continue until there be other three hundred collected, and in the box ; which also is to be lent out by the Convener, with consent of the Nynce Deacons ; and the rent thereof gotten in yearly, and given to the poor of the whole Trades. And this is condescended on to be the way of augmenting of the said stock, laying out and disposing of the samen in all succeeding generations.

UNDECIMO—That for the better managing of the said fund, there be none chosen Boxmasters but they who have been formerly Deacons of aue Craft ; and who shall be elected yearly by the Convener and Nine Deacons akenarly.

DUODECIMO—That there shall be aue book for keeping aue exact account of what is received, and from whom ; wherein the Boxmaster's accompts are to be insert yearly. And that the Boxmaster make his accompts yearly to the Convener and Nynce Deacons, at the second day of the month of November. The which fund and method of raising and disposing thereof, above written, we, the said James White, Deacon-Convener to the Crafts of the said burgh of Dundee ; William Duncan, Deacon to the Bixters ; John Kirkland, Deacon to the Cordliners ; Patrick Manfod, Deacon to the Glovers ; William Drummond, Deacon to the Taylors ; William Gib, Deacon to the Bonnet-makers ; Patrick Constable, Deacon to the Fleshers ; William Dow, Deacon to the Hammermen ; James Hazel, Deacon to the Weavers ; James Mitchell, Deacon to the Walkers—for us and our successors, Conveners and Deacons of Crafts of the samen burgh, with consent of our several Incorporations and Members of Trades, have decerned and ordained, and hereby decerns and ordains, to stand and be keeped and observed by us, and our successors perpetually, in all time coming, as an inviolable law and statute. And the contraveeving Deacon of auy who shall conceal, deny, or not pay any thing that is lyable to be paid by virtue of the foresaid acts, shall be punished, amerciate, and fyned by the Convener and Deacons of Crafts according as their fault deserves. The fyne not exceeding twenty pounds Scots. And to the end these presents may have the more force, strength, and effect, in all time coming, we ordain the present Convener and Nynce Deacons of Crafts to subscribe the same, with another just double hereof, in the principal books appointed to be made to the effect foresaid, and which is also to be sufficient in all time coming, to all intents and pur-

poes, as if the same had been subscribed by every member of each Incorporation.

Subscribed and dated at Dundee, 29th December, 1697, by the Convener and Deacons.

(Signed) James White, Convener; William Duncan, Deacon to Baxters; John Kirkland, Deacon to Cordiners; Patrick Mansod, Deacon to Glovers; William Drummond, Deacon to Taylors; William Gib, Deacon to Bonnetmakers; Patrick Constable, Deacon to Fleshers; William Dow, Deacon to Hammermen; James Hazel, Deacon to Weavers; James Mitchell, Deacon to Walkers.

A notary public signed for the Deacons to the Bonnetmakers and to the Hammermen. The others all subscribed with their own hands.

These various agreements bespeak a desire for peace, concord, unity, and brotherly love and charity among the members of the several Crafts, and no doubt they had been desirous of cultivating these Christian graces. Untoward circumstances, however, sprung up from time to time to disturb the goodwill, and create dispeace among the various Trades. Chief among these disturbing elements was the question of precedence among the Nine Crafts. This subject was, in those days, considered of great importance, and for a long period it greatly agitated the craftsmen, and produced evil consequences to them. At last an application was made to the Head Court of the burgh by the Crafts, requesting the Court to maintain to the several Trades the places they had respectively held amongst themselves from time immemorial. Thus the Court agreed to do, and enacted accordingly, and this statute was ratified and confirmed by Act of Parliament on 9th May, 1695.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT RATIFYING PRECEDENCE.

"At the Parliament held at Edinburgh, 9th May, A.D. 1695, Cap 131. Ratification in favours of the Nyne Trades within the Burgh of Dundie, passed 17th July."

Extracted from the Records of the Parliament of Scotland.

"Our Sovereign Lord, with the Advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament (for the good and faithfull services done and performed to His Highness Most Royal Progenitors in tymes past, by the Nyne Trades and Incorporations after specified their predecessors, and upon consideration of their great sufferings in life and goods by the storm of the Burgh of Dundie the tyme of the late English usurpation, and of the constant loyalty of the said Burgh, and mainly of the said Nyne

Trades and Incorporations therein, to the Crown), by this presents Ratifies, Approves, and Confirms to the said Nynae Trades and Incorporations, and their successors therein for ever in all tyme coming, the Act of the Head Court of the Magistrates, Dean of Gild, Thesaurer, and remanent members of Council of the said Burgh, Deacon-Conveener, and Deacons of Crafts thereof, after specified, whereof the teneer folloves :—At Dundie, the first day of April, ane thousand six hundred nenty fyve years,—The which day, the Provost, Bailies, Dean of Gild, Thesaurer, and remanent members of Council of the said Burgh, Deacon-Conveener, and Deacons of Crafts thereof, being frequently conveened in ane Head Court of the said Burgh, within the Tolbooth thereof, for treating and consulting the common affairs of the same, Taking to their serious consideration an Representation made to them by John Nicol, Deacon-Conveener of the Trades of this Burgh, that there are some of the Nynae Trades therof that are not content with the station they and their prediceessors have, and have had, amongst the Trades past all memory of man, but wold aspire higher, to the great disturbance of the peace of the Burgh, and the prejudice of the other trades therein: And likewise Considering that it is not only a dangerous thing, and a bad preparative for any of the Nynae Trades, any wayes, to attempt the alteration and change of their places and stations they presently possess and enjoy, but it is also contrar to all the municipal Lawes and Acts of the said Head Court of this Burgh, in which the Deacon-Conveener, accompanied with the Nynae Deacons of Crafts, alwayes compares and protests in face of the Court, that nothing be done therein to the prejudice of the antient rights and privileges of theirselves, so to alter and change their stations and place, were an innovation and breach of the common Lawes of the Burgh; Therefore the Provost, Bailies, Dean of Gild, Thesaurer, and remanent members of Council of the said Burgh, after mature deliberation had by them in the said matter, statutes and ordains that the whole Nynae Trades of this Burgh, and their Deacons and members of Trades, and their successors in place and office, shall keep, possess, and enjoy the respective places and stations amongst themselves in all tyme coming that they do presently possess, and that they and their prediceessors have enjoyed for the space of fourty years bygone preceeding the date hereof, as they are ranked in manner nuderwritten, viz., *Primo*, the Buxters; *Secundo*, the Shoemakers; *Tertio*, the Skinners; *Quarto*, the Taylers; *Quinto*, the Bonnetmakers; *Sexto*, the Fleshers; *Septimo*, the Hammermen; *Octavo*, the Weavers; *et Nono*, the Waksters; and not to make any disturbance thereanent, innovation nor alteration thereof in no tyme coming, upon no ground

nor pretence whatsoever, under the penalty of an thousand merkis (£666 13s 4d) Scots money, to be paid by the Contraveining Trade for the common use of the Burgh, *toties quoties*. In the said heads, clauses, and articles thereof; and our said Sovereign Lord, with advice and consent forsaid, statutes and ordains the said said Ratified Act, Approven and confirmed, to be punctually observed, kept, and fulfilled by the saids Nynne Trades perpetually in all tyme coming, according to, and in the precise terms thereof in all poyns, and not to make any disturbance thereant, innovation or alteration thereof in no tyme coming, upon no ground nor pretence whatsoever, under the penalty above specified, to be paid by the Contraveiners for the common use of this Burgh, *toties quoties*, as said is."

This is a general Act, and concerns the whole Nine Trades, but it does not tell which of the Trades was the disturber or disturbers of the peace of the Nine; however, a brief entry in the Record, immediately following the recital of this Act, mentions that the Waksters and Litsters, that is the Waulkers or Fullers and Dyers, protested against this ratification, unsuccessfully, as there is no further mention of this protest. It would therefore appear that these two trades were the disturbers of the peace of the Nine. The last Trade wanted to be first, or if not first to be elevated to a higher position amongst the Nine than it then held, but the Head Court and Parliament retained each craft in its ancient position.

The same day that this Act passed, another Act (cap. 134) also passed, ratifying the union into one body of the Waulkers and Dyers, against which amalgamation the Town Council and the other Trades protested, but very probably in vain, as there also is no further mention of their protests.

This Act, with the above note appended, is taken from the Shoemakers' Locked Book.

The Waulkers and Dyers no doubt considered that they had sufficient reasons for seeking a higher place amongst the Crafts than they had held "past memory of man," but nothing excepting the decision arrived at is now known on this point. Since the passing of that Act each of the Trades has maintained the order and place which was then assigned to it, and it is not likely that there will hereafter be any attempt made on the part of any of the Trades to disturb the order of precedence which has now existed for so long a period.

Until this amalgamation took place between the Waulkers and Dyers, the latter craft did not form one of the Nine. They appear to have been an independent trade, possessing certain powers and privileges of their own. In course of time these united Crafts dropped the older name of "Waulkers" and took

that of "Dyers" alone, and they have been long known as the Dyer Trade.

The following curious memorial to the Magistrates and Town Council by the Collector and Deacons, presented in 1676, is interesting. It shows that the Head Courts had power to frame laws and ordinances for the regulation of the Crafts, and to enforce compliance with their enactments; also that the Collector and Deacons had then the management of the affairs of the Crafts. It also exhibits the great regard the Trades had for the honour and well-being of the town, and the good of its inhabitants; and it throws considerable light on the state of society nearly two centuries ago, and the powers of the authorities at that period. The memorial is entitled—

THE ACTS PRESENTED BY THE COLLECTOR AND TRADES
TO THE PROVOST, BAILLIES, AND COUNCELL.

Anno Domini, 1676.

May it therefore please your Worships In this present Head Court, at the desyre of the Collector and Deacons of this Burgh, To Renew these acts following, As also to take to your Considerations the particulars following, And therevpon to make such acts and constitutions as your Wp^s shall think fitte

Imprimis—To Ratifie all acts made against the prophaners of the Sabbath or Lord's day, and contemners of the publick worship and ordinances. As also against all Blasphemers and swearers by the Lord's name, and against all habitual drunkards.

To Ratifie the acts against the Revilers of the Magistrate, and contemners of them and their officers in not assisting off them when concurrence is called for; and your Wp^s will punish all such as pursues any of their neighbours before any Inferiour Judicatories, except in causes meerlie consistoriall. And for that effect that the Baillies may keep their ordinar court dayes without interruption of dyets.

That your Wp^s would ratifie all acts made in favour of the Trades and Crafts of this Burgh, cause put the samine to executⁿ against all those who wrong them in their liberties, and particularlie the Taylcours, Weavers, Hammermen, and Wakers.

Item that one of the Baillies may constantlie visit the meall mercat, and suffer no vnwholsom stufte to be sold, nor wrong measures to be vsed.

That all Land fleshes, such as Nolt and Sheep and others, be presented to the mercat at the ordinar tyme, with their hydes, skinnes, and Talloch. And that no hydes be Tar-leathered, or mutton blawen or scored.

That ther be auncertaine price sett vpon the Coalles, which

may not be exceeded. That the bearers of burdens of Coalles, Lymme, and Salt, and vyth, be made to conforme them selves to the Tables formerlie sett downe.

That ther be aue price sett for the weight of all Bread sold within this Burghe according to the rates of the mercats. And that all Wheat be presented to the mercat before Twelve houres in winter, And in summer not before one after noone. Also that none presume to bring in or sell any flower in the mercat, or bring in vpon any pre-text. And that no Vintners nor me vthers sell Bread except free Baxters.

That aue certain price be made vpon the pound weight of candle, and the exacters of greater prices To be punished.

That your Wp^e will be carefull to maintaine the Townes Liberties and priueledges against all persones who shall endeavour to encroach vpon them.

That your Wp^e will take to your Considerations the condition of the Harbour, which is the common concernement of this Burghe: That the samine may be surveyed by vnderstanding men, That the samine may be so helped; That ships small or great may come in and goe out as they formerlie vsed to doe.

That The Acts may be Revised against all forestallers And Re-gratters of the mercats of Fleshes, Butter, Egges, Cheese, and vyth.

That no Land fleshers shall kill or slay Beeffe or Mutton or others within this Burghe, qch^e is to be sold therein, bot vpon the Thursday in the afternoone, And that without the Baraggys. And that the samine may be presented to the mercat vpon the mercat day, with the hydes, skinnes, and Tulloch; without any previous Bargaine. And that none sell fleshes in Barrelles.

And Lastlie That the Hukers, or Hucksters be ordained To sett at the Trone, sell nothing Bot reall herbs and fruite.

It is hoped That penalties will be appointed against all Transgressors, and vplitted accordinglie.

That no Lymme be sold without the Dean of Gild make price therevpon.

That according to the Ancient custom of this Burghe The Evidents, Chartours, and Wryttes of that nature may be presented vnder three Keyes—one thereof to be kepted by the Provost, The other by the Dean of Gild, and the other, or last, by the Collector of the Trades.

And yet more particularlie and speciallic in favours of the Weavers of this Burghe—it is humblic expected That your Wp^e will ratifie, approve, and allowe all such acts that have been made, conceived, or granted in their favours Be qtsomever Judge or Judges In any tyme bygone Against all persons qtsomever Exportors of Yarne warped orin cleewes of qtsomever

denomination, ciese, qualitie, or condition the samine be, They being vnfree persons Exporters. And that your Wp^s will statute such farther Acts as shall tend to the good of the sd Trade, And to the suppression of their oppressours and damnifiers (Seeing they are most frequentlie and without all reason sua prejudged), and grant your Wp^s concurrence for punishing of and exacting Multits from The willfull offenders According to Justice. And yet (which almost had been omitted) It is farther expected That your Wp^s Will appoint certaine of our number for visiting the cloath and yarne brought in to the mercat. conforme to vse and wont, and give your Wp^s Concurrence, to the end Those that bring in insufficient yarne or cloath may be punished by Murctes or otherwayes as your Wp^s shall please Statute.

The following Acts of the Nine Trades, and of the Conveener and Nine Deacons, and also of the Head Courts of the Burgh, are taken from documents in the possession of the Baker Trade :—

POOR'S FUND.

Dundee, the 5th day of November, 1699.

We, the Conveener and Deacons under subscribing, beeing frequently conveened on the s^d day for clearing William Duncan, boxm^r to the fund his accompts, and for electing another boxmaster for the year ensueing, taking to our serious consideration the present extream necessity of the poor of the Trades, and the penurie they ar redacted unto by reason of the long continued dearth, and being willing to use all possible means for ther relief, after serious and deliberat communing anent ther condition, thought fitt to dispence with and render void and null the tenth act of this fund for the poor, in so far as wee oblidge our selvs therin to keep the money of the s^d fund in the box untill it amounted to the s^{oume} of three hundreth merks before it should be layd out upon rent, And hereby we STATUTE and ordain that in all time coming it shall be lawfull to the Conveener and Deacons to improve the s^d money to the best advantag for the use of the poor of the Trades as they in ther discretion shall think fitt, providing alwayes, as it is heerby specialie provided, that the rent of all s^{oums} to be layd out be gotten in and distribut yearly to the poor of the whol Trade conform to ther present particular necessities, without having respect to on Trade more than another. As also we ORDAIN and COMMAND The Conveners' officer to be assistant to the Deacons and ther Boxmasters in collecting and bringing in the said money from those lyable in payment, and to have fourtie shilling Scots yearlie for his pains out of the first and radyciest of the s^d money, and the Boxmaster to chardge the same in his accompts. And for corroborating and rendering the said act

effectuall, wee have subscribed the samen with our hands, date and place forsaid, sic SUBSCRIBITUR. James Whyte, Convener, and by the Deacons of all the Nine Trades in their order of precedence.

AGAINST UNCLEANNES.

Dundee, the 9th day of July, 1700 years.

Which day James Whyte, present Convener of the Crafts of the s^d Burgh, accompanied with the Nyn Deacons and ther several Incorporations in an Conveener Court, holden in ther ordinary place of meeting, for treating and consulting about the commune affairs of the Nyn Trades, taking to their serious considerations the great increase of the poor of the Trades by reason of the present long continued dearth, and the small fund and stok they have to maintaine them with, have therfor enacted and hereby ENACTS that in all time comeing if any free master in the time of his widdowhood, or free masters sons, or prentices during the years of their prentiship, or after ther prentiship is expired, shall happen (as God forbid) to fall in fornication, then and in that case they shall bee lyable to pay to the fund for the use of the poor the soume of two pound Scots money. As also ENACTS that if any person haveing any privilege in the freedoms of the Nyn Trades shall hereafter happen (as God forbid) to fall in adulterie, then in that case he shall be lyable to pay to the fund the soume of four pound Scots. And if any persone in the capacities above mentioned shall happen to relapse in any of the fors^d faults of fornication or adulterie, then and in that case it is hereby STATUTE and ordained that the respective fyns shall be doubled upon them, teties quoties, and appoints the fors^d fyns to be improven conform to the acts of the principall fund; and for the further corroboration heerof wee appoint the samen to be subscribed by the Conveener and Nyn Deacons, and being so subscribed to be as valid and sufficient to all intents and purposes as if the samen were subscribed by every master and freeman of each Incorporatione sic SUBSCRIBITUR. James Whyte, Convener, and the Nine Deacons of the respective Trades.

BASTARD PRENTICES.

Dundee, the 17th day of May, 1703.

Which day we, the Conveeners and Deacons under subscribing, being frequentlie convened for treating and consulting the affairs of the Trade, takeing to our serious considerations that it is a practice in some of our Incorporations to receive in amongst them unfree prentises, communlie caled bastard prentises, whos names are not insert in ther locked books by reason they agree with their masters only for two or

three years of prentiship, and can have thereby no right to the priviledges of the Trades or of the Burgh, neither have they been in practice to pay anything to the fund for the poor of the Nyn Trades, therfor we, having the consent of our respective Incorporations, doe heerby STATUTE and ordaine That heerafter all such prentises als soon as they agree with ther masters, shall pay to the fund boxmaster, for the use of the poor, the sounge of on pound ten skill^s Scots money; and if they happen afterwards to agree with ther masters and serve the ordinary time that full, free prentises serves, and have ther name insert in the Trades locked books, then the s^d on pound ten skill shall be allowed to them in part of payment if they pay more, but if less then nothing to be returned. And for corroborations heerof we have subscribed the same by order of the heall members of Trade, promising to hold the same to be als valid to all intents and purposes as if everey particular freemaster of each trade had subscribed the same themselves. SIC SUBSCRIBITUR.

James Whyte, present Convener.

William Davidsen, Deacon to the Bakers.

John Leighton, Deacon to the Cordinars.

CONFIRMATION OF TRADES' PRIVILEGES.

In the early part of the eighteenth century the Trades, finding it necessary to have their ancient rights and priviledges confirmed anew by the Magistrates and Town Council, made an application to them for that purpose. In compliance therewith, at a meeting of the Head Court held on 13th October, 1713, it was Enacted, Statute, and Ordained that in all time coming any unfreeman becoming freeman of the burgh, in manner prescribed by an Act of Council passed on 18th April, 1710, should be received and admitted within any Incorporation of the Nine Trades upon payment of a sum not exceeding 100 merks Scots, to be paid to the Deacon of the Craft for the use of the poor of said Trade, the unfreeman first giving proof of his qualification to that Trade of which he desires to become a member. On receiving an application from the entrant, the Deacon had to appoint an early day for the essay, giving notice to one of the Magistrates of the time and place of the trial, that he might attend if so inclined. If any difference arose about the sufficiency of the entrant's qualifications, the Magistrates had the power to call in one or more tradesmen from any neighbouring town, who should determine on oath whether or not the applicant was qualified, and if he was the Trade was then bound to enter him a member. Apprentices of freemen to be admitted on payment of any sums not exceeding 50 merks Scots, and giving proof of their ability to practise the Trade in the form prescribed for masters, as narrated above. In the event of

the refusal of any Trade to admit a member on these terms, on the money being deposited with the Magistrates or Dean of Guild for the time, and giving proof of qualification according to said method, he was at liberty to exercise his employment as fully and freely as a freeman within the burgh, *and sicklike*.

The Act goes on to say—The Provost, &c., taking to consideration the great decay of the burgh and houses within the same for want of inhabitants, and for encouraging strangers to come and live among us, It is Enacted and that any person or persons, unfreemen or apprentices, marrying any Gild brother or free Tradesman's daughter, shall enjoy the privilege of a Gild brother in as far as her father enjoyed or had right, And also the privilege of the Trade which the Tradesman enjoyed, and that without any sum to be paid for the freedom of the said Gildrie or Trade to the Town or Deacon of the Trade, but in all respects to be equal to a freeman's son. As also, it is statute, &c., That any free Tradesman's son being married to a Gild brother's daughter, shall have the privilege of a Gild brother as her father enjoyed. And that a Gild brother's son, marrying a free Tradesman's daughter, shall have the privilege of the Trade her father enjoyed, without paying any sums to the Gildrie or Trade. And it is hereby, with advice and consent of the said Grand Council, presently convened, Enacted, Statute, and Ordained, That this present act and regulation for entering unfreemen and prentices, and freedom of Gild brothers or Tradesmen's daughters, shall be inviolably observed in all time coming, and is hereby ordained to have the strength of ane municipal Act of this burgh, and to be also valid and effectual and sufficient to all intents and purposes as done the first day of the sitting downe of the said Head Court, and ordains the same to be recorded in the Court Books of the said Burgh.

On 6th November, 1735, the Magistrates, Dean, and Council ratified previous agreements, with this difference, that in all time coming the Intrants to any of the Nine Trades shall pay one hundred pounds Scots, and shall besides serve one year as officer to the Trade, or agree with the Trade for the said service, and this to be in full of all the Trade can demand of any Intrant by any of the Nine Trades. The Intrant had also to show that he was worth £200 Scots, over and above what he paid to the Town and Trade, previous to his entry.

Unfortunately nearly the whole of the earlier books and papers which belonged to the Nine Trades in their united capacity disappeared long ago, and so far as known, no data is extant from which a complete history of the Nine-in-One could be compiled. The documents already given comprise

nearly all that has been found relating to the actings of the Crafts as a conjoined body in ancient times, and the preservation of most of them is owing to accidental circumstances. Some of the individual Crafts had been so provident as to preserve copies of several of the documents to which they were parties, and by this means information regarding the early history of the united body has been obtained, which otherwise would have been lost.

The existing Minutes of the Nine Trades commence in July, 1756, and from that period (with occasional exceptions) a regular record of the proceedings of the Incorporation has been kept. It is greatly to be regretted that the previous Minute Books and other documents have not been preserved, as the want of them throws a veil over much that it would have been desirable to look into and know about, but of which no information can be got. The farther particulars which have been obtained regarding the Nine Trades were gleaned from the proceedings of the several Trades, and from other sources. The accounts of the individual Trades will supply some additional light about the united body, but the information obtained regarding the Nine Trades Incorporation in early times is at best but scanty and incomplete.

The various Acts of Parliament, and other statutes and enactments in favour of the rights and privileges of craftsmen, were frequently set at defiance by unscrupulous persons, who desired to enjoy the advantages which they possessed without joining the Trades and conforming to their various laws and statutes, and without paying the fees of entry and other accidents. To stop such proceedings the Magistrates and Council, at the request of the Trades, on several occasions raised actions against unfreemen who usurped the privileges of the Crafts within the burgh, or attempted to evade and override them by exercising the occupation in the suburbs, or outwith the precincts of the town, and then bringing their work into town, and there vending it. Early in 1685 such an action was raised, and on 4th May a horning was issued at Edinburgh charging the parties to refrain from so breaking the laws in future, under the pains and penalties contained in the Acts of Parliament which they had infringed; and requiring the parties to find caution that they should not infringe these laws in any time thereafter. In 1691 similar steps were taken against other parties, and they were summoned to appear before the Lords of Session in Edinburgh, to answer the charge preferred against them. Frequent reference is made to this subject in the accounts of some of the individual Trades who were most exposed to have their rights invaded by parties dwelling outwith the town, such as the Weavers, Tailors, &c.

From time immemorial, up to the period when the Trades Hall was opened in 1776, the Crafts met for the transaction of their ordinary business in the Howff or common burial place of the town. The individual Crafts had their special meeting places generally around a tombstone, each apart from the others, and the united Incorporation had also a distinct section for their general meetings. For the privilege of holding their meetings there the Crafts paid a yearly rent to the town. In the account of the revenue of the town for 1691 this entry occurs—Item, payed yearly to the town for the head rowmes, £5 12s. When the Crafts met for the transaction of general business, the subject was brought before the united body, then the individual Trades went each to their separate meeting place to consider the subject, after which they again met in common court, and each Deacon reported the decision of their Trade, when the matter was decided by the majority.

It has been seen that when the union was formed among the Crafts a Collector was chosen for the purpose of managing, in conjunction with the nine Deacons, matters in common to the whole Crafts. It appears that he, as acting for behoof of all, presided at meetings of the confederate body, and that he often acted as arbiter or judge in disputes between members of the Crafts. He also collected the unlaws or fines imposed upon the craftsmen, and disbursed the same as instructed by the Deacons. The precise nature and extent of his entire duties are unknown, but he must have been an important person among craftsmen, as he takes precedence of the Deacons in the agreements for union, which have been given, and in other documents pertaining to individual Crafts. He seems to have occupied a position somewhat analogous to that which is now held by the Convener; indeed it is probable that the one title gave place to the other, or rather to that of Deacon-Convener, which was afterwards changed to Convener.

On 22d March, 1670, Jas. Louzone, Collector of the Trades, and his servitor Robt Nicoll, are witnesses to an act in the Weavers Locked Book. In a Horning at the instance of James Allane, in name of the poor of Dundee, against the Baker Trade, dated 16th June, 1674, Jas. Lawsons, Collector of the Trades, is named among the Council of the Trade. The memorial to the Magistrates and Council in 1676, given above, was by the Collector and Deacons. This is the latest document which has been met with in which the Collector as head of the Trades is mentioned. In the proceedings of the Guldry of date 1st March, 1685, Robert Chrystie, Deacon-Convener, and the Deacons of Crafts are mentioned. The Deacon-Convener is again mentioned on 14th January, 1691. On 2d February,

1692, Robert Chrystie signs "late Convener" in the Cordiners Locked Book. In January, July, October, and November, 1695, and in January and February, 1696, James Whyte is styled present Convener in the Weavers Locked Book. The Deacon-Convener appears to have been a member of the Head Court shortly after, if not from the institution of the office. On 16th April, 1694, with continuation of days, the Provost, &c., the Deacon-Convener, &c., being convened, passed an Act requiring that all burgesses, Guild brethren, and members of the Crafts should hereafter reside within the burgh, and pay scott and lott with their neighbours, and if they did not comply they were to lose all their privileges as burgesses, &c., and to have no voice in the election of Magistrates, calling of Ministers, nor choosing Deacons of Crafts in all time coming; and that no member should be admitted to Gildrie or Crafts hereafter unless they are to reside within the burgh. In the Act of Precedence, 1st April, 1695, John Nicol is styled Deacon-Convener of the Trades, and it is said that the Deacon-Convener and Deacons always appeared at the Head Court and protested against the court changing the order in which the Trades took rank, as was desired by some of the Crafts. These references to the Convener, of dates prior to the final union among the Crafts on 29th December, 1697, in which the Deacon-Convener, as the head of the Trades, is a party to the charter, shows that the title did not originate at that time, as it had been in use for more than twelve years previously, and this supports the hypothesis suggested that the one title merged in the other.

On 31st May, 1698, the Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, and remanent members of the Town Council, with the Deacon-Convener and Deacons of Crafts, enacted the present Deacon-Convener of the Trades of Dundee and his successors, Deacon-Conveners thereof, to be always one of the Auditors upon any public accounts pertaining to the town, except allenary the Guildry accounts, and that whether the present Convener or his successors, Deacon-Conveners of the Trades, be members of the Council or not.

The Deacons of Crafts were constituent members of the Head Court of the burgh. When they were first appointed is uncertain, but it must have been before the middle of the sixteenth century, as the Provost, Bailies, Council, Dean of Guild, and—haill dekyne of crattes, are mentioned as composing the Head Court in 1550-1. The Deacons continued to act in this capacity during the existence of the Court. The Deacons also possessed votes in the election of the Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer from a remote period. The new Set of the burgh, obtained 15th July, 1705, continued them in this privilege, which they retained until deprived of it by the dis-

franchisement of the burgh in 1830, and finally by the Municipal Reform Act of 1833. Although exercising this power the Deacons were not constituent members of the Town Council, but they were entitled to be consulted and to vote in questions relating to the property belonging to the Council as representing the community, and they were required to be parties to the bonds and other obligations come under by the Town Council, which were not complete without their signature. By a Decree of Declarator of the Court of Session, dated 13th February, 1766, it was found and declared that the Deacons are only entitled to vote with the Common Council in the alienating, leasing, and disposing the town's property, both within and without burgh, and in granting charters, Precepts of Clare Constat, and other rights to the town vassals; and also in granting tacks of certain lands, and to vote in the election of the Town Clerks.

From a remote period two persons chosen from among the Crafts, but belonging to different Trades, formed component parts of the Council under the title of Trades Councillors. In 1605 the Trades, considering they were not sufficiently represented at the Council Table, petitioned to have the number increased, and the Council extended the number to three, at which it continued until 1833, the only alteration being the substitution (by the act of 1817), of the Convener as a constituent member of the Council, instead of one of the three members previously elected by the Trades. By the Municipal Reform Act of 1833 the Dean of Guild was declared to be, *ex officio*, a member of the Town Council, but the Convener of the Nine Trades was omitted, owing, it is generally understood, to the supineness of the craftsmen in not making proper application to have their Chief, as well as the Dean, confirmed in office by this Act.

When the Crafts first met in Common Hall is not known, but it must have been at an early period of their history. Their general interests were so closely allied that occasions must frequently have occurred which required to be considered and disposed of by the whole body. In no other way could the united mind of the Crafts have been so easily or so well obtained as at a general meeting, and it is highly probable that such meetings were held. It has been shown that the Crafts met nearly three centuries ago for the purpose of choosing a Collector to regulate their general interests, and it is highly probable that this was not their first public meeting. After the appointment of a Collector of the Crafts it would fall to him to convene meetings of the general body when occasion required, and to preside at the meetings. The want of records prevents the

possibility of ascertaining the exact nature of the business transacted at these meetings, beyond the special agreements for union, &c., which have already been given. Such subjects as the protection and extension of their exclusive privileges, in which the whole Crafts were interested, the support of the decayed members, and matters affecting the government of the burgh, and well-being of the community, would probably occupy their attention.

After the Deacon-Convener took the place of the Collector, Conveners' Courts, or general meetings of the Nine Trades were held under his presidency, but nothing is known about the proceedings of the Court until the minute of the meeting on 29th December, 1697, when the General Fund to maintain the poor of the whole Trades was established. A minute of the Court, held on 9th July, 1700, begins thus—Which day, James Whyte, present Convener of the Crafts, accompanied with the Nyne Deacons and their several Incorporations, in one Convener Court, holden within their ordinary place of meeting (Burial Ground) for treating and consulting about the common affairs of the Trades. (Then follows the substance as to imposing fines, &c., for sundry misdemeanours, and the minute concludes as follows.) And for further corroboration and fortification of thir presents, WE ordain and appoint the samen to be subscribed by the Convener and nyne Deacons; and the samen, so subscribed, to be also valid and sufficient to all intents and purposes, as if it were subscribed by every member of the Trades. The minutes of the Nine Trades, and also of the General Fund Court, from 1700 up to 1756 having disappeared, little is known about the body during that period. So far as can be ascertained from the records of the individual Trades and other sources, it does not appear that anything seriously affecting the interests of the Trades took place. Events of importance which occurred subsequent to that date will be noticed in the Proceedings of the Trades.

The Nine Trades, as a united body, do not possess any special charter ratifying and confirming the union. The minute of 29th December, 1697, is only a private agreement, entered into by the entire members of the Crafts at that date, and by them made binding, so far as they could make it, upon future members. The Nine Trades, in their united capacity, have been frequently recognised by Parliament. In the several Harbour Acts, the Gas Act, &c., the Nine Trades are acknowledged and enfranchised, and have several privileges conferred upon them. They have been frequently recognised in the Courts of Law, and in 1826 the Court of Session, in deciding an action in favour of the Nine Trades, declared

their ordinary proceedings perfectly legal, and confirmed them by a Decree of the Court. (This action will be referred to hereafter.) Use and wont, and prescriptive right have also made their proceedings unchallengable, and long ago they acquired the strength and force of law.

Since the abolition of the exclusive privileges of Trades Incorporations in 1846, the power and influence of the Nine Trades have been greatly curtailed. Several of the Crafts have continued exclusive in their admission of members, and their numbers are now much reduced. Two of the Trades, the Bakers and Bonnetmakers, more liberal than the others, agreed to admit members on moderate money terms, and these Trades have now a numerous and highly influential body of members. When the last printed roll was made up, in 1869, the number of members in each Trade was as follows, viz. :—Bakers, 98; Shoemakers, 12; Glovers, 3; Tailors, 7; Bonnetmakers, 96; Fleshers, 10; Hammermen, 24; Weavers, 15; Dyers, 4—in all 269; and probably the number of members still remains about the same.

Although the separate Trades have lost the exclusive right of exercising their several handicrafts within the precincts of the town, the Nine Trades, in their united capacity, continue to possess all their powers and privileges. They retain, by virtue of Acts of Parliament, the right of electing three representatives, members of one or other of the Trades, as Trustees to the Harbour Board, and of three Commissioners under the Gas Act, and also three Directors of the Lunatic Asylum. By Decree of the Court of Session they appoint three of their number as Governors of the Morgan Hospital. The Trades are also represented at some of the other incorporations and societies in the town. These representatives are all elected at general meetings of the Nine Trades, by the votes of all the members.

The funds of the Incorporation are under the charge of the General Fund Court, and this body has also the management of the ordinary affairs of the Incorporation, subject to the control of the members of the Trades in public meeting assembled. The Court is composed of the Convener, the past Convener, the nine Deacons of, and an Assessor from, each of the Nine Trades—in all twenty members. The Convener is elected annually in Common Hall by the suffrages of the whole members of the Trades. The Deacons and Assessors are also elected annually, but by the members of the individual Trades to which they belong. A Clerk, and Boxmaster, and an Officer complete the equipment of the Court. The offices of Clerk and Boxmaster may either be conjoined, or held by distinct persons.

The Nine Trades, and also the General Fund Court hold

quarterly meetings for the despatch of business, and oftener when necessary. Some of the representatives for the public Boards are elected at special meetings of the Trades, called for the purpose, on days fixed by the statutes under which they are empowered to appoint such representatives.

During the long history of the Nine Trades, both in the capacity of separate Crafts, and as a united body, they took an active share in all the stirring events which from time to time happened in the town. In the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries the numerical strength of the Trades, when contrasted with the total inhabitants, was much greater than it has been during this century. This gave them a power and influence among their fellow-townsmen the extent and effect of which can hardly be appreciated in the present time. Craftsmen, like other people, were naturally careful of their personal interests, and jealous of their trade privileges, but at the same time they were always ready to aid the cause of order, and to lend a helping hand to every proposal having for its object the prosperity of the burgh, and the good of the inhabitants. Their active benevolence and works of charity have cheered desolate homes in the past, and the large income derived from the property belonging to the Trades, which is wholly devoted to the support of the Trades' poor, gives now, and will continue to afford, joy and gladness to weary ones in the future.

CHAP. III.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINE TRADES.

In consequence of the loss of the earlier records of the Nine Trades, no regular account of the proceedings of the body prior to 1756, the date at which the oldest existing Minute Book commences, can be given. The lost records of the united Trades may have contained a code of laws for the proper government of the Nine in One, but if so no copy of them has been found, and of the original organisation of the confederation nothing is known.

The minutes of the Corporation of the Nine Trades, and of the General Fund Court, or Committee of that body, are recorded in the Sederunt Book in the order in which the meetings were held, and the extracts from them are given in the same order. As the earlier records of the Incorporation are lost, a few of the first of the minutes are given in full, in order that the actings of the Trades in their united capacity, and of the General Fund Court may be more clearly understood.

In addition to the want of the books containing the older records of the Trades, the oldest remaining Minute Book wants some of the earlier leaves, which have been torn out, and the first minute is imperfect, only the end of it being left. The minute relates to the division of 1850 bolls of oatmeal of crop 1755, among eight of the Trades (the Fishers having previously disclaimed their interest), in equal portions, the several Trades to divide their portion equally among their own members—the same rule to be followed in future years. The minute also refers to the payment of Stent by the Trades.

Action against the Town Council.—8th July, 1756.—An action at the Trades' instance against the Town Council was then pending in the Court of Session. The Edinburgh agent gave his opinion of the case, viz. :—That the Trades were pretty well founded in their plea as to the calling of ministers, feeding or disposing of the town's property, both within and without the royalty, and the choosing of the Clerk and Depute. The Convener mentioned that the expenses of the action had hitherto been defrayed out of the General Fund, and called on the Deacons to inform their different Corporations what had been done, and ask them to give assistance out of their private pockets for carrying on the process, which the Deacons agreed to do, and to report their progress.

Annual Election.—Thursday, 23d September, 1756.—(Nine Trades.)—The whole Deacons and Individual members of the Incorporations being met in the Burial place, the usual meeting place, The Convener called them together and intimated that by the Sett and practice of this Burrow, this was the day for Electing and making choice of the Provost, Bailies, Dean Guild, Treasurer, their own Convener, and Deacons of their respective Incorporations, and he desired the Clerk to read over the lists given into him by the Town Clerks; which being done, the Convener Desired them to retire to their respective Corporations and usual places, and to Elect accordingly, which they did. A little after, John Proctor, Deacon to the Bakers; Colin Simmers, to Cordiners; Alex. Watson, late Deacon to Glovers, in absence of the present Deacon; Joseph Sime, to Tailors; John Hog, to Bonnetmakers; James Gray, to Fleshers; Thos. Muir, Junr., to Hammermen; Willm. Walker, to Weavers; and Alex. Steill, to Waulkers, gathered together about a stone in the Burial place with the Convener, and the Clerk again read over the lists, after which the Deacons proceeded to Elect. After voting, Provost Andrew Wardroper was chosen Provost; William Alison, Thomas Lundie, William Morison of Naughton, and William Chalmers were chosen Bailies; John Barclay, Dean Guild; and David Ramsay, Treasurer for the Insuing year. Thereafter the Deacons retired to their respective Incorporations, and with them made choice of their respective Deacons, when John Proctor was re-elected Deacon to the Bakers; Colin Simmers, to the Cordiners; David Sime, to Glovers; Joseph Sime, to Tailors; John Hog, to Bonnetmakers; James Gray, to Fleshers; Thomas Muir, to Hammermen. James Duncan was chosen to Weavers, and Alex. Steill was re-elected to Waulkers. Convener Skirling was re-elected Convener after the usual form immediately after the election of the Magistrates. After the Elections were thus finished the old Deacons retired to the Council house with the Convener, there to elect with the Council.

(Signed) William Skirling, Convr.

Boxmaster's Accounts.—Monday, 4th October, 1756.—(Nine Trades.)—Present, the Convener and nine Deacons, together with the hail Incorporations.

The Convener and Deacons accepted of their offices, and promised to be faithful.

The Convener represented to the Deacons that the practice hitherto common among the Trades of electing Boxmasters into the office of Deacon before they had cleared their accounts was prejudicial to the common stocks of the Incorporations, and that an act should be made for preventing this in future. The

Deacons approved of the suggestion, and it was recommended to them to report the same instantly to their different Trades (then met in the Burial place), which they did, and then intimated to the Convener that the members wanted such an act made. It was then Enacted, Statute, and Ordained That in all time coming no person bearing the office of Boxmaster shall be Elected or chosen Deacon to any of the Nine Incorporations, or be capable of bearing that office until his Boxmaster accounts be cleared with his Trade, discharged by them, and his balance, if any, payed up to the Trade, and audited by the eighteen Deacons at their usual meeting for that end. And it was recommended to the several Deacons to book this act in their respective Sederunt Books, and to get their members to subscribe the same; and the said haill Deacons to subscribe this present act in this Book. Subscribed by William Skirling, Convener, and the Deacons of the Bakers, Cordiners, Tailors, Fleshers, Hammermen, Weavers, and Waulkers. (Blanks are left for the signatures of the Deacons of the Glovers and Bonnetmakers, but they had never signed the minute.)

Dry-handed Members.—1st December, 1756.—(*General Fund.*)—The Convener and haill Eighteen Deacons being this day met, there was presented to them the accounts of the respective Incorporations relative to their revenue (except the Flesher Trade). All were revised, approved of, and audited, as marked in their respective Books. By perusing said accounts it appeared from them that some Trades had booked as members of their Incorporations dry-handed Men, or such as are incapable of exercising business, without taking anything from them for the General Fund. Whereupon it was proposed that an act should be made for preventing such parties catering in time coming. Thereafter It was Statute and Enacted That in all time coming none of the Nine Incorporations shall admit and receive any person that is not bred a tradesman, until first he pay the Funds due, which is Five Pounds Scots to the Enterent, and the like sum to the Trade, and that the Trade shall be liable for the said dues to the General Fund, and recommend to the Deacons of each Trade to intimate this to their Incorporations, so as they may not pretend ignorance.

Enlisting Soldiers.—Thursday, 12th May, 1757.—(*General Fund.*)—The Convener represented that in terms of a former agreement, the Trades had furnished three men for his Majesty's Service, in order to prevent a promiscuous press. That these three men were furnished by the Cordiners, Tailors, and Weavers. That the Cordiners paid for their man one pound five shillings stg., besides four shillings Scots weekly to his

spouse, for five years from the date of his enlisting. That the Tailors paid for their man Four pounds five shillings and seven pence sterling; and the Weavers Three pounds eight shillings and six pence sterling. That as it was agreed that the charge of furnishing these men should be paid in Ninths, that is one ninth to each Trade, therefore it was reasonable these Trades should be reimbursed. Which being considered by the Deacons present they agreed, and appointed each Trade to pay their ninth share of the said sum so advanced; and agree that Ten pounds eight shillings Scots be paid to the Cordiner Trade annually at clearing the Fund accounts for reimbursing them of the four shillings Scots to be advanced weekly to the man's spouse furnished by them, and that for each of the said five years, providing she live so long.

Poor of the Trades.—*Wednesday, 22d June, 1757.*—(*General Fund*).—The Convener and Deacons being met in the Baker's Kiln, and taking to their consideration the necessities of their poor members by reason of the present scarcity of victual. A list from sundry of the Trades of their poor was produced—viz, ten in the Cordiner Trade, two in the Glover, twelve in the Tailor, eight in the Bonnetmaker, seventeen in the Weaver, and thirteen in the Hammermen Trade, amounting in whole to sixty-two in number. For their present relief appoints Thomas Barclay, Fund Boxmaster, to pay to the respective Deacons of the said Trades two shillings sterling, to be delivered by them to each of their poor members, amounting in hail to six pounds four shillings sterling. The Convener produced a policy of insurance on 600 bolls of the Earl of Findlater's meal, presently shipped on board David Kyd's vessel at Portsoy, insuring three hundred pounds sterling, which was approved of.

Convener's Accounts, &c.—*Monday, 10th October, 1757.*—(*Nine Trades*).—This being the Head Court day the whole Trades met in the Burial place and accepted their Convener and Deacons; and the Convener present and late Deacons agreed to meet as usual in James Guild's, Maltman, in the evening, and clear Convener Skirling, late Convener, his accounts. Accordingly they met, and the said Convener's accounts were produced, read, perused, and booked, and a balance of £1 14s 10d Scots in the Convener's hands instantly paid to Convener Walker. The accounts were accordingly discharged. Thereafter the Convener and Nine Deacons, elected at last Michaelmas, were Booked in the Locked Book, and the new Deacons paid ten shillings sterling each to the Fund Boxmaster, and it was Recommended to them to Behave as peaceable and agreeable

Members of Society, and that they should study to do nothing prejudicial, but all in their power to serve the Nine Trades. To which they agreed.

The present Deacons were then appointed to get their respective Trades' accounts Booked, and be in readiness to be laid before the Convener and his Court upon Thursday in the week after Glamis market next. The Trade failing to produce their accounts that night, to be liable and incur a fine of ten shillings sterling, to be that night paid to the Fund Boxmaster for behoof of the General Fund.

Thereafter it was agreed that application should be made to the Town Council, craving that they would cause repair the Gwgate Street—which is presently in very much disrepair.

*Earl of Strathmore's Meal.—Tuesday, 29th November, 1757. —(Nine Trades).—*The whole Incorporations being met in the new church, the Convener mentioned that the Earl of Strathmore's curators offered four or five hundred bolls of their farm meal, of last crop, for the use of the Trades, at eight pound Scots per boll. The Trades agreed to accept the meal at seven pounds four shillings Scots per boll, and empowered the Convener to offer that price to Strathmore's curators, and rather than lose the bargain they empowered him to offer seven pounds six shillings and eight pennies Scots per boll, and in case they refuse both to agree to pay the current price that meal shall be giving at Candlemas, and to report. (There is no farther mention of this matter in the minutes).

*Action against the Town.—4th February, 1758.—(General Fund).—*The Convener reported that the Trades' process against the town had been remitted by the Lord Ordinary to the Inner House, and that as the whole of the Trades Lawyers had to be consulted, and proper information drawn out, they wanted a remittance of £18 sterling to pay the expense thereof. The meeting agreed to borrow this sum on annual rent, and authorised the Convener and Fund Boxmaster to grant a bill for it.

Sea Insurance of —Monday, 13th March, 1758 —
(General Fund.)—The Convener and Deacons met in the Bakers Kiln and a David Jobson, their Clerk, to insure in Edinburgh £350 sterling on 750 bolls Findlater's meal from Portsoy to Dundee.

*Purchase of Meal.—Monday, 8th May, 1758 —(General Fund).—*The Convener reported that Mr Laird had offered him 800 bolls meal for the use of the Trades at 2s Scots, payable at Lammas and Martinmas next, by equal portions. The meeting, thinking the price of meal might soon rise, accepted the offer, and agreed to give the several Trades what quantity

they wanted, and ordered that the remainder should be girked and disposed of to the best advantage on the profit and loss of the General Fund.

*Refusal of Office of Deacon, &c.—Monday, 9th October, 1758.—(General Fund).—*The Convener's accounts were audited as usual in James Guild's. It was then agreed by the Convener and Deacons that an act made by the Convener's Court in October, 1719 (wrote in the Book where the Convener's accounts are Booked), be read in the presence of the hail Incorporation annually at reading over the leits. The Court appoint copies of the said act to be made out and delivered to each Deacon, and their compliance with the act was recommended. James Gourlay, who had been chosen Deacon of the Glovers on Thursday, 28th September, 1758, refused to accept, and a committee was appointed at this meeting to deal with him, and in case he remains obstinate, and refuses to accept, that he be prosecuted conform to law.

*No Deacon no Meal.—Tuesday, 13th December, 1758.—(General Fund).—*The Convener and eighteen Deacons met in James Guild's and cleared the Fund Boxmaster's accounts. Thereafter they drew billets for Findlater's meal for the ensuing year. It was moved that the Glover Trade should not be allowed to draw a billet as they had at present no Deacon. Thereafter it was recommended to David Sime, late Deacon of the Glovers, to enter a formal complaint to the Magistrates, craving that James Gourlay, who was elected Deacon at Michaelmas, should be obliged to accept or Fined in terms of Law; and in case the Trade entered the complaint they should be entitled to their meal, but if not that no share should be given them.

*Earl of Panmure's Meal.—Saturday, 20th January, 1759.—(General Fund).—*The Convener reported that in terms of the Trades orders, he had written to Mr David Mudie, Factor on the Estate of "Panmure," offering to buy for their use 300 bolls of the Earl's meal, growth of last crop, at six pound Scots per boll, with one boll to the hundred, That Mr Mudie accepted the offer, the price payable at Whitsunday and Lammas next, and also offered another hundred bolls on same terms. This was accepted, and John Thain, the officer, was sent round the absent Deacons to represent the same to them. He returned and mentioned that they all agreed to accept said 400 bolls at six pound Scots per boll, payable as above, with four bolls to ye bargain for the use of the poor.

*Hammerman Censured.—20th February, 1759.—(General Fund).—*The Convener and eighteen Deacons met in the Burial place, when it was represented by the Deacon of the Hammermen that a member of their Trade did lately, in

a clandestine way, at his own hand, take the Trades Locked Book out of their chest, and carry off and conceal the same, in order, as he intended, to disappoint the Trade of the opportunity of Booking A. Whiteison, Smith, a free master, after he had passed his Essay and been approved by the Trade. The Deacon wanted the opinion of the Court as to what steps he should take for redress, and getting the defaulting member punished for carrying off the Trade's Book, and affronting the Trade. Thereafter the delinquent was called and acknowledged the facts, professed his sorrow, and agreed to submit himself to the Demons of the Court. The Court appointed him to return his keys of the Locked Book as late Deacon to the present Deacon, that the Trade may lodge them where they incline; and to beg the Deacon and Trades pardon, and promise never to be guilty of such in time coming; and also decreed him to pay to the poor of the Hammermen Trade one pound sterling for his said transgression. Thereafter the delinquent was called in and the sentence intimated to him, when he, in face of the Court, begged the Deacon's pardon, and promised to do so to the Trade, and to obey the other parts of the sentence.

Blacks Croft.—Monday, 8th October, 1759.—(*General Fund.*)—The Convener's Court met in Jas. Guilds, &c. The Convener intimated that Jas. Guthrie of Craigie proposed to buy from the Trades Blacks Croft, which was communioned on by the Court, and after reasoning and voting they agreed Blacks Croft should be sold. A Committee was appointed to—make up an account what the ground cost ye Fund, and then meet Craigie and see what he will offer, and in case he insist that they should make a demand, that the demand be forty years' purchase, and report. And in case Craigie accept that it be proposed that he retain the price at five per cent. The Court appoint the Trades different accounts to be audited—the Tuesday after Glammis Mercate.

Blacks Croft, &c.—17th January, 1760.—(*General Fund.*)—The Court agreed that a Feu of Blacks Croft be roupied in the following proportions—viz., That part of it on the north side of the Rapework be divided and measured, and the west half thereof set up at thirty pound Scots per acre, and the east half at twenty-four pounds per acre. And the Gushet on the south of the Rapework be set up at thirty pounds per acre. And over and above the rent to be offered, the purchasers are to be obliged to pay the half of the offered rent at the entry of an heir, and a whole year's rent at the entry of a singular successor. The Court appoint a nineteen years' tack of the yard purchased from Mr Alison to be roupied and set up at twenty-four pounds Scots per acre. The Court appoint the Fund Boxmaster to

cause take out and carry off the old dyke on the east side of said yard, and appoint a Committee to visit the said old dyke and stack it out so as to separate it from the last yard.

Enlisting Soldiers for Rochallie.—The Convener mentioned that Charles Farquharson, watchmaker, begged as a favour that the General Fund would publicly advertise an offer of two guineas over and above the King's bounty money, to any man that would enlist in Dundee in the company raising by Mr Farquharson of Rochallie, in respect he had a promise of getting his son to be Surgeon in said Regiment. The Court agreed on the Fund being indemnified as to any charges over and above the two men.

Defaulting Deacon.—The Court ordered the Clerk to prosecute a Deacon for payment of the balance of his fund accounts if he do not instantly pay.

Geo. Dempster Elected a Deacon and Convener.—*Thursday, 24th September, 1761.*—(*Nine Trades*).—The Incorporations met in the Burial place to make their annual Election. On this occasion Mr George Dempster of Dunnichen, Advocate, Member of Parliament, was chosen Deacon to the Bakers. After the Deacons were chosen the election of Convener took place—and after letting and voting made choice of the said Mr Dempster as their Convener. (In other years the Convener appears to have been elected before the Deacon. Mr Dempster was only an honorary member, and as he had his Parliamentary duties to attend, the previous Convener acted for him. Mr Dempster's election as Convener appears to have been more honorary than real. He was also elected honorary member in several of the Trades.)

Auditing Trades' Account.—*November, 1761.*—(*General Fund*).—The Court agreed that, for the future, the expense of auditing the individual Trades' accounts annually be paid by the Trades themselves, and not out of the General Fund's Stock.

Muir of Craigie, &c.—*1762.*—(*General Fund*).—The Convener mentioned that the Town Council and James Guthrie of Craigie, had been negotiating relative to the property of the Muir of Craigie, and that the Council had put into his hand two acts to lay before the Trades. Some bear that on 24th October, 1676, the Provost, Bailies, and Hospital Master had closed with the Laird of Craigie, Patrick Kyd, &c., and set in feu Oliphre Croft, the Rood Yards, and Curroll Hole, for yearly payment of £25 6s 8d Scots, by agreement thereanent; and also that the Town of Dundee and Inhabitants thereof have liberty to keep a Fair the first Tuesday of July, and days limited thereto, upon the common Muir of Craigie; as also for liberty to the Inhabitants of the Burgh to carry clay out of

the said Muir as much as will serve their own use; with liberty also to the Inhabitants of the Burgh to build huts there in time of sickness if it shall happen (as God forbid), the Town of Dundee paying yearly to them six shillings and eight pennies of Feu, which the Council did approve. On 26th February, 1794, a Committee which had been appointed to commune with Craigie, presented the minute of agreement above referred to. The lands above mentioned are declared to belong to the Town and Hospital, and are feued to the parties named at the yearly feu of twenty pounds and half ane mark, at the two accustomed terms, and as use is of feu farm. 2d—The property of the Muir of Craigie was declared to belong to Patrick and James Kyd, the town having a perpetual right of servitude thereon for holding their Fairs, digging of clay, and building of huts for their sick in time of plague, the Town paying them a yearly feu of six shillings and eight pennies Scots. This servitude to be secured to the said Town and Hospital in the best way that shall be devised by Lawyers. 3d—In the Feu Charters to be granted by the Town and Hospital to said parties of the Rood Yards and the others above mentioned, there shall be reservation to the Town of power to bury malefactors therein, and such as die violent deaths. 4th—The Charter to bear to be without prejudice to the Town of their accommodation for their Fishings at the said Rood Yards according to use and wont, and with liberty to keep a house of three trees upon the said lands for the use of the Fishings. 5th—The Kyds to give a tolerance to the Town during their pleasure for a house on the Town's other Fishings at Comes. 6th—That both parties shall mutually discharge the other of all bygone Feu Duties, Contraventions, Law-burrows, Action of Spulzie, and Vitious Intrusions, &c., and that the minute shall be extended in ample form, and fulfilled betwixt the date of it and the 1st May following; and it containeth a mutual penalty of five hundred merks. The Meeting, understanding by some of their old sckerns that the proposals mentioned in the foresaid acts were never carried into execution, the Convener and Deacons were of opinion that Craigie should be obliged to produce what title he had to the places mentioned in these acts, and in case he had none that the Council should take legal steps to get into possession, and that Craigie shall be pursued for the bygone rents. But in respect the melioration which Craigie has made on the Muir, for which they think he is reimbursed from the rent, they were of opinion that if Craigie gave up the possession of the Muir without any process, they would pass from the bygone rents, and appointed the Convener to report accordingly. On 24th November, 1762, the Convener reported that he had laid

the above mentioned opinion before the Council, and that the Council agreed to do nothing in a way of agreeing with Craigie without the concurrence of the Trades. On 22d January, 1765, the Managers of the General Fund met in the meal market. The Convener said that as the whole Trades had lately agreed to join with the Council in submitting the difference betwixt the Town and Craigie relative to Quarryholes, Rood Yards, and the Muir of Craigie, &c., he, at the Council's request, asked them to name an Arbiter. The Trades named John Swynnton, senr., Advocate, and Robert Speid, Clerk Depute of Dundee, or G. Constable, writer, Edinburgh, as his assistant. The Court was authorised to sign the submission along with the Council.

2d April, 1766.—(General Fund.)—Convener and Deacons met in meal market. The Convener reported that the Committees of the Council and Trades had come to the following agreement with Craigie:—That he should dispoise absolutely to the town that part of the Muir of Craigie immediately to the eastward of his enclosures, consisting of about 11 acres of ground, as shown on the plan laid before the arbiters and the Committees, and to continue to pay his feu-duty as formerly; and in consideration of the town's concessions to pay the town at Lammass next £125 sterling. And the Committees on their part agreed that the Town Council and Trades should renounce all right, both of property and servitude upon the said Muir, except the part above mentioned; and that the Council, as Patrons of the Hospital, should grant a feu charter to Craigie to the pendicles in dispute. The meeting approved of the agreement, and recommended to the arbiters to pronounce sentence accordingly.

Bills Due to the Fleshers.—The Fleshers asked the opinion of the Court anent sundry bills due to them as per their Trade Book, and they were ordered instantly to prosecute such of the debtors as were able to pay.

Weaver Trade Censured.—26th July, 1763.—(*General Fund.*)—The Convener and eighteen Deacons being informed that the Weaver Trade had of late admitted members for payment of sums below that stipulated by agreement betwixt the Town and Trades, to the prejudice of their own poor and that of the General Fund. The Court Enact, Statute, and Ordain That for the future the Weaver Trade shall admit no person as a member of their Incorporation till they be first Booked Burghesses, and pay to the Trade the sum stipulate by agreement betwixt the Town and Trades, with certification that if they transgress this Act the office-bearers shall be liable to the poor of the Trade for the wanted sum of Booking money, and be liable also in payment of the town's dues. They also Enact

that none of the Nine Trades book any free or unfree apprentices until their indentures be produced to the Trades, and they be satisfied therewith, and receive their dues accordingly.

Title of Black's Croft.—8th November, 1763.—(*General Fund*).—The Court, considering that James Ross had served himself heir to his father, and formally conveyed David Lyons' obligation (disposing Black's Croft to his grandfather) to the General Fund, whereby they are now fully vested in the right of Black's Croft as it stood in the person of James Ross' grandfather. They ordered a search of the Records of the Laigh Parliament House, to see if David Lyon were intett in said lands, before completing their title to said Croft by Adjudication, &c., and they delay further procedure till they get the report.

Oatmeal Rouped.—Thursday, 1st December, 1763.—(*General Fund*).—Present, the Convener, two old Conveners, and the eighteen Deacons present and past. After auditing the accounts of the Fund Boxmaster, John Procter, and David Jobson, Cashier—the Fund meal was rouped, and purchased by Convener Wm. Walker at six pounds ten shillings Scots the boll, and marked and signed by him in the Fund's Book, kept for the Trades' accidents.

Old Conveners and the Convener's Court.—The old Conveners, as appears from this minute, had always attended the Court, and were considered constituent members of it. Before proceeding to elect the Fund Boxmaster, &c., a vote was taken whether they should have a vote in the election, and in all that concerned the General Fund's Revenue, and it was carried by a great majority in the affirmative. It was therefore enacted by the Court that in all time coming the constituent members of the General Fund are the present Conveners, all the previous Conveners alive, the nine present Deacons, and the nine immediate late Deacons, the whole members to have the joint and equal right of voting in everything connected with the General Fund.

Disputes with the Town Council.—Thereafter the Convener reported that last Council-day he had taken a protest in his own name and that of the nine Deacons, on behalf of the Nine Trades, in open Council, relative to the Council having refused the Nine Trades a vote in the election of the town's Edinburgh agent. The protest set forth that by the original and fundamental constitution of this burgh, the Convener and nine Deacons of the Trades are essentially and necessarily connected with the ordinary Council in the management and direction of all affairs of importance, and that the election of officers of public trust cannot take place without them. That no principal

nor depute Town Clerk can be chosen but by them and the Council, cannot be disputed; and that even a Clerk of the Barony of the Hilltown could not be elected without them. See the Council Records of 9th February, 1698; 31st May, 1698; 29th June, 1732; 4th January, 1742; and 24th October, 1753, &c., &c. On 6th December, 1763, the Convener stated that the Council had refused to record the protest, and he had again protested, and held the Council liable in damages, &c. The Court approved of this. The Convener stated that as the Convener and Deacons of the Trades were jointly bound with the ordinary Council in their bonds, and as the Council had hitherto refused to allow them a vote in the disposal of the town's revenue, these bonds should be retired, and that they should sign no more of them. The Deacons heartily approved, and empowered the Convener to attend next Council day, and intimate that the Trades insist upon all the bonds they stand bound on being retired. That if they do not, the Trades will borrow money on their own security, and retire said bonds, taking proper conveyances thereto, and pursue the Council for payment. Thereafter the Convener stated that by the decision of the Court of Session, dated 14th November, 1761, the Trades were entitled to a joint vote with the ordinary Council in disposing of the town's property, yet the Council had agreed to dispose of a small piece of the dockyard. The Deacons authorized the Convener to protest against this, as the grant had been made without consent of the Nine Trades' Deacons, who are joint proprietors with the ordinary Council. The action was at the Trades' instance against the Town. The Court found—That the Deacons of the Trades were entitled to concur and vote with the common Council in the alienating, fencing out, and disposing of the town's property, both within and without the burgh, and in granting charters and precepts of clare constat and other rights to the town's vassals; also, in granting tacks of the lands of Dudhope purchased from Thomas Boyes, &c. On Thursday, 15th March, 1764, the Convener mentioned that the ordinary Council had agreed to grant a tack of two shops below the Townhouse in favour of the Dundee Banking Company for 38 years, &c. The meeting, being of opinion that their privileges were being encroached upon, empowered the Convener to raise reduction of the Disposition to the part of the dockyard; and also to protest against the Council relative to the tack to the Banking Company, and to hold the Council liable in damages, and the expenses of a prosecution if the Trades shall think proper to proceed in a process.

The Trades Defeated.—4th May, 1765.—Convener and

present Deacons met in the Bakers' kiln. The Convener mentioned that Decreet had been given by Bailie Maxwell against the Trades in the process at Convener Skirling and David Rollo's instance, finding the Trades liable in the sums libelled. It was agreed that the case be advocated to the Court of Session, and David Jobson, their Clerk, was instructed accordingly. Also that each of the eight Trades who receive meal, pay the Clerk ten shillings sterling to defray the cost of the process.

A Prosecution Ordered.—The Convener mentioned that Convener Skirling had some years ago promised, at a meeting of the General Fund, to give the poor of the Trades the profits he made on a bargain of Strathmore's meal, but he had never yet implemented his promise. The meeting instructed the Clerk instantly to pursue him before the Town Court for payment.

Weighing Oatmeal.—18th July, 1765.—(*General Fund.*)—The meeting authorized the Convener to purchase a set of meal weights to be delivered annually to the shipmaster who goes for Fendlater's meal, that he might weigh some of it, and prevent mistakes of short weight in future. Last cargo had been three bolls short weight.

Disposal of Town's Properties.—Saturday, 13th September, 1766.—(*General Fund.*)—The Court met in the meal market. The Convener stated that the Council had informed him they were proposing to sell their superiorities over Wester and Easter Clepington, Drumgeith, Baldovie, Craigie, and Duntrune, and wanted to know if the Trades would concur with them in the sale. The meeting agreed to concur, and to sign the necessary conveyances to the purchasers.

A Petitioner.—A petition by the widow of a member of the Glover Trade, craving clarity from the General Fund, was presented, and a payment of one pound sterling ordered to be made her in the meantime; and the Deacon of the Glovers was recommended—to engross her in their charity list to be given in at the clearing of their Fund accounts in the latter end of the year.

Repairing the Streets.—Wednesday, 11th March, 1767.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The Trades met in the Burial place. The Town Council represented, through the Convener, that the streets of the town are in such a bad state that they require to be laid anew. For discharging the cost the Council agreed to pay one hundred pounds sterling out of their revenue, and recommended the Trades to appoint a Committee of their number to meet with a Committee of the Council and of the Guildry to devise some means of raising money to defray the cost of laying the streets. The Trades were quite satisfied that the streets

were so bad as to require to be newly repaved, and they appointed a Committee, who were to report. On 2d April, the Convener reported that the Committees thought subscription papers should be opened, each subscriber to sign for a yearly sum to be paid for five years. It was afterwards proposed that the proper way for levying the money necessary for repaving the streets, and which it was thought would be at least £2000 sterling, would be by laying on a certain rate upon the house rents. The Trades thought the second mode would be unequal, approved of the first mode, and instructed their Committee accordingly. On 8th April the Trades met, then retired and collected in their different Corporations. In a little they again collected altogether, and stated that—after a vote whether the money should be raised by a voluntary subscription or by the house rents, the rating mode was carried by a majority, providing that after the list of the house rents are made out, the same be remitted to a Sub-Committee, with power to strick out and exime such as were not able to pay, and diminish and lessen the rate upon others that were obliged to pay high rents for the exercise of their business. On 18th November it was reported that it had been proposed to raise 5 per cent. on the house rents to repave the streets, but it was found this could not be done without a law for that end. The Trades, with one consent, refused to concur in applying for such a law, and again recommended a voluntary subscription. On Thursday, 21st January, 1768, the joint Committee were now of opinion that the only way to raise the money was by a voluntary subscription, and wanted a Committee of the Trade appointed to receive the subscriptions and levy the money. The meeting appointed a Committee for this purpose.

Offer of Oatmeal.—2d April, 1767.—(*General Fund.*)—An offer from Robert Falls, of Dunbar, dated 28th March, of 872 bolls of meal for 19 years, the first crop 1767, deliverable annually, in November or December, at the Mast in the Harbour of Dundee, with one boll to each hundred, at 12s 8d stg. per boll, was read. After retiring a little to consider, the Trades re-met, and the Bakers would only take the meal at seven pound Scots per boll, but the whole other Trades were willing to give seven pounds six shillings Scots per boll, and authorised the Convener to offer accordingly.

Fens of Black's Croft.—19th August, 1769.—(*General Fund.*)—It was represented that the fens of Black's Croft belonging to Jas. and Thos. Anderson were to be publicly roup'd, and the Convener was empowered to purchase these fens for the General Fund, and to offer at the roup 22 years' purchase for them.

Salaries of Officer and Clerk.—Monday, 9th October, 1769.—(*General Fund.*)—G. Innes, Bonnetmaker, was chosen Officer in place of John Thain, deceased. The salary hitherto paid—£14 Scots, and some trifling perquisites—being inadequate for the trouble, after several motions were made it was carried by a vote that, after Martinmas next, the salary should be five pounds sterling annually, to be paid out of the General Fund revenue, and a suit of clothes every two years, with no perquisites. The meeting, considering that the salary of David Jobson, their Clerk—which was only one pound ten shillings sterling yearly as Clerk, and three pounds fifteen shillings sterling yearly for uplifting their meal money—was not adequate for his trouble, agreed that, after Martinmas next, his annual salary should be in whole for uplifting their meal money and as their Clerk, £6 10s sterling, to be paid as follows:—£3 15s sterling annually out of the General Fund's revenue; and 5s 6d sterling annually from each of the Nine Trades; and 5s 6d sterling annually from the Convener, which he is to take credit for in his accounts.

Repurchasing of Ground in Cowgate.—Convener Walker, who had formerly feued from the General Fund twelve feet of ground on the west end of their yard, south side of Cowgate, for which he paid them one mark Scots of feu-duty yearly, and upon which he had built a toofall, offered to re-sell it to the General Fund at £21 sterling, and a guinea to his wife, payable at Martinmas, when entry would be given. The meeting accepted for the General Fund, and ordered the Clerk to get the necessary conveyance. The Convener to grant a bill for the price, and to borrow the money at Martinmas, if wanted.

Town's Bond Signed.—Thursday, 24th May, 1770.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The Trades met in the Burying place, when, upon the earnest solicitation of the Town Council, they agreed that the Convener and their respective Deacons should, along with the Council, sign a bond in favour of Robert Maxwell, Merchant, for £500 sterling, which is to be applied for paying the Dundee Bank the like sum borrowed for paving the streets. The Trades dispense with their former resolution in as far as concerns this bond, and resolve to sign no more for the future.

FOURTH OR ST ANDREW'S CHURCH.

5th July, 1770.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The Trades met in the Burial place, when the Convener produced a minute from the Committees of the different bodies relative to building a Fourth Church, and also a minute from the Kirk Session relative thereto. The Trades unanimously agreed to provide a third part of the expense of the building, and raise the money on their

security as a body, provided they should enjoy a third part of the direction of the building, a third part of the property of the Church when built, a third part of the election of a minister, and of the management of the Church in all time after built. Also to provide a third part of what may be thought a sufficient stipend for an Established minister to the Fourth Church, and bind themselves as a body, and their successors in office in all time coming, they always having recourse to the produce of the third part of the seat rents of the Church.

The Convener represented that the three pendicle Trades—Wrights, Masons, and Slaters—would take a fourth part of their third on said terms, and bind themselves and their successors as a body therefor. The Trades agreed to this, and appointed the Convener to sign this minute, and give it to the Town Council or Committees at their first meeting.

21st May, 1771.—(*Nine Deacons.*)—It would appear from the minute of this date that the Town Council had hitherto given no deliverance regarding the erection of a Fourth Church, that the Kirk Session and Trades resolved to insist upon a positive and final reply, and that they petitioned the Council on the subject. The petition sets forth that the existing three places of public worship for the town and parish are far from being capable of containing the hearers in connection with the Established Church. That they had resolved, so long ago as the year 1768 (there is no record of this resolution in the solitary minute in the Sederunt Book for that year), to contribute two third parts of the expense of so pious and necessary a design, leaving only the other third to the Council. That several meetings had been held by a joint Committee of ten persons from each body, and in July, 1769, they had agreed upon the necessity of the design, and upon the mode of carrying it out, and resolved to report their decision to their respective constituents. That no reply had yet been got from the Council, nor were they aware that the subject had ever been taken up by the Council at all, &c. That no subject of equal moment could come before you, it being of the last consequence to between 3000 and 4000 souls, making about a third part of the members of the Established Church within the town and parish who are at present banished from all public worship and instruction, at least in the communion they belong to, &c.

St Andrew's Church engaged the attention of the Nine Trades and the Kirk Session on various occasions for several years, and many pages of the Sederunt Book of the Trades are filled with accounts of the steps taken for accomplishing the object in view. The Town Council refused to become parties to the building of the Fourth Church, and the Trades and Kirk Session agreed to

erect the Church themselves on their own accounts. The details do not possess much interest at this distant period, a short outline of the proceedings will therefore only be given. It was agreed that the property of the proposed Church be divided into twenty-four equal shares, whereof twelve should belong to the Kirk Session and twelve to the Trades—viz, nine to the Nine Trades and three to the Three Trades. On 16th July, 1771, the Nine Trades sold to the joint body their north yard in Cowgate, for the purpose of building the Church upon it, for £210 8s 4d sterling. Voluntary subscriptions were raised to assist in erecting the Church, and the Session and Trades paid the balance of the expense, in proportions corresponding to their respective shares. Plans and specifications of the erection were prepared, estimates got for the work, and the contracts settled in March, 1772. On 26th May, 1774, the Trades were informed that the Church was about completed, and the seats let, and a Committee of members, who belonged to the Established Church, was appointed to act with a Committee of the Session in calling a Minister, who should have a stipend of £50 a year. Mr Thomas Raitt of Scotstoun, near Linton, was unanimously chosen Minister. On 8th May, 1788, the Kirk Session proposed to divide the town and parish into districts among the Ministers, including the Minister of St Andrew's Church. The Trades refused to acquiesce, as the Chapel was not upon the legal establishment, until an erection of said Chapel takes place, and until the Established Ministers of the town preach in it by rotation, as they had formerly agreed to do but had not done. The Session replied that the Town Council would not put the Chapel on the establishment, that for six Ministers to preach in it by turns—would tend to promote giddiness rather than edification, and that the Ministers declined to preach in it by turns. The Trades still declined to accede to the division.

On 11th August, 1788, the Trades, considering the high price of provisions and the expense of living, agreed to join the Kirk Session in raising the stipend to £100. On 28th May, 1795, an assistant or second Minister to St Andrew's Church was appointed at a stipend of £60 a year. On 19th October, 1796, the Convener and Nine Deacons, and their successors in office, were appointed a standing Committee to look after the Church on the part of the Trades. Two of the Trades, the Bonnetmakers and Ityers, sold their shares of St Andrew's Church to the Kirk Session. The other Trades objected, as it gave the Kirk Session a preponderance in the management, &c; and a process was raised in the Court of Session to recover these shares. The Session gave them up to the Nine Trades at the price they had paid for them, and the action was withdrawn. On 21st May,

1807, the Session and Trades agreed that the Ministers should thereafter be elected by the Session and Trades alternately, the first right to be fixed by lot. The first right fell to the Session. It was agreed that when the election of a Minister falls to the Trades, that the choice shall be determined by the majority of the whole of the twelve Trades assembled in Common Hall, the Couveners of the Nine and Three Trades to call the meeting, and to be joint-chairmen. The Nine Trades purchased the shares of the other seven Trades in the Church at £60 each share.

The Church is a handsome structure, and finely situated. For many years the Kirk Session and the Trades got a good return for their outlay. A Minister, who was appointed about sixty years ago, shortly thereafter became insane, and was for many years an inmate of the asylum. This circumstance had an unfavourable effect on the finances of the Church, and for many years the proprietors have received no remuneration for their outlay on the Church. Recently there has been a desire to have the Church endowed and erected into a Parish *quoad sacra*. To facilitate this object the Nine Trades have agreed to sell their nine twenty fourth shares of the Church to the managers for £200, and if the Three Trades also agree to sell their shares the object desired may be got accomplished.

The Church was originally erected by the Trades and Kirk Session to supply the religious destitution of a large and growing district of the town, and for many years it was instrumental in accomplishing the laudable intentions of the promoters.

Action anent Meal Lost.—26th February, 1770.—The Trades met, and the Clerk reported the decision of the Court of Session in the case of Skirving and Rollo against the Trades relative to a loss on a cargo of meal—viz., the pursuers to be relieved of their loss from the General Fund, and no expenses due, &c. The different Trades retired to consider the judgment, after which a majority of the Deacons reported that their Trades were not for reclaiming, as they thought there was no probability of success, and instruct the Clerk accordingly. Thereafter the managers of the General Fund met by themselves, and unanimously agreed that a reclaiming petition should be given in against the interlocutor, the expense of the process for the future to be paid out of the Fund, and instruct their Clerk accordingly.

Borrowing to Pay Trades' Poor.—24th September, 1770.—(General Fund.)—The managers, considering the indigent necessities of the poor, and that there will be little to divide among them at clearing the Fund's accounts, empower the Con-

venner and Fund Boxmaster to borrow thirty pounds sterling, the bill therefor to be binding upon the General Fund, and David Jobson, their cashier, to charge himself therewith in the Fund's accounts.

*Convener's Powers Restricted.—Wednesday, 20th February, 1771.—(Nine Trades).—*The Convener mentioned that in the end of 1776, and in January, 1767, there was so great a scarcity of meal in Dundee that sundry mobs rose and pillaged meal-makers' houses. That for supplying the inhabitants and preventing the increase of such illegal methods the Town Council and Kirk Session had commissioned meal and oats upon their charge and risk. That the then Convener had in name of the Trades signed letters with the Provost for the Council and Dr Blinshall for the Session, agreeing to the purchase. That the Council and Session say there was upwards of £100 sterling lost upon the victual, and want the Trades to reimburse them one third part of the loss. That a Select Committee of the Trades met the Council and Session last night, and it was shown by them that the Convener had no authority to commit the Trades, yet to prevent a lawsuit, and as the purchase proceeded from a laudable principle, they would advise the Trades to pay 10 Gs. in full of every claim. The Trades consulted separately, and thereafter the Deacons stated that each of the Trades agreed to the proposal, and it was carried out. Thereafter the Trades, considering how much they had been imposed upon by the weakness of some of their Conveners, and for preventing the like in future, do hereby Statute, Enact, and Ordain that no Convener, present or future, shall in any way commit the Trades to any obligation without a special Sederunt signed by the respective Deacons, authorising him to do so. If any Convener shall act otherwise, it to be at his own cost and risk. Several Deacons, in their order of precedence, having been authorised by their respective Trades, signed the minute along with Convener Jobson.

*Sale of Ground in Cowgate.—14th April, 1772.—(General Fund).—*The Convener mentioned that a party wanted to purchase the Fund's yard, lying betwixt the Cowgate and Seagate Streets of Dundee. That he had caused Sam. Bell, wright, to draw a plan of the yard, dividing it into four parts, leaving about 22 feet breadth in the middle for a street betwixt these two streets, which would be a regulation as to the sale. The meeting approved of the plan, agreed to sell the yard, and appointed a Committee to treat and finally end a bargain with offering purchasers, not under a price of £125 sterling for a fourth part, and so on in proportion for greater and lesser quantities, and as much more as they could get, still leaving the street as described in the plan. Thereafter the Convener men-

tioned that David Sandieman, merchant, offered to purchase the south-east fourth of the yard on the east side of the proposed street, being 74 feet in breadth east and west, and 150½ feet in length, from north to south. He was sent for, and the Committee retired to another room to meet him. The Convener shortly returned, and reported that Mr Sandieman offered £130 sterling for said ground, but would give no more. The offer was accepted, and the Convener and Boxmaster were authorised to grant a Disposition for the said ground, the same to contain procuratory of resignation, clause of absolute warrandice, and all other usual clauses. On 29th May, 1772, the Convener reported that he and the Committee appointed at last meeting, had sold to Wm. Douglas of Bridgetown a piece of the Fund yard, consisting of 40 feet northward from the north side of the ground sold to Mr Sandieman, and 74 feet east and west, at £38 2s 8d sterling. The meeting approved of the sale, and authorised the Convener and Boxmaster to sign the Disposition, binding the General Fund in absolute warrandice. These minutes are signed by the Convener, late Convener, and the present and late Deacons as managers of the General Fund. (The street referred to is St Andrew's Street.)

Town Council Bond to be Signed by the Deacons.—Tuesday, 2d September, 1772.—(Nine Trades.)—The Convener reported that the Town Council had paid out £1000 sterling for paving the streets; that the Bank and others from whom they had borrowed the money wanted it repaid, and the Council proposed borrowing that sum from Steven's Mortification to repay the money. The Council wanted the Trades to concur in signing the bond, and had shown the Convener and the Deacon the two pennies of the first account, and also those of the town's revenue, which had been regularly kept, and which showed that that sum had been applied for paving the streets, the same having been carried on with the consent of the Convener and whole inhabitants. The meeting agreed that the Deacons should sign the bond along with the Council, as they were fully satisfied with the town's affairs, &c.

Purchase of Irish Meal.—Monday, 14th June, 1773.—All the Deacons of the Incorporations, except the Fleshers, met. The Convener represented that, as authorized by the Nine Trades at a meeting held lately in the Burial place (no minute of this meeting is recorded in the Sederunt Book), he had finished a bargain with Mr Andrew Laird, merchant, for 1200 bolls best Irish Drogheda meal at 15s 6d sterling per boll, payable at three months after delivery, to be shipped by the 20th July next, or sooner if possible, to be delivered at this Harbour, with one boll to each hundred, free of expense, of

which the meeting approved. The Convener mentioned that, as the price was payable in Edinburgh, the Trades should pay up the same at two times, one half at six weeks after delivery, and the other half in six weeks thereafter, so as the money may be pointedly paid when due, and all annual rent and expenses prevented, which was agreed to, and the Deacons promised to communicate the same to their respective Trades.

Trades Refuse to Elect Magistrates.—(Nine Trades.)—The Convener, as usual, collected the Trades at a stone in the Burial place to hear read the letters for Magistrates, &c., made out by the Council. The Convener then requested the several trades to separate, and make election of Provost, Bailies or Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer—and return as soon as they can. The Deacons, on their return—collected about the stone for the purpose of the election, when the Bakers, Fishers, and Hammermen voted for Provost Maxwell to be Provost, but the other six Trades refused to vote or concur in the election, either for Provost or any of the other officers, but without assigning any reason. The Convener then desired the several Deacons again to retire with their Trades, and make choice of their Convener and Deacons, which they did in the usual manner.

Sale of Ground in Cowgate.—Saturday, 16th January, 1775.—(General Fund.)—The Convener stated that Walter Bain, mason in Dundee, wanted to purchase from them that inclosed yard on south side of Cowgate, and east side of St Andrew's Street, and offered £80 sterling. The meeting agreed to accept the offer, and ordered the transaction to be carried through. On Saturday, 8th July, 1775, the managers of the General Fund sold to Andw. Pitcairn, writer, the north part of the Fund's yard next his property, from the Cowgate as far south as his yard goes, for the same price, according to the measure, as W. Bain paid for the yard sold to him, together with five guineas for an old toofall which was upon the ground. On 5th February, 1777, another portion of the ground was sold to W. Bain for £130, and in March, 1778, the remainder was sold in two portions for £150 and £60.

Paving the Cowgate.—5th June, 1775.—(General Fund.)—The meeting authorised the Boxmaster to pay Convener Smart 26 sterling, which he had advanced for finishing the paving of the Cowgate Street, beyond £21 he had received from the Street Committee, and £10 which Convener Jobson had collected for this purpose from sundries. They also ordered the Boxmaster to pay David Rollo, Tailor, £3 5s sterling, which was promised him some time ago at finishing the bargain with him and Convener Skirling, relative to the process at their instance against the Trades.

TRADES' HALL.

12th June, 1775.—(*General Fund.*)—Convener Bissett reported that the Town Council were, on Thursday next, to publicly roup the Flesh Shambles, and the house, &c., lying at the head of the Murraygate. That many of understanding in the town thought it would be advantageous for the General Fund to purchase the subjects, and to take down and rebuild the same in shops, cellars, and a hall for the Trades' use, after such form and manner as they shall think proper. The meeting authorised the Convener to purchase the subjects for the General Fund, the Disposition to be taken in name of himself, as Convener, and of the Boxmaster, and their successors in office, for behoof of the General Fund.

On Tuesday, 12th March, 1776, the Convener reported that he had purchased from the town of Dundee the present Flesh Shambles, and the house adjoining, for £351 sterling, payable at Whitsunday next. That he had since purchased ten feet of more ground on the west end of said purchase for £40 sterling, together £391 sterling, of all which the Trades approved. The Convener mentioned that the managers of the General Fund had met last night, and also approved of the said purchase; and now that the whole body were met, and the managers of the General Fund among the rest, he wanted to know what they proposed should be done with the property. After retiring, and consulting as individual Trades, and again collecting in a body, they unanimously (except the Flesher Trade) agreed that the Shambles and other buildings should be taken down at Whitsunday next, and that as many shops as the ground would admit should be built, and a large Hall above the shops, with small rooms off the Hall; and the meeting appointed a Committee to contract with tradesmen for taking down the present erections, and putting up the new building, and to borrow money for this purpose as required—the security of the managers of the General Fund being always granted, as the intended building is to be their property. The Committee to appoint a cashier who is to keep a separate book of accounts for the new property, which book was to be laid before the General Fund or Trades when called for. The plans and estimates to be laid before the Trades or managers of the General Fund for approval. The mason work was built by Jas. Nicoll, and cost £510.

At a meeting of the General Fund Court held some time afterwards the Convener mentioned that in order to preserve the shops and cellars below the Hall to the Fund, and fit them up for tenants, and so save the necessity of selling them, the several Trades had agreed to pay into the Fund twopence sterling upon each boll of their share of Trades' bargains of meal, temporary

or by contract, for five years, commencing with last crop, 1777, over and above the price; and that the Flesher Trade, who receive no meal, agreed to pay a sum equal to what the Hammermen pay. On the faith of this the managers resolved to retain the property of the shops. Sundry estimates for plastering the Trades' Hall were produced, and the one from plasterers in Cupar-Fife—who are deemed the best in the country, amounting to £51 19s 11d sterling, was accepted.

4th July, 1778.—The shops, &c., below the Hall were let for 19 years as follows:—

Patrick Stirling and other gentleman, south- most front shop, cross shop on the east side thereof, and cellars under them, with liberty to fit up same for a Coffee-House,	rent, £20 0 0
Alex. Riddloch, merchant, front shop next the Murraygate,	do., 14 15 0
Miss Greenhill, eastmost cross shop,	do., 13 0 0
Alex. McLagan, saddler, small shop on east side of building, facing the Murraygate,	do., 6 7 0

Allocation of Trades' Rooms.—25th August, 1778.—(*General Fund.*)—The Convener reported that the small rooms on east end of the Hall, intended for the respective Nine Trades, were now ready, and should be allocated. It was agreed that the largest five rooms should be numbered and drawn for by lots by the largest five Trades—viz., Bakers, Cordiners, Tailors, Hammermen, and Weavers, and that the four smaller rooms should be numbered and drawn for by lots by the four smaller Trades—viz., Glovers, Bonnetmakers, Fleshers, and Walkers. The billets were made out and put into a bonnet, and drawn out by the respective Deacons, when the rooms as after mentioned fell to the respective Trades—viz., on the first flat the middle room to the Bakers, the room looking into the Seagate to the Glovers, the room looking down the Murraygate to the Walkers; second flat, the middle room to the Hammermen, the room looking to the Seagate to the Weavers, the room looking down the Murraygate to the Fleshers; third flat, middle room to the Cordiners, room next the Seagate to the Tailors, and the room next the Murraygate to the Bonnetmakers, and these rooms now fallen and ascertained as above, are hereby declared to be the respective rooms allotted to each Trade for holding meetings on their Trades business in all time coming. The Deacons agreed to grant the use of some of their rooms to any one renting the Hall for temporary purposes should they require them. The various Trades then agreed to plaster and fit up the respective rooms allotted to them at their own expense.

Opening of Trades' Hall.—Wednesday, 23d September, 1778.

—(*Nine Trades.*)—To-morrow being the day when the annual elections falls to be made, it was agreed that as the new Hall was ready for their reception, they should meet in the Hall instead of the Burial place as formerly. The meeting agreed that the Trades should assemble in the Burial place at ten o'clock to-morrow forenoon, and proceed thence to the Hall in a procession, with their Convener at their head, each Trade according to their seniority, with each of their flags carried before each Trade, and that the whole body should sup in the Hall. Also that their annual meetings should be held in the Hall for the future.

Next day the whole Trades met accordingly in the Burial place and proceeded thence to the Hall in the manner agreed to, with Convener Bisset at their head, having the *Gold Chain and Medal* displayed upon his breast. On arriving at the Hall they proceeded to the election, and chose Henry Geekie, Provost, Thomas Crichton, William Chalmers, James Halliburton, and John Cristall, Bailies; James Thomson, Dean of Guild; and Alex. Riddoch, Treasurer. The meeting then re-elected William Bisset Convener, and the Deacons of the respective Trades. Thereafter the several Deacons repaired to the Council Hall to join the ordinary Council for the purpose of finishing the election.

Cost of Convener's Chain and Medal.—The purchase of the chain and medal worn by the Convener is not referred to in the Minutes of the Nine Trades. The following copy of the account for the chain and medal and the mode in which the money was raised to pay same, is taken from a document in the possession of the Tailor Trade. They are still worn by the Convener when on official duty, and they are in good preservation.

Dundee, 18th Nov., 1776.

Convener Wm. Bisset, for the Nine Trades, bought of Wm. Scott, Goldsmith,

A Gold Chain, wg. 3 oz. 1 dwt. 15 grs., . . .	£11 18 0
Making,	5 5 0
Paid Enamelling, Engraving, and Painting the Medal in Gold,	10 10 0
	<hr/>
	£27 13 0

Hammermen Subscribers,	£6 16 0
Weavers,	6 10 6
Tailors,	6 0 0
Cordiners,	2 11 0
Bonnetmakers,	1 1 0
Waulkers,	0 15 6
Convener William Bisset,	3 18 0
	<hr/>
	£27 13 0

The Bakers, Butchers, and Glovers did not contribute.

Architect's Fee, &c.—4th December, 1778.—(*General Fund.*)—An account from Sam. Bell, Architect—for plans, architecting, and overseeing the whole building, making moulds, &c., amounting to £42 10s sterling, was perused and ordered to be paid. The Convener was also authorised to give Deacon Nicoll (the mason) five guineas to buy a suit of clothes, above his account in consideration of his faithfully executing the work.

Auditing Accounts of Building the Hall.—21st September, 1772.—(*General Fund.*)—The accounts of Convener Bisset, Treasurer for building the Trades' Hall, were audited and approved of and docketed accordingly, and a copy of the accounts was ordered to be made, which with the vouchers were to be lodged in the Fund's chest. A balance was found to be due to the Convener of £85 7s 6d, and the meeting ordered this amount to be borrowed and paid to him. The meeting expressed their grateful acknowledgment to Convener Bisset for his great trouble in overseeing the execution of the building, receiving and disbursing the money, and keeping particular accounts thereof, without any reward.

Sale of the Trades' Hall.—The Trades' Hall was sold to the Clydesdale Bank in 1864 for a cash payment of £2875, and a ground annual of £250, payable half-yearly. The transaction was finally concluded, and the money paid in June, 1865. From the price received the Nine Trades paid to each of the individual Trades the sum of £100 as compensation to them for the loss of the private rooms they possessed in the Hall Building, and the balance of the money was retained by the Nine Trades, who were the proprietors of the Hall and its accessories.

Bonnetmaker's Accounts.—23d December, 1775.—(*General Fund.*)—The Convener reported that, in auditing the last accounts of the several Trades, it was observed in the Bonnetmaker's accounts that £11 4s 9d sterling received from Wm. Yeaman for discharging his meal contract, was divided among the several members, in place of applying it to the Trade's revenue, and that in consequence they had refused to audit the Trade's accounts; and also agreed to stop that Trade's proportion of the Fund's charity, till they should recall the money so divided and apply it to the Trade's revenue. The present and late Deacons of the Bonnetmakers pledged their honour and promise that the money so divided should be recalled from the members, applied to the Trade's revenue, and charged in their books accordingly. The Convener was thereupon empowered

to give them their Trade's share of the Fund's charity allotted to them, and also to deliver to the Trade their share of Fulla meal; and farther, to audit their Trade's accounts, after being rectified. The appropriations referred to in this minute were repaid by the members, and entered to the credit of the Trade's funds in 1776, as appears by the Bonnetmaker's Book of Accounts. The Trade's accounts, which had not been audited by the Conveners' Court since December, 1774, were audited in November, 1777.

Refusal to Sign a Bond.—Monday, 19th February, 1776.—(Nine Trades.)—The Convener intimated that Provost Maxwell desired him to acquaint the Trades that the Town Council wanted to borrow £150 sterling for bearing the expense of an application to Parliament for a prorogation of the town's gift of two pennies of the pint. The meeting refused to join in bonds with the Council for money to be borrowed, as they were not consulted nor allowed a vote in the disposal of the revenue, the Convener to intamate this to the Town Council under protest.

Protest against Proceedings of Town Council.—The Convener was empowered to attend next meeting of Town Council, and protest against the Council carrying on a process at their instance against John Wemyss, relative to the water which passes by his thread work, as the meeting were unanimously of opinion there was no good reason on the part of the town for carrying it on, and to hold the members of Council personally liable for the expense of the action.

Paving the Streets.—Thursday, 18th May, 1777.—(Nine Trades.)—A Committee of four was appointed to meet with the other Committees for managing and directing the paving of the streets, with power to act and do at these meetings as fully as the body of the Trades could do themselves.

Provision for the Poor.—Another Committee was appointed to meet with the Committees appointed from the other bodies for regulating the poor within the burgh, and providing funds for their subsistence, with power to them to do every thing thereunto the Trades could do themselves.

Provision for the Poor.—Saturday, 7th June, 1777.—(Nine Trades.)—The minutes of the Committees for considering the state of the poor, and providing funds for their support, were read. The meeting approved the scheme generally, and thought the most habile way for establishing a permanent fund was by assessment rather than by voluntary subscription. That as individuals they would cheerfully contribute to the fund, or pay such a share by assessment as should be judged reasonable; but, as Trades, positively refused to give up their annual revenue to the fund, and in order that such of their decayed members and

widows to whom they might give charity should be upon a footing with others, they agreed to give in to the manager of poor's fund, quarterly or annually, a list of such persons, and the sums given them. On 25th October, 1777, the Trades appointed a Committee of four of their number to meet with the Magistrates and the other Committees, for the purpose of assessing the inhabitants for supporting and maintaining the begging poor.

Few of Trades' Ground.—1st April, 1780.—(General Fund.)—The meeting authorised the Convener to roup a few of the Rope Walk and Arable Land on the south side thereof, at the upset price of 175 sterling, and five shillings of yearly feu, the subjects to be held of the General Fund for payment of said yearly feu duty, and for payment of ten shillings at the entry of each heir, and one pound sterling at the entry of each singular successor, and to be burdened with the payment of one hipple of barley and one peck of oatmeal to the Parson or first Minister of Dundee of yearly stipend, payable out of said subject.

Impost to Pay Cost of Hall.—Monday, 11th September, 1780.—(General Fund.)—The Convener mentioned that all the money borrowed for building the Hall was still owing, and that the two pence upon each boll of the Trades' meal which it was agreed to pay to lessen the debt, would go small way for that end. He therefore proposed that five shillings should be paid to the General Fund by each entering master, whether free-man's son, stranger, or entitled by marriage, at their entry to the Trade, over and above the former dues. Also by each free master at his marriage, in place of the former marriage merks, and also by each apprentice, whether entering free or unfree, in place of the former dues. This proposal was agreed to, and at another meeting of the Managers, held on 14th September, the Deacons mentioned that their respective Trades unanimously agreed to pay the impost, and entered a Sederunt in each of their Books enacting and ordaining the said payments for behoof of the Fund, and authorising them to sign the Sederunt in the General Fund Book to this effect. The money to be paid annually at auditing the several Trades' accounts.

Clerk's Salary.—7th December, 1781.—(General Fund.)—In consideration of the trouble which attends the managing of the General Fund's affairs, the meeting was of opinion that the salary hitherto paid to David Jobson, writer, their Clerk, of one guinea annually for this work, is too little, and agreed that for the future the salary shall be three guineas annually from Martinmas last, to be continued during the managers pleasure.

Defaulting Trades.—It having been insinuated that some Trades do not enter into their annual accounts apprentice and marriage dues, &c. The meeting statute and ordain that if any such practices shall be discovered, the defaulting Trade shall be liable to the Fund of at least double the dues concealed, and also in such a penalty as the Managers think proper to inflict, not exceeding five shillings sterling.

Boxmaster Taxed.—5th December, 1782.—(*General Fund.*)—As it had been the practice, since the time when a resolution to that effect had been made, for each new Convener on his election to pay to the General Fund £1 sterling, and each new Deacon on his election to pay 10s. The meeting, considering the small funds they have for supporting their poor, resolved that hereafter each new Fund Boxmaster should on his election pay 10s for the same purpose, the Boxmaster having hitherto been exempt from this tax, and it was statute and ordained accordingly.

Reform in Church and State.—24th February, 1783.—(*Nine Trades.*)—A long minute embodying very advanced views on the mode of electing Members of Parliament and Magistrates of Royal Burghs, and also against the mode of supplying vacant parishes with Pastors is entered. The Trades were unanimous in their desire for reform on these subjects, and resolved to co-operate with other like-minded Bodies for the accomplishment of these objects, and to publish their resolution in the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen newspapers, (there was then none in Dundee.) The minute is signed by 22 of the members. Many meetings of the Trades were held on these subjects about this period, and various steps adopted to accomplish the object desired.

Roodyards.—5th July, 1787.—(*Nine Trades.*)—An action at the instance of the Town Council and Trades was ordered to be raised against Thos. Smart for making encroachments on the Burying Ground at Roodyards. The Trades resolved to have the ground enclosed to prevent future encroachments.

Tolls and Road Money.—8th May, 1788.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The Convener signified to them that, at a meeting of what is called an Extraordinary Council for the Head Court, it was stated that the Justices of Peace of the County were to meet at Forfar on 14th curt. for, among other purposes, applying to Parliament for power to erect tollhouses through the county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Dundee; and also a new method of collecting road money in Dundee, viz., by a tax upon house rents. The Council objected to these measures, and desired to know the views of the Trades upon them. The meeting agreed to concur with the Council in opposing the bill.

Between 23d March, 1790, and 7th March, 1791, several meetings of the Trades were held regarding the portion of the ground of the Cowgate Church which the trustees of the proposed new turnpike road from Dundee to Forfar required for the road. It was said it would cut off about 84 feet of the ground from the Cowgate. It appears from the minutes that the value of this ground, and of other ground to the eastward of it, was fixed by a jury, but the minutes do not state the price obtained.

Increase of Stipend.—26th November, 1801.—(*General Fund*)—A representation from Rev. David Davidson, one of the ministers of the town, stating that the Trades had been in use for at least 150 years to pay him and his predecessors a yearly stipend of £2 17s 3d sterling, that at present the price of all necessaries of living are at least trebled, and asking them for such an augmentation as they pleased. The meeting, after considering the matter for a week, agreed to increase the sum to £10 sterling during his life or incumbency only, and on account of his faithful and diligent exercise of his ministerial functions in the place.

Disputes with Convener, &c.—From 23d May, 1805, and 6th February, 1806.—Sundry minutes of the Trades are recorded, referring to disputes between the then Convener, Walter Thomson, and the Trades, about letting the Trades' Hall and shops underneath it, which the members thought had been let too low. The leases were cancelled. The Clerk, Thomas Mawer, stated that many of the Deacons denied the agreements they had made in letting the shops, and that he thought himself unsafe in doing further business with them; and he resigned his office. J. W. Baxter was elected in his stead, and it was then agreed that thereafter the Clerk should be elected annually. The Hall was re-let for a Coffee-House at £45 per annum, to be shut between ten and four o'clock on Sabbath, and the Trades to have liberty to hold their Michaelmas and other general meetings in the Hall. Some of the minutes are signed officially by the Convener, as he did not approve of the purport of them, and some minutes do not follow according to their dates.

Convener Displaced.—28th August, 1805.—(*Nine Trades*.)—The Convener was requested to leave the chair, as his conduct was to be considered, and a Preses was appointed. The meeting resolved to prosecute the present Convener, and all other Conveneres who keep up the books, charters, &c., belonging to the General Fund. The Convener was required to call a meeting of the Deacons, at the request of one Deacon or two members, and of the Trades at the request of two Deacons or five

members, &c. &c. If the Convener or Deacons refuse to comply with the resolutions, they shall forfeit—the Convener, £1, and each Deacon, 10s, and another Convener or Deacon may be chosen, or the late Convener or Deacon requested to officiate till next election.

Protest anent the Mode of Voting.—9th August, 1806.—(Nine Trades.)—A protest was taken against the Trades voting in Common Hall, and stating that by their constitution the several Trades should retire to their respective rooms on every question of importance, and thereafter return their votes to the Convener.

Deacon of Bonnetmakers Censured.—19th February, 1807.—(Nine Trades.)—It was reported that a bill of suspension and interdict had been obtained at the instance of the Deacon (Hogg) of the Bonnetmakers against certain alterations on the fabric of the Hall building, as he had not been consulted before entering into the contracts for the work. The Convener mentioned that he had received letters from Deacon Hogg couched in language disrespectful to the Court. The meeting approved of the Convener's conduct, and disapproved of that of said Deacon, and moved that he should be censured, and he was censured accordingly.

Magdalen Green.—10th June, 1813.—(Nine Trades.)—It was resolved—that the Trades are interested in any object which may contribute to the comfort of the inhabitants. That the improvements then being carried on at the Magdalen Yard by some public-spirited individuals would be conducive to the recreation and health of the community, as it is the only place in the vicinity where they have an undoubted right to resort for exercise or fresh air. That they will assist the public to oppose the selfish claims of an individual who, in attempting to obtain a servitude over a Green hitherto devoted to the use and amusement of their townsmen, and whose rights too had been solemnly confirmed by a decree of the Court of Session in 1678, shows that a sordid and narrow-minded disposition to attain its own ends will be always ready to sacrifice the public interest. That the Trades highly approve of the legal resistance to such claims, and subscribe £10 10s towards carrying on the improvements, and defraying the law proceedings against the claims made on the Green, &c. The subscription to be levied from the members of the Trade, and not paid from the funds. The Trades at this meeting and at one held on 3d August, 1813, agreed—to pay Mr Keith for transcribing the charters, (those probably relating to the Magdalen Green.)

Life Members.—5th April, 1814.—(General Fund.)—A letter from the Corduer Trade was laid before the meeting. It

stated that that Trade had resolved to admit life members at a reduced entry money. That this resolution was objected to by some of their members as contrary to the interest of the Trade, and the opinion and direction of the Court was asked on the subject. The meeting, knowing that such entries had never been practised by any of the Trades from time immemorial, were of opinion that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Nine Trades, and of the General Fund, disapproved of such entries—as they would introduce corruption, and mar the privileges of the Incorporation, by opening a door for false applications for the poor at the yearly distribution of the General Fund, which it would be impossible for the managers to detect. On 3d August, 1814, it was reported that the Cordiner Trade had been entering lifetime freedoms at reduced rates of entry money, contrary to the above resolution of the Court. The meeting unanimously adhered to the resolution, and prohibited any of the Trades from admitting members contrary to the settled immemorial practice of the Trades, in the good and welfare of which every individual member is respectively bound.

Increase of Dues on Entering the Nine Trades.—It was proposed, in order to improve the General Fund for their numerous poor, that from and after Martinmas next every Trade should pay to the said Fund £2 for the entry of every unfree men, 15s for every free master's son, and £1 10s for his son-in-law—this proposal to be laid before the several Trades by the Deacons, who shall report to a future meeting.

Corn Laws.—27th April, 1814.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The Trades resolved to petition Parliament against a bill then pending relative to the Corn Laws, and to co-operate with the Town Council here, the Edinburgh Incorporations, and other bodies, in their opposition to the measure.

29th November, 1814.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The Convener, and the Clerk to a Committee of merchants, &c., requested the support of the Nine Trades to the subscription to oppose the bill to be brought into Parliament by the Magistrates for repairing and improving the harbour. The meeting resolved that the harbour, from its limited extent and ruinous state, was insufficient for the trade of the Town. That the Magistrates ought not to interfere with their elections, nor dictate who shall be their Conveners, &c., &c. Some members protested against the resolutions, because they had been agreed to in Common Hall, and not sent to the several Trades for their opinion upon them, and because the funds of the Court ought to be applied to the support of the poor only. The Magistrates subsequently complied with the wishes of the Trades against the Harbour Bill, and

the prohibition which had been proposed upon the Deacons, &c., against signing bonds was withdrawn.

Harbour Commissioners.—27th February, 1815.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The Trades met and elected three Commissioners to represent them, they having to be named in the new Harbour Bill then about to be brought into Parliament. Each Trade retired to their room and nominated two candidates, from amongst whom three were chosen by ballot in the Common Hall.

George Kinloch.—(*Nine Trades.*)—On 17th July, 1815, thanks of the Trades were voted to George Kinloch of Kinloch, Esq., and Mr George Clark, shipowner, for their earnest, steady and upright conduct, during the discussion on the Harbour Bill. On 3d October following the Trades agreed to join in a subscription, set on foot by the Guildry, to procure a handsome piece of plate to be presented to Mr Kinloch for his pure and disinterested zeal, &c., &c., regarding the Harbour Bill.

Trades agree to assist the Guildry.—Tuesday, 8th August, 1815.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The Trades, having considered a report by a Committee of the Guildry anent their endeavours to recover the power of electing their own Dean and his Assessors, and the management of its own funds, approve of the resolution of the Guildry to resume its privileges, and resolve to assist them to regain these privileges by every means in their power. On 3d October the Dean of Guild, Robert Johnson, elected by the Guildry on 2d Oct., appeared at a meeting of the Trades. He was received with applause, and asked to take his seat on the left hand of the Convener. The Dean then, in name, and as instructed by the Guildry, thanked the Trades for their strenuous exertions in support of the Guildry's endeavours to recover their chartered rights, &c., and handed excerpt from the Guildry's minutes on the subject.

Election of Magistrates.—Thursday, 28th September, 1815.—(*Head Court.*)—The Lects of Magistrates, &c., were read as usual, and the Deacons, after retiring, returned (excepting the Glovers and Fleshers) with a protest against the election of the persons nominated, on the ground that they had, in various ways, been unfaithful to their trust in the past. The Trades, for cogent reasons detailed in the minute, resolved to protest against the election, and to take no part in it.

Action against Town Council.—The Trades resolved to memorialize counsel as to the legality of the Council's actings, and the course the Trades should adopt to recover their own rights usurped by the Council, and to stop the illegal course which the Council had been pursuing with regard to the public property, &c., for some time past.

The memorial referred to the Charter of James VI. in 1581,

by which Craftsmen of Burghs, in particular of Dundee, is required to use and have Deacons of Crafts, who shall have vote in choosing of officers of burghs, and shall elect and admit all kinds of Craftsmen within burghs to use and exercise their Crafts if they be found able, and they shall likewise hear the accounts of the common good and be part of the auditors thereof. Also to a Minute of Council, anno 1698, May 31 and June 2, by which it appears that at two meetings of the Town Council, in their fullest Convention, there was an act deliberately made, *scilicet* con.—that the Convener shall in all time coming be ane auditor of all accounts belonging to the public or common good of the Town. That is to say, the Convener, who formerly was not a Deacon, was at this time added to the number of auditors already established, and that, by an Act of Parliament, 1693, cap. 29, Magistrates and Town Councils of Royal Burghs were prohibited from borrowing money without a previous act made in the Town Council in their fullest Convention both of merchants and Deacons of Crafts, &c.

On 8th inst the Trades resolved to raise the action recommended, and voted fifty guineas from the General Fund towards the expenses of the process. They resolved to ask the aid of the Guildry in the action, and to solicit voluntary subscriptions to assist in the prosecution.

Common Hall.—25th September, 1816.—(Nine Trades.)—The Trades resolved that the Common Hall have a right to dispose of the Common property.

Lunatic Asylum.—19th November, 1816.—(Nine Trades.)—The Trades refused to comply with a request of the Managers of the Lunatic Asylum for a loan of money, as they had already subscribed but had got no interest in the Asylum more than non-subscribers; as no Constitution had yet been got for it, and as they have no confidence in the self-elected Managers, and will not therefore support institutions under the influence of the Magistrates or their creatures. The resolutions to be inserted in the *Dundee Advertiser*. On 13th March, 1817, the Trades resolved that as by the constitution of the Asylum they had a right to elect three Governors for that institution, the three senior Trades should elect them out of their respective bodies. That the Governors for the two subsequent years should be elected by and from the other Trades in their order, and that this rule should be adopted in all time coming.

New Set for the Burgh.—24th June, 1818.—(Nine Trades.)—The Town Council asked the co-operation of the Trades to obtain from the General Convention of Royal Burghs alterations in the Set for the Burgh of Dundee, and they proposed that the Convener, who must not be at same time one of the Deacons,

and two Trades Councillors should, in the new Set, be elected by the Trades in place of the three Trades Councillors as at present. The nine Deacons to retain their present *status* in the Council. The Trades approved of this alteration. At a meeting on 13th August, 1818, it was reported that the Convention had altered the Set as desired. (A copy of the minutes of the Convention, relative to the new Set for Dundee, dated 16th July, 1818, and also a copy of the new Set are recorded in the Trades' Sederunt Book.)

It appears from the minutes that the United Trades of Wrights, Masons, and Slaters, and the Incorporation of Masters and Seamen, had also petitioned the Convention to have the power of electing members to the Town Council, under the new Set for the Burgh, but their petitions were refused in respect they had no interest in the political constitution of the Burgh.

Deacon of Bonnetmakers Censured.—2d July, 1818.—(Nine Trades.)—It was reported that a Committee had searched the locked chest of the Trades but found no papers therein excepting what were contained in the Inventories, and no Decree or Extract Decree of Declarator of the Court of Session at the instance of the Magistrates against the Trades, and that there was no paper amissing so far as they could discover. This Committee is said to have been appointed by the Sederunt of the General Fund of 29th January last, but no such minute is in the Book. At the meeting charges had been brought forward by Deacon Hogg, of the Bonnetmakers, against a member, which were found, on investigation, to be unfounded. The Deacon refused to apologise, and was censured by the meeting. He was a second time censured at same meeting for insulting Convener Gellatly in the Town Council. The meeting recommended the Bonnetmakers to send another Deacon to the Town Council, properly qualified by being a burgess, in place of Deacon Hogg.

Members' Qualifications Examined.—14th September, 1818. (Nine Trades.)—The Trades retired to their several rooms to appoint a Committee (two from each Trade) to examine the qualifications of the members of the several Trades preparatory to their voting for a Convener. (This appears to have been the first time such a scrutiny was made.)

Election of Convener.—Wednesday, 16th September, 1818.—(Nine Trades.)—The Trades appointed Wm. Roberts, Convener. The election was made by Lists of candidates sent in by the several Trades, and the votes of the Deacons were five for Mr Roberts and four for Convener Whittet. This was the first election under the new Set for the Burgh, and by it the Convener was a constituent member of the Town Council.

Trades' Dinner.—23d September, 1818.—(Nine Trades.)—

Convener Roberts suggested the propriety of the whole Trades dining together in their Hall to-morrow, instead of the usual practice of dining separately on the day of election. The four large Trades—Bakers, Cordiners, Hammermen, and Weavers—agreed to the proposal, but the five small Trades objected. The dinner took place notwithstanding the absence of the small Trades. (This was perhaps the first of the annual or biennial dinners of the Trades, which are now held regularly.)

Town Councillors Censured.—5th Oct., 1818.—(Nine Trades.)—Resolutions were passed disapproving in strong terms of the way the Town Council had carried out the election of Councillors under the new Set. The resolutions to be laid before the Council. At next meeting it was reported that the Council had refused to record the Trades' resolutions. The Convener stated that all the Deacons had supported him at the Council meeting, but that the two Trades Councillors had not done so, and the meeting censured them for their conduct.

The Provost Censured.—14th December, 1818.—(Nine Trades.)—A report of the proceedings of the Guildry on the actings of the Council regarding lighting the town, which was said to be shamefully deficient, and in reference to the actings of the Council at last election, were read. The Guildry had agreed that the Dean should censure the Provost for his conduct first time he appeared at a general meeting of the Guildry. The Trades also passed a vote of censure on the Provost, and instructed the Convener to intimate it in writing, and also censure him in presence of the Trades—the several votes of censure to be published in the *Dundee Advertiser*.

Trades' Councillors.—4th January, 1819.—(Nine Trades.)—The Trades were strongly opposed to the mode adopted by the Council for choosing the Trades' Councillors, and passed terse and firm resolutions on the subject to be laid before the Town Council at the Head Court in January. The Council rejected the resolutions, and their conduct was strongly condemned by the Trades. A Bailie stated, in reference to the resolutions, that the honest Trades had been taken possession of by three or four persons from the Guildry, who made a cat's paw of them. This was characterized as a gross falsehood, and he was severely censured for such a statement. The meeting agreed to go hand in hand with the Guildry in their endeavours to compel the Council to act properly towards the Incorporations. The decision of the Trades on these subjects was taken in Common Hall, and they were carried by a great majority. This mode of ascertaining the mind of the Trades, instead of through the several Trades, as had been the uniform and long established practice, was protested against by several members.

Reporters Admitted.—It was proposed and carried that the Editors of the two Dundee newspapers should be admitted to attend the general meetings of the Trades.

Newport Ferry.—25th February, 1819.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The Trades agreed to assist in promoting a movement for improving the Ferry between Dundee and Fife, and of a bill with this object about to be brought into Parliament. The minutes state that Lord Douglas, who had the right of levying dues at the Ferry, had agreed to relinquish this right on an annual payment of £13, and the thanks of the Trades were voted to his Lordship for his liberality.

Convener's Court.—11th March, 1819.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The Trades agreed to petition Parliament for Burgh Reform. A Committee was appointed to investigate into the original constitution of the Convener Court, and their powers, &c. On 7th April the Committee gave in their report on the origin of the Convener Court, and on the state of the General Fund. The chief points embraced in the report will be referred to hereafter.

Burgh Reform.—On 11th August, 1819, a general meeting of the Guildry and Nine Trades was held in the Trades' Hall to receive reports of the joint Committee on the subject of the reform of the Royal Burghs of Scotland—the Convener in the chair. Mr Edward Baxter brought up the report, which is a lengthy document, and contains much information interesting at the period. The case made out by Mr Rintoul for the Burgesses and Incorporations of Dundee before a Select Committee of the House of Commons was so unanswerable that it had great effect with Parliament, and was one of the main causes which induced the Government to grant a liberal measure of Burgh Reform—a measure which the Guildry, Trades, and general community had so ardently and so long sought. The freedom of the town in a gold box bearing a suitable inscription was got for presentation to Mr Rintoul for his eminent services to the Burgesses on this most important question.

Thanks to the Dean of Guild.—22d September, 1819.—(*Nine Trades.*)—The thanks of the Trades were given to the Dean of Guild and his Councillor, through the Convener, for their uniform support to the Convener in the Council last year.

Election of Magistrates.—The Convener read the Leet for Magistrates, &c., given out by the old and new Council. The Trades retired to their rooms to consider them, and on their return a remonstrance and protest against the Leet was passed by the Trades. The protest is couched in so strong language, and is of so personal a character that, even at this distant period, it would be injudicious to publish it. The remonstrance

created considerable excitement in the town, but the Trades, after considering the matter again, still adhered to it. The Council refused to enter the remonstrance, &c., on the records.

Assessors Appointed.—A majority of the Trades each appointed an Assessor to act along with their Deacon in the General Fund Court, agreeably to the bye-laws lately adopted.

Address to George IV.—On 25th February, 1820, the Trades sent an address to His Majesty George IV. on the death of his brother, the Duke of Kent, and of his father, George III., and also of congratulation on his accession to the throne. The address was graciously received, and acknowledged by Lord Sidmouth.

Vote of Thanks to Joseph Hume.—6th April, 1820.—The Trades passed a cordial vote of thanks to Joseph Hume, M.P., for his support to the cause of Burgh Reform, &c., &c.

Public Dinner.—On 5th October, 1820, the Trades agreed to grant the use of their Hall for a public dinner to the Guildry, Trades, and burghesses on Monday first, 9th instant. It was agreed that the Dean of Guild and the Convener should contract and make arrangements for the dinner, and eight of the members were nominated stewards.

Harbour Trustees.—At a meeting of Trades on 11th October for electing Harbour Commissioners, two of the candidates for the third seats had an equal number of votes, and the Convener gave his casting vote in favour of one of them, which carried his election.

Address to the Queen—11th December, 1820.—An address to the Queen on her acquittal from the charges which had been made against her was passed, and ordered to be sent to Joseph Hume, M.P., for presentation to Her Majesty. Also, an address to the King praying him to dismiss his Ministry, in consequence of the measures they had resorted to for the purpose of degrading the Queen, which was ordered to be sent to Viscount Duncan for presentation to the King. The answer to the address to the Queen was laid before the Trades on 8th February, 1821. It says—"The Nine Incorporated Trades of Dundee are requested to accept my cordial thanks for this loyal and affectionate address. Posterity will hardly credit the malignity of my adversaries. It has exceeded the common intensity of that hateful quality. It has armed the whole force, and arrayed the whole influence of a mighty State in order to effect my destruction. But in this instance the good cause has triumphed over the bad. Tyranny has exerted itself to the utmost, and corruption has employed every means to accomplish the much desired and long cherished project of my degradation. But the people universally sympathizing with my

suffering, and as universally indignant at my wrongs, have stood up like one man in my defence. The people have been deeply convinced that the principles of justice and of liberty have been outraged in the late aggression upon my honour and my rights. They well know that if this attempt was successful it would lead to more flagitious and more daring violations of the national freedom; and that the inroads of despotism and the sacred domain of the Constitution would never cease till the free people of England were reduced to a nation of slaves. The people have saved me, and in saving me they have saved themselves." No reply was received to the address to the King.

Church Gates.—13th Dec, 1821.—The Trades approved of a proposal by the Kirk-Session to put up gates at the south entrance to St Andrew's Church, and to put up a parapet wall and railing fronting Cowgate and King Street, and also to enclose the burying ground on each side of the approach. They were also of opinion that the coal shed at south-west corner should be removed as soon as possible as it was against good taste to keep it up. (The shed was allowed to remain for several years after this period.)

Address to the King.—On Thursday, 15th August, 1822, the Trades voted an address to the King on his arrival in Scotland. The address to be presented by the Hon. Wm. Maule, M.P. Mr Robert Peel, in reply, said it was received very graciously. (The minutes of the Trades about this period bear that the Trades assembled in Common Hall.)

Town Clerk.—On 10th September, 1822, the Convener mentioned the names of applicants for the vacant office of Town Clerk, among others Wm. Barrie and Chris. Kerr, and asked the Trades to instruct him for whom to vote. It was left to himself to vote for whom he thought most suitable.

Tabernacle in Tay Street.—On 30th December, 1822, the Trades resolved that the Convener, the two Trades' Councillors, and the Deacons should not sign bonds for money borrowed by the Council. It appears the Council had bought and repaired the Tabernacle in Tay Street, and made it into a Chapel of Ease, and thereby incurred a debt of £1300, besides £400 contributed by the Kirk Session, and £300 by pious individuals; and they now wanted a bond signed for the £1300. The Council had given hopes of a liberal and extended patronage, and now wanted to keep it in their own hands, and the refusal to sign the bond was a protest against the Council breaking faith about the Church. The Dean of Guild and Guild Councillor were asked to support the Trades in their view of this matter.

Coal Shed in Cowgate.—On 18th March, 1824, the Kirk

Session proposed taking the coal shed in the Cowgate into St Andrew's Church Burying Ground, if £200, to be raised by subscription, was collected for it. The Trades thought the sum too small, and resolved either to relet the shed, or build upon it. At next meeting it is reported that the shed had been let.

Sheriff-Substitute Refused.—An application from the Trades and other public bodies to the Home Department for the appointment of a Sheriff-Substitute to reside in Dundee, was not assented to by Government.

Inventory of Trades' Papers.—At a meeting of the Convener, Boxmaster, and Clerk, held on 28th June, 1825, the Nine Trades' Chest was opened, and the papers belonging to the Trades were examined. The papers were then tied up agreeably to the following Inventory, and returned to the chest, viz. :—

- 1st. Titles of Trades' Hall; of feu at Blackscroft; and of an entry from the Seagate to the river—consisting of thirty-seven numbers.
- 2d. Two charters, and some transcripts and copies—seven numbers.
- 3d. Constitution of the Trades, &c.—seven papers.
- 4th. Papers relative to the Process with the Magistrates in 1710 to 1716—thirty-two numbers.
- 5th. Papers relative to Process with Magistrates in 1754 to 1763—fifteen numbers.
- 6th. Papers relative to the Process with Skirling and Rollo—sixteen numbers.
- 7th. Commissions to Town Clerks—seven numbers.
- 8th. Meal Contracts, &c.—fourteen numbers.
- 9th. Trades' Obligations, &c.—eleven numbers.
- 10th. A bundle of receipts, &c.

On 12th October, 1825, the Harbour Commissioners were, for the first time, elected by the Trades in Common Hall, without the Trades retiring and giving in lectures from their Trades, as had been their practice formerly.

Opening King William IV.'s Dock.—On 15th November, 1825, the Trades, on the suggestion of the Guildry, agreed to dine with the Guildry, in the Trades' Hall, on 24th inst., at opening of the wet dock. The Three Trades were invited to join. The Trades were asked to join in the procession at the opening of the dock.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION AND ITS RESULTS.

On 11th March, 1819, the Nine Trades appointed a Committee of their number, along with the nine Deacons, for the purpose of investigating into the original constitution of the

Convener or Eighteen Court, and for ascertaining the extent of their powers, and the general practice of that body; and also to enquire into the state of the General Fund—Wm. Roberts, Convener. On 7th April following, the Committee gave in an elaborate report. It mentions, among other things, that from 1697, the commencement of the General Fund, up to 1721, the nine present Deacons only examined and discharged the accounts. From 1721 the immediately preceding Deacons attended the auditing of the accounts, but they are only docqueted by the present Deacons, and sometimes by the Convener alone up to 1791. In 1738 the old Convener, for the first time, is recorded as having been present. In 1746 the term "Conveners' Court" was first used. It mentions that the income of the General Fund for 1817-18 was as follows:—

From the Cowgate Church,	£16	10	0
Arrears of previous year's rents,	25	0	0
Rents of Hall and shops underneath,	249	1	0
Feu-duties,	5	16	8
Entries of members from the several Trades,	36	11	0
	<hr/> £332 18 8 <hr/>		

The payments for the year included £103 4s paid to decayed members, &c.; £55 2s of interest; Salaries, £20 3s; Stipends, £12 17s 2d; Arrears of rents, £21 3s, and various other sums for fire insurance, small accounts, &c., &c. At that time the Nine Trades were proprietors of the Trades Hall Building, and they possessed some small feu-duties, together with their interest in St Andrew's Church, producing in all about £270 annually, besides entries from new members. Their obligations in bonds and bills, &c., amounted to £1319 4s 7d. The report was approved of.

The Committee recommended that a new code of bye-laws be drawn up for the better regulation and government of general meetings, the Convener Court, and the individual Trades, so far as relates to their connection with each other. The recommendation was unanimously agreed to by the Trades, and a Committee, consisting of the Convener, nine Deacons, and one member from each Trade was appointed to draw up these laws.

On 25th August, 1819, the report of the Committee and proposed code of bye-laws were read at a meeting of the Trades, and put to the meeting, and the Convener took the votes of the Nine Trades individually on the question "approve

or disapprove" of the said report and bye-laws, when the state of the vote stood thus—

Approve.	Disapprove.
Bakers.	Glovers.
Shoemakers.	Fleishers.
Tailors.	Waulkers.
Bonnetmakers.	
Hammermen.	
Weavers.	

The approval was therefore carried by a majority of three Trades. The minority protested against the decision to adopt the report, &c., for various reasons, which are recorded in the minute. The following are the bye-laws proposed by the Committee, and approved by the majority of the Trades:—

R U L E S.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

I.—That every person who has already paid the respective dues of admission, and is not in arrears to his Trade, shall be considered a member of the Nine Incorporated Trades; and (if a burgess) shall be entitled to vote upon all questions.

II.—That, on paying to the Treasurer of the General Fund, the dues, according to the following scale, the person so paying in consequence becomes a member, and is entitled to all the privileges, viz.:—

A free master,	£2	0	0
A free master's son,	0	15	0
A free master's son-in-law,	1	10	0
A free apprentice, as at present.			

Besides the dues to his respective Trade; and binding himself to observe the laws that have been or shall hereafter be made for the government of the Trades.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

III.—That in future there shall be regular quarterly meetings—viz., on the first Mondays of January, April, and July, at three o'clock afternoon, and on the second Wednesday of October, at twelve o'clock noon—for the consideration of any business that may occur in the interim. But the Convener may, by his own authority, or shall, in consequence of a requisition, signed by three Deacons or ten members, call occasional meetings for specific purposes.

IV. That after the meetings are constituted, the members shall all be seated and uncovered, and, in the course of discussion, no interruption or improper language will be allowed from one member to another. Those guilty of breaking this rule

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five shillings, at the discretion of the chairman, to be paid into the General Fund.

V.—That every motion, if seconded, shall be entered by the Clerk, in the scroll minute-book, as well as the object of the meeting and substance of its proceedings; which must be extended in the regular sederunt-book of the Trades, before the subsequent meeting; when the minute is to be read, and, if approved of, signed by the Convener.

VI.—That the business to be brought under the consideration of these meetings shall relate to the letting or disposing of the Nine Trades' property, the affairs of the Cowgate Kirk, the election of the Kirk Committee, Stentmasters, Harbour Commissioners, and representatives to any other public institution; to vote addresses, consider petitions, or to give an opinion upon any general question, whether national or local; and to give instructions to the managers of the General Fund in matters of importance.

VII.—That while the present mode of electing the Magistrates and Conveners is continued, the leets shall be read and delivered to the Deacons in Common Hall.

THE GENERAL FUND COURT.

VIII.—That the court presently termed the Eighteen or Convener Court, shall in future be called the General Fund Court; and shall consist of twenty members, viz. :—the present and immediately preceding Conveners, the Nine Deacons, and another representative from each Trade. In the absence of the Convener, his predecessor shall preside; and, next to him, the Deacon of the Senior Trade. Seven to be a quorum.

IX.—That this Court shall have power to appoint the Box-master or Treasurer to the General Fund, the Trades' Clerk, and Officer—each for one year only. That it shall have the management of the Trades' revenue, arising from the rent of the Hall and shops, the Cowgate Kirk, feu-duties and entries of members.

X.—That ten per cent. on the amount of the annual revenue shall, in the first place, be reserved for the liquidation of the general debt; and after all salaries, stipends, interest, and other just charges are paid, the balance shall be judiciously divided among the poor of the Trades.

XI.—That every Deacon shall produce an attested list of the poor of his Trade before receiving any part of the funds, also the 'Trades' book, to show what members have entered during the year; that he may be regularly credited with the dues payable into the General Fund by those who have entered his Trade; and debited with the sum allotted to him to be dis-

tributed among the poor of his Trade in the books of the General Fund.

XII.—That this Court shall not, on any occasion, vote a sum exceeding £5 foreign to the purposes already specified, or borrow any sum whatever, without the sanction of the Trades.

XIII.—That the Treasurer shall find security for his intrusions; and at no time shall he have more than £10 in his hands, without paying interest for the same.

XIV.—That in place of making up accounts at the end of each year, the Treasurer shall in future keep a progressive cash-book, specifying the dates and particulars of all sums above 20s received and expended; smaller payments to be entered in a book for incidents, the gross amount of which is to be brought to general account at the auditing; when vouchers must be produced.

XV.—That as these duties will require time and attention on the part of the Treasurer, it is reasonable that he should have a compensation for his trouble; a salary, therefore, of £5 sterling per annum shall in future be attached to this office.

XVI.—That if the Convener and Deacons attend to their respective duties as they ought to do, a considerable portion of their time must be sacrificed to the service of the Trades: It is of course quite unreasonable that dues should be exacted from these office-bearers on their election: It is therefore resolved, that in future these fees shall be dispensed with.

XVII.—That a copy of the General Fund accounts shall be rendered annually to the Convener and to the Deacons, to be laid before their constituents.

XVIII.—That this Court shall at all times be considered qualified to deliberate upon, and suggest to the Trades any measure that may be thought of advantage to the Incorporations, either collectively or individually; and to appoint Committees of its members to assist the Treasurer with advice in his department, or for other purposes.

XIX.—That as it would not only be agreeable to a majority of the Trades, but highly decorous, to see the seat allotted to the Convener and Deacons in the Cowgate Church occupied by these office-bearers, it is therefore expected that these gentlemen will in future endeavour to attend in their places, or to find substitutes in the event of being obliged to be absent.

The protesting minority of three Trades were opposed to the vote of the Trades, having been taken in Common Hall, and to the bye-laws in as far as they authorised part of the business of the Trades being done in Common Hall, instead of by the votes of the Nine Trades, through their Deacons. They raised an action in the Court of Session against the six Trades to prevent

them from carrying out the bye-laws, which was not finally disposed of for seven years, and during that period a very bad feeling existed between the two sections of the Trades who were the parties to the action.

The following details from the Minutes of the Trades, and Interlocutors of the Courts, show the nature and results of the actions:—

General Fund Court Interdicted.—3d November, 1819.—The Convener mentioned that the Glovers, Fleshers, and Dyers had interdicted the General Fund Court from holding any meetings under the recently adopted bye-laws. A Committee was appointed to attend to the proceedings in the Court of Session, and to take steps to get the interdict removed. The Trades, at several meetings held in the early part of 1820, made overtures to these three Trades for a settlement of the action at their instance against the six large Trades, but the small Trades would be content with nothing less than the decision of the Court of Session on the points in dispute. On 27th July, 1820, various resolutions having reference to the action pending in the Court of Session at the instance of the three Trades were passed. The Trades agreed to suspend the actings of the General Fund Court, and to revert to the old mode of managing the funds by the Eighteen Court, and also to suspend the operation of the bye-laws passed on 29th August, 1819, until the result of the action was known.

Decree of Court of Session.—1st February, 1822.—It was reported that the Lord Ordinary had adhered to his former interlocutor in the action at the instance of the three small Trades against the Convener and the other six Trades. In the suspension he repels the reasons of suspension; recalls the interdict, and decerns; and in the action of reduction and declarator, sustains the defence pleaded on the merits for the defenders, assolizies them from the conclusions of the libel and decerns. The terms of the former interlocutor pronounced on 17th May, 1821, is not recorded in the minutes of the Trades. A series of resolutions were adopted by the Trades in reference to the action and the decision, showing that the six Trades (the great majority of the Nine) did all in their power to prevent the raising of the action, and attempted repeatedly to arrange with the three Trades and get it withdrawn, but to no purpose, as all their overtures for peace were rejected. That the expenses to the present time may be about £600 on both sides. That if the question was to be litigated farther by the pursuers, the meeting would defend their just privileges to the last. That the Convener should take steps to hold the pursuers individually and in their representative capacities liable for all damage done

to the General Fund of the Trades in consequence of the litigation. And that the Convener should arrest the funds and attach the heritable property of the pursuers, to secure the defenders against loss by the capricious conduct of the pursuers. The Three Trades continued the litigation, but to no purpose, as the Convener laid before a meeting of the Trades an interlocutor by Lord Mackenzie in the process, dated 5th March, 1824. He sustained the defences, assolizies the defenders, and decerns Finds expenses due, &c., &c. This interlocutor established the principle that by a regular vote of a meeting properly constituted, such as the meeting which adopted the bye-laws in question, changes of the kind complained of might be made, &c., &c. On 4th August, 1826, at a meeting of the Committee of the six Trades, the Convener stated that as the process with the three Trades was now at an end, and the expenses found due to the six Trades, he thought the Nine Trades should now again meet and act as one united body under the bye-laws formerly established. A report of what had been done was agreed to, and ordered to be laid before next meeting of the Trades. The Convener was recommended to call a meeting of the Nine Trades on Wednesday, 9th inst., to hear the report of the Committee and to consider respecting the operation of the bye-laws. The meeting was held, the report approved, and the bye-laws ratified and confirmed, and declared operative in all time coming.

INTERLOCUTORS IN NINE TRADES' CASES.

The Lords having advised this Petition, with the Answers thereto—In respect the Regulations or Bye-laws appear to have been adopted by a majority of the Nine Trades separately, as well as by the aggregate meeting, and that they do not appear in themselves to be illegal or to be liable to objection—therefore, in the process of suspension and interdict, adhere to the interlocutors reclaimed against, repelling the reasons of suspension and recalling the interdict; and in the process of reduction and declarator assolizieing the defenders from the reductive conclusions of the libel; and to that extent refuse the desire of the Petition. But, in so far as regards the declaratory conclusions of the libel, not disposed of by this interlocutor, recall the said interlocutor in *hoc statu*, and remit to the Lord Ordinary to hear counsel for the parties farther thereon, and on the point of expenses; and to do therein as to his Lordship shall seem just.

(Signed)

D. BOYLE, I.P.D.

10th December, 1823.

Having advised this Petition, with the Answers thereto—In respect that it is not meant to decide as to that part of the

sixth regulation which relates to "voting addresses, considering petitions, or giving an opinion upon any general question," but that the same is left to the decision of the Lord Ordinary—The Lords adhere to the interlocutor complained of, and refuse the desire of the Petition, and remit it to Lord Mackenzie, Ordinary, instead of Lord Pitmilley, to proceed accordingly.

(Signed)

D. BOYLE, I.P.D.

10th December, 1823.

5th March, 1824.—The Lord Ordinary, having heard parties' procurators, and thereafter considered the process and remit from the Court dated the 10th day of December last—Finds, that, by the interlocutors of the Court, the Bye-laws or Regulations which were questioned by the pursuers in the forms of suspension and reduction and declarator, have been finally sustained, with the exception of that part of the sixth regulation which relates to voting addresses, considering petitions, or giving an opinion upon any general question: Finds no sufficient reason why any different judgment should be pronounced regarding this part of the sixth regulation, and therefore sustains the defences, and assolziees the defenders in respect thereto, and generally in respect to all the regulations: Finds that after this is done, there remains no point which can be maintained by the pursuers in this action, without contradicting the express interlocutors of the Court, or, at least, the principles manifestly involved therein: Therefore, on the whole case, assolziees the defenders, and decerns: Finds expenses due, and allows an account thereof to be given in, and when lodged, remits the same to the auditor to be taxed, and to report.

(Signed)

H. MACKENZIE.

Note.—The Lord Ordinary considers that the interlocutors of the Court involve this principle: That by a regular vote of a meeting, properly constituted, such as the meeting which adopted the Bye-laws in question, changes of the kind complained of may be made; and that principle being established, it appears to him that nothing which the libel concludes to have declared can be declared. Indeed, it seems obvious that the declaratory conclusions were never intended to be separable from the reductive, or to have any effect, unless in conjunction with the reductive. As to the part of the sixth regulation specified above, the Lord Ordinary considers it merely as fixing the constitution of the meeting of the Nine Trades, by which certain matters should be considered, as far as such matters were to be considered by the Nine Trades; not as containing any manifesto respecting the powers of the Trades to consider such matters, and still less as asserting any illegal claim on the part of the Trades.

This interlocutor was adhered to by the Second Division of the Court on 18th May, 1826.

Since the settlement of that unfortunate action the following additional Bye-laws have been enacted :—

ADDITIONAL BYE-LAWS.

I.—30th October, 1826.—That in future the Convener shall be made acquainted with the nature of such motions of importance as are to come before the meeting, and he shall inform the Deacons of the respective trades when calling the meetings of what is to come before them, so as they may communicate it to their Trade, and come prepared; and that all motions of importance, when made and seconded, shall in future lie over without being disposed of until next general meeting, in order to give due time for deliberation.

II.—1st January, 1827.—That when extracts are wanted by any member, the same may be got upon paying to the Clerk.

III.—12th December, 1827.—The division of the money remitted to the General Fund Court, with instructions to divide according to the number of the poor, and to consider as poor, all persons, of whatever trade, who shall appear to the General Fund Court to be requiring assistance, whether members of the Trades, members' widows, or children, and whether they get assistance from the individual Trades or not.

IV.—23d May, 1831.—That, in time coming, only one governor of the asylum shall be chosen from any one of the Nine Trades, in accordance with the charter of that institution.

V.—5th September, 1831.—1. That the Convener shall not, as heretofore, be returned through the votes of the Deacons of Trades, but as he is the Chairman and head of the aggregate body, he shall be elected by votes of the members assembled in Common Hall. 2. That, instead of the second Wednesday preceding Michaelmas, the day fixed by the old set for electing the Convener, the election shall, in future, take place on the Wednesday preceding the third Monday of September annually.* 3. That, if two or more candidates are proposed and seconded for the office of Convener, the vote shall be taken by ballot under the superintendence of tellers.

VI.—5th September, 1831.—If there be more than two candidates for the office of Convener, the two candidates highest on the list shall be put again on the list, so that the individual who shall be elected shall have an undoubted majority of votes.

VII.—12th October, 1831.—That the meeting of the first

* This regulation now altered—see Article XI.

Monday of October shall in future be discontinued, as there are now no leets of Magistrates to be laid before such meeting.

VIII.—2d April, 1832.—That in future the account-books of the individual Trades shall not be brought forward and examined and audited by the General Fund Court; but that Court shall rest satisfied with the production of the locked books of the different Trades, and the attestation of the Deacon and Boxmaster of the respective Trades, as evidence of the number of entries in the by-past year; and that the attestation of these locked books by the Convener shall be sufficient.

IX.—2d April, 1832.—Besides the evidence of the locked books, the Deacons of each trade shall also produce to the General Fund Court a certificate of the number of members who have entered with the Trades and have not paid their freedom, or have settled the same by bill or otherwise, during each current year.

X.—24th September, 1838.—The General Fund Court authorised, if they see cause, to adopt the recommendation by them contained in their last minutes of 21st instant, as to printing the Bye-laws and Report mentioned therein.

XI.—11th March, 1839.—That the time at present fixed for the election of the Convener in Common Hall, namely, on the Wednesday preceding the third Monday of September annually, has been found to be inexpedient, inasmuch as the election of the Convener takes place before that of the Deacons, with whom he is to act in the General Fund Court; That therefore the Trades do agree to abolish that day of meeting for the future: That farther, the day of the Autumn Quarterly Meeting of Trades, which has been fixed for many years past on the second Wednesday of October, at twelve o'clock noon, being the day and hour fixed by the old Harbour Act for the election of Harbour Trustees, be likewise abolished for the future; and that in place of these two meetings, the first Monday in October, at three o'clock afternoon, be hereafter appointed to be the Autumn Quarterly Meeting for general purposes—the day on which the meetings are held in the remaining three quarters respectively being always the first Monday of the first month of each quarter—and be likewise the day appointed for the election of Convener and of two Commissioners under the Ale and Beer Act.

With the exception of a few minor alterations, which are of little general importance, the business of the Nine Trades continues to be conducted in accordance with these Bye-laws and additional Bye-laws. Since the last of these Bye-laws were enacted, the exclusive privileges of Trades and other Incorporations have been abolished, but this had little or no effect upon

the proceedings of the Nine Trades, as the united body possessed no such exclusive rights. The Ale and Beer Act, having long ago expired, the Nine Trades have now no Commissioners to elect under it, but with this exception they still possess all the powers and privileges they formerly enjoyed. Of late years, as already mentioned, the Nine Trades have had new privileges conferred upon them, the exercise of which they still possess. During the last half century local subjects have from time to time occupied the attention of the Nine Trades, but although displays of party feeling and no little excitement may have been manifested for the moment, the settlement of the question ended the strife, peace once more assumed the ascendant, and the Craftsmen reverted to their normal state again. The occasion over, the interest in these local bickerings ended, and it is unnecessary to recall them, or to advert farther to the recent proceedings of the Nine Trades.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1870.

REVENUE.

Ground annual, one year,	£250 0 0	
Interest on loan, per £2000, and on Bank account,	96 0 0	
Few-duties,	5 11 8	
Annual Payment for Pullar's Mortification,	5 0 0	
Receipts on admission of new members,	62 10 0	
	<hr/>	£419 1 8

PAYMENTS.

To the Trades' poor,	£288 0 0	
Clerk and Boxmaster,	15 15 0	
Officer, &c.,	12 0 0	
Printing and advertising, and incidental expenses,	12 6 8	
	<hr/>	£328 1 8
		<hr/>
		£91 0 0

NOTE - The amount received on the admission of new members is added to the Stock.

The funds belonging to the Nine Trades on 31st December, 1870, are as follows -

Ground annual, £250, at 22 years' purchase,	£5500 0 0
Amount invested,	2000 0 0
Few duties and Pullar's Mortification, £10 16s 8d, 20 years' purchase,	216 13 4
Gold chain and medal, say	20 0 0
Cash in Bank, &c.,	323 0 0
	<hr/>
	£8059 13 4

Together with Nine Twenty-Fourth Shares of St Andrew's Church property

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL FUND COURT OF THE
NINE TRADES IN 1871.

PETER RATTRAY, Convener.

ALEX. J. WARDEN, last Convener.

Bakers,	ANDREW GRAHAM KIDD,	Deacon.
	JOHN BLACK,	Assessor and Boxmaster.
Shoemakers,	JOHN McLEAN,	Deacon.
	ALEX. LANGLANDS,	Assessor.
Glovers,	GEORGE ROUGH,	Deacon.
	JAMES A. STEWART,	Assessor.
Tailors,	JAMES FEATHERS,	Deacon.
	WILLIAM BROWN,	Assessor.
Bonnetmakers,	JAMES YEAMAN,	Deacon.
	JAMES SHAW,	Assessor and Boxmaster.
Fleashers,	ROBERT MILNE,	Deacon.
	JAMES W. WILSON,	Assessor and Boxmaster.
Hammermen,	GEORGE H. NICOLL,	Deacon.
	JOHN WHYTOK,	Assessor and Boxmaster.
Weavers,	THOMAS K. KINMOND,	Deacon.
	CHAR. D. CHALMERS,	Assessor.
Dyers,	JAMES NEIL,	Deacon.
	FRANCIS STEVENSON,	Assessor and Boxmaster.

The Court is composed of twenty members.

DAVID ROLLO, Clerk and Boxmaster.

DAVID FAIRWEATHER, officer.

The following Trades have Boxmasters distinct from their
Assessors, viz. :—

Shoemakers,	ALEXANDER ROBBIE.
Glovers,	THOMAS WALKER.
Tailors,	FRANCIS DICK.
Weavers,	ALEX. FAIRWEATHER.

These parties are not members of the General Fund Court.

The dues now payable to the General Fund on the admission of
Members are—

Free Masters,	£10 0 0
Free Masters' Sons or Sons-in-law, .	2 10 0

PAYMENTS TO THE POOR OF THE NINE TRADES IN 1870.

	Members and their Wife or wives Full Pensioners.	Sons and Daughters of Members receive Half Pensioners.	Total Full Pensioners.
Bakers,	10 persons,	10 equal to 5	15
Shoemakers,	4 "	11 "	9½
Glovers,	0 "	1 "	1
Tailors,	6 "	3 "	1½
Bonnetmakers,	4 "	5 "	2½
Flethers,	2 "	5 "	2½
Hammermen,	18 "	9 "	4½
Weavers,	1 "	4 "	2½
Dyers,	1 "	4 "	2
	46	52 Full Pensioners, 46 at £4 each,	72 £288
Total Pensioners,		96	

In 1869 £304 was paid in pensions, there having been four full pensioners more than in 1870.

The Convener holds the following Offices *ex officio*, viz. :—

Trustee and Governor of the Morgan Hospital.
Commissioner under the Dundee Gas Act.
Director of the Dundee Royal Orphan Institution.
Trustee of the Baxter Park.
Trustee of "The Home."
Trustee of Pullar's Mortification.
Trustee of Webster, Spent, Watt, and Johnston's Mortification, and of
the Supplementary Fund by James Guthrie Davidson.
Trustee of Do. Do. Do. and Do. for the Blind.
Trustee of Alexander Cameron's Mortification.
Trustee of Lillias Curran's or Ogilvy's Mortification.

All the Deacons and Past Deacons are Trustees of Pullar's Mortification.
The Deacon of the Hammermen Trade is a Trustee of Lillias Curran's or
Ogilvy's Mortification.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE NINE INCORPORATED TRADES.

January, . First Monday of, at 7 o'clock P.M.—Accounts and State of
Funds of St Andrew's Church.
February, . Wednesday preceding 27th, at 12 o'clock noon—Election
of Governors of the Morgan Hospital.
April, . . First Monday of, at 7 o'clock P.M.—Report by Harbour
Trustees.
May, . . Second Wednesday of, at 7 o'clock P.M.—Election of
Directors of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum.
July, . . First Monday of, at 7 o'clock P.M.
October, . First Monday of, at 3 o'clock P.M.—Election of Convener
and Stent Masters.
November, . Wednesday preceding third Monday of, at 11 o'clock A.M.
—Election of Harbour Trustees and Managers of St
Andrew's Church.
Ditto, . Monday preceding second Tuesday of, at 12 o'clock noon
—Election of Gas Commissioners.

STATED MEETINGS OF GENERAL FUND COURT,

Held at 7 o'clock P.M.

March, . .	First Wednesday of.
June, . .	Do.
September,	Do.
November,	First Wednesday after 10th—Scrutinizing Lists of Poor.
Ditto,	Second Wednesday after 10th—Division of Funds to Poor.
December, .	First Wednesday of.

All the Stated Meetings of the Nine Trades, and also of the General Fund Court, are for the transaction of general business, as well as for the special purposes enumerated.

LIST OF CONVENERS, WITH THE TRADE TO WHICH
EACH BELONGED, AND THE YEAR IN WHICH
HE WAS ELECTED.

1684	Robert Chrystie,	Shoemakers.
1685	Do.,	Do.
1686	Do.,	Do.
1687		
1688		
1689		
1690		
1691		
1692	John Nicol,	Tailors.
1693	Do.,	Do.
1694	Do.,	Do.
1695	James Whyte,	Weavers.
1696	Do.,	Do.
1697	Do.,	Do.
1698		
1699		
1700	James Whyte,	Weavers.
1701	Do.,	Do.
1702	Do.,	Do.
1703	John Gourlay,	Glovers.
1704	Do.,	Do.
1705	James Stewart,	Dyers.
1706	Do.,	Do.
1707	James Whyte,	Weavers.
1708	John Nicol,	Tailors.
1709	John Gourlay,	Glovers.
1710	Do.,	Do.
1711	John Taylor,	Bakers.
1712	Do.,	Do.
1713	John Whittet,	Glovers.
1714	Do.,	Do.
1715	Do.,	Do.
1716	Thomas Forrest,	Hammermen.
1717	Do.,	Do.
1718	John Whittet,	Glovers.
1719	Do.,	Do.
1720	Thomas Forrest,	Hammermen.
1721	John Whittet,	Glovers.
1722	Do.,	Do.

1723		John West,	Dyers.
1724		Do.,	Do.
1725		John Gibb,	Weavers.
1726		Do.,	Do.
1727		John Whittet,	Glovers.
1728		Do.,	Do.
1729		John West,	Dyers.
1730		Do.,	Do.
1731		John Gibb,	Weavers.
1732		Do.,	Do.
1733		Andrew Matthew,	Shoemakers.
1734		Do.,	Do.
1735		Andrew Miller,	Glovers.
1736		Do.,	Do.
1737	Michaelmas	James Marshall,	Bakers.
1738	"	Do.,	Do.
1739	"	Andw. Miller,	Glovers.
1740	"	Do.,	Do.
1741	"	James Smith,	Tailors.
1742	"	Do.,	Do.
1743	"	James Marshall,	Bakers.
1744	"	Do.,	Do.
1745	"	Archd. Walker,	Shoemakers.
1746	"	Do.,	Do.
1747	"	William Skirling,	Tailors.
1748	"	Do.,	Do.
1749	"	Archd. Walker,	Shoemakers.
1750	"	Do.,	Do.
1751	"	James Smith,	Tailors.
1752	"	Do.,	Do.
1753	"	John Gibb,	Weavers.
1754	"	Do.,	Do.
1755	Thurs., 22d Sept.,	William Skirling,	Bakers.
1756	" 23d "	Do.,	Do.
1757	" 29th "	Archd. Walker,	Shoemakers.
1758	" 28th "	William Skirling,	Bakers.
1759	" 25th "	William Walker,	Weavers.
1760	" 25th "	Do.,	Do.
1761	" 24th "	Geo. Dempster of Dunnichen,	Bakers.
1762	" 23d "	David Smart,	Do.
1763	" 29th "	Do.,	Do.
1764	" 29th "	James Henderson,	Shoemakers.
1765	" 26th "	Do.,	Do.
1766	" 26th "	William Walker,	Weavers.
1767	" 24th "	Do.,	Do.
1768	" 29th "	James Duncan,	Tailors.
1769	" 29th "	Do.,	Do.
1770	" 27th "	Andrew Jobson,	Do.
1771	" 26th "	Do.,	Do.
1772	" 24th "	David Smart,	Bakers.
1773	" 23d "	Do.,	Do.
1774	" 29th "	William Bisset.	Hammermen.
1775	" 28th "	Do.,	Do.
1776	" 26th "	— Paterson.	
1777	" 25th "	William Bisset.	Hammermen.
1778	" 24th "	Do.,	Do.

1779	Thurs., 23d Sept.	William Koith.	Shoemakers.
1780	" 20th "	Do.,	Do.
1781	Michaelmas	Do.,	Do.
1782	"	William Bisset.	Hammermen.
1783	"	Do.,	Do.
1784	"	John Craig.	Bakers.
1785	"	Do.,	Do.
1786	"	David Smart,	Bakers.
1787	"	Do.,	Do.
1788	"	Alexander Watt,	Dyers.
1789	"	Do.,	Do.
1790	"	Charles Rodger,	Weavers.
1791	"	Do.,	Do.
1792	"	William Webster,	Bonnetmakers.
1793	"	Do.,	Do.
1794	"	William Watson,	Fleishers.
1795	"	Do.,	Do.
1796	"	Alex. M'Lagan,	Hammermen.
1797	"	Do.,	Do.
1798	"	William Webster,	Bonnetmakers.
1799	"	Do.,	Do.
1800	"	Alexander Guild,	Bakers.
1801	"	Do.,	Do.
1802	"	John Todd,	Do.
1803	"	Do.,	Do.
1804	"	Walter Thomson,	Shoemakers.
1805	"	Do.,	Do.
1806	"	William Thomson,	Weavers.
1807	"	Do.,	Do.
1808	"	Robert Mudie,	Bakers.
1809	"	Do.,	Do.
1810	"	James Lawson,	Do.
1811	"	Do.,	Do.
1812	"	James Mitchell,	Weavers.
1813	"	Do.,	Do.
1814	"	John Whittet, jun.,	Bakers.
1815	Thurs., 28th Sept.,	Do.,	Do.
1816	"	James Gellatly,	Hammermen.
1817	"	Do.,	Do.
1818	Wed., 10th Sept.,	William Roberts,	Shoemakers.
1819	" 15th "	William Lindsay,	Do.
1820	" 20th "	John Sime,	Bakers.
1821	" 19th "	James Chalmers,	Weavers.
1822	" 18th "	James Puller, jun.,	Bakers.
1823	" 17th "	William Fairweather,	Weavers.
1824	" 15th "	Peter Dron,	Shoemakers.
1825	" 21st "	William Young,	Tailors.
1826	" 20th "	David Scott,	Shoemakers.
1827	" 19th "	George Gardiner,	Hammermen.
1828	" 17th "	James Small, jun.,	Bonnetmakers.
1829	" 16th "	James Thomson,	Weavers.
1830	" 15th "	James Reid,	Tailors.
1831	" 14th "	James Taws,	Bonnetmakers.
1832	" 12th "	Do.,	Do.
1833	" 11th "	Alexander Lawson,	Hammermen.
1834	" 10th "	Do.,	Do.

1835	Wed., 16th Sept.,	Roderick Harris,	Bakera.
1836	" 14th "	Do.,	Do.
1837	" 13th "	John Young,	Tailora.
1838	" 12th "	John Murdoch,	Hammermen.
1839	Monday, Oct. 7,	David Jobson,	Bakera.
1840	" 5,	Do.,	Do.
1841	" 4,	John Cuthbert,	Hammermen.
1842	" 3,	Do.,	Do.
1843	" 2,	George Sutherland,	Do.
1844	" 1,	Do.,	Do.
1845	" 6,	John Mitchell,	Bonnetmakers.
1846	" 5,	Do.,	Do.
1847	" 4,	James Spankie,	Do.
1848	" 3,	Do.,	Do.
1849	" 1,	William Morris,	Do.
1850	" 7,	Do.,	Do.
1851	" 6,	Peter Gibson,	Hammermen.
1852	" 4,	Do.,	Do.
1853	" 3,	George Butchart,	Bakera.
1854	" 2,	Do.,	Do.
1855	" 1,	David Hume,	Do.
1856	" 6,	Do.,	Do.
1857	" 5,	John Z. Kay,	Bonnetmakers.
1858	" 4,	Do.,	Do.
1859	" 3,	Charles D. Chalmers,	Weavers.
1860	" 1,	Do.,	Do.
1861	" 7,	John Cooper,	Bakera.
1862	" 6,	Do.,	Do.
1863	" 5,	George H. Nicoll,	Hammermen.
1864	" 3,	Do.,	Do.
1865	" 2,	P. M. Duncan,	Bonnetmakers.
1866	" 1,	Do.,	Do.
1867	" 7,	Alexander J. Warden,	Do.
1868	" 5,	Do.,	Do.
1869	" 4,	Peter Rattray,	Do.
1870	" 3,	Do.,	Do.

The Conveners prior to 1684, and for the years 1687-88, 89, 90, 91, and 98, have not been ascertained. For two or three years previous to 1705, in which the names of the Conveners are given, the evidence for fixing them was inferential rather than direct; but for all the other years the Conveners' names have been obtained from documents in the possession of the individual or united Trades. The loss of the ancient records of the Nine Trades renders it impossible to furnish a complete and accurate roll of the Conveners from the establishment of the title to the present time. It is uncertain at what period of the year the earlier Conveners were elected, but probably it was about Michaelmas. In the years when the election is said to have taken place at Michaelmas, the precise day of the month varied a little, as is shown in those years where the date is given.

SECTION V.

THE TRADES INCORPORATIONS

OF

DUNDEE.

CHAP. I. INTRODUCTION.

The nine distinct Incorporations, which by their union compose the body called the Nine Trades, are in their individual capacity living organisations, each having a separate existence, complete in itself, and independent of all the others. Each of these Nine Trades has preserved its individuality for several centuries, and although they are not all equal in numerical strength, their privileges, immunities, rights, and powers as Incorporations are uniform, and they remain as separate and distinct now as they ever were.

The Incorporations had each its own occupation, which it was the duty of the members to foster, stimulate, and protect. The better to accomplish these objects each of the Crafts framed a code of laws and statutes for the guidance and proper conducting of the affairs of the society, and for the preservation of concord and good order among the members. The various callings of the Crafts required rules and regulations suited to their several exigencies, and this the members had been mindful of when framing their enactments, as the statutes of each Trade have distinctive features of their own, but all are specially adapted to their own handicraft. The laws and ordinances of most of the Trades are elaborate and complete, prepared with care, and admirably arranged. Those of two or three of them are, so far as has been ascertained, few and simple, but these Crafts may have had a fuller code of laws in early times, which are now lost.

The history of the several Trades differ as much as do their laws and statutes. The existence of some of the Crafts has been comparatively quiet and uneventful, goodwill generally reigning within the body, and attacks from without few and far

between. The history of others of them was more exciting and eventful, caused by hostile intruders from without, which sometimes created discord and contention among the members. From the nature of the occupation of some of the Trades, their rights and privileges were more easily infringed by unscrupulous persons in the suburbs and elsewhere than were those of the other Crafts. These Trades were often engaged in actions against such parties before the Magistrates in Dundee, or the Lords of Session in Edinburgh, for the maintenance of their immunities, and the punishment of the intruders. Such important actions checkered the history of the Crafts engaged in them. One prolific cause of heartburning to some of the Trades was the close proximity to the Town of the suburb called the Hilltown. Sir James Scrymgeour, Kt., Viscount Dudhope, and Constable of Dundee, was defeated in an attempt to have himself declared perpetual Provost, and to get the supreme control of the town into his own hands. He thereupon solicited Charles I. to grant a charter erecting the Rotten Row or Hilltown, then forming part of his estate of Upper Dudhope into a Burgh of Barony in his favour, with two annual fairs, a weekly market, and the exercise of trade, merchandise, and Crafts. This request the King complied with, and Sir James, in terms thereof, granted certain privileges to Craftsmen and others, in the exercise of which they came into competition, and as a natural consequence, collision with Craftsmen of a like calling in Dundee. Sir James surrendered these rights to the Magistrates of Dundee in 1643, but the Craftsmen in the Hilltown still continued to follow their occupations, to the great detriment of those within the royalty, and to the destruction for a time of all amicable relations between those within and without the town. Evidence of this will be seen in the account of those Crafts which were specially open to such infringements on their privileges.

The whole of the Crafts have ever been conspicuous for their loyalty to the reigning sovereign, and zealous upholders of the statutes of the realm. Their exclusive privileges were of great value to them, and this naturally made them conservative. In Roman Catholic times they were humble and submissive servants of the Church, and contributed liberally towards its support. The Craftsmen early embraced the Reformed faith, and they willingly lent their powerful aid to get it established in the town. Thereafter they continued firm adherents to the Presbyterian form of religion. For some time after the accession to the throne of George I., the members of the Crafts, on becoming free masters, were required to take an obligation to

defend His Majesty and the Protestant line, the Presbyterian religion, &c., but when the country became more consolidated, and the attempts of the Stuarts to regain the throne terminated, this obligation ceased to be exacted.

In addition to the provision made from time to time for the support of the decayed brethren of the Nine Trades, each of the individual Crafts had a fund for the relief of its own poor. The money was raised by the several Trades in various ways, such as fees on the entry of apprentices and masters, weekly payments, and fines; but very little is known about the administration of the money so provided, farther than that it went to the sustentation of the poor and indigent members, their widows and children.

The Craftsmen have ever been social in their habits, and feasts to all the members on the admission of masters have been in almost universal use among all the Crafts. The practice has not yet fallen into disuetude, as the new entrants still contribute money for the entertainment of the members on the occasion of their names being entered in the Locked Book.

The smaller Crafts were, to a great extent, real brotherhoods, being generally confined to two or three families. The masters had entire control over the admission of new members, and as it was desirable to retain the benefits accruing from membership among their own families, sons and sons-in-law were admitted on comparatively easy terms. Membership in these Crafts, therefore, generally descended from father to son, sometimes for several generations. In the larger Crafts this close system was not so practicable, as stranger entrants were more common, but even in them generation often succeeded generation in the calling, occasionally for a long series of years.

With the exception of Honorary Members, of whom there were a few admitted from time to time into all the Trades, the members in the whole of the Crafts were practical tradesmen. The high dues charged on the admission of unfreemen kept back all strangers from joining any of the Trades who were not desirous to practise the calling in the town. The performance of an essay, or piece of work which the aspirant for membership had to perform, to test his knowledge of the calling, and his ability to practise it in a tradesman-like manner, and which had to be done to the satisfaction of the Trade before he could be admitted a master, was also a bar to all who were not practical Craftsmen. The selection of the essay lay with the Deacon and other office-bearers of the Craft which the novice wanted to enter, and it depended upon the goodwill of these parties whether the test was a severe or merely nominal one. Friends

entered pleasantly, but others had first to climb the hill of difficulty, and occasionally parties whose brotherhood was not considered desirable were, through it, excluded.

Two of the Trades have for several years past admitted members on fixed money terms, without requiring the performance of an essay from the entrant, and these Trades have, since they came to that resolution, largely increased in numbers. The other seven Trades are still close in their admissions, and scarcely any one excepting sons or sons-in-law of masters have been admitted for many years.

After the Trades' Hall was let for a Bank office, the Trades were deprived of the use of the Hall for their public meetings, and of their own rooms for the transaction of their private business. The Nine Trades have arranged for accommodation for their public meetings, and for the meetings of the General Fund Court in the Royal Hotel, and the individual Trades meet for the election of their office-bearers and other business in some of the Hotels in town, or in the office of their Clerks. After the elections intimation of the names of the parties elected Deacons and Assessors are furnished to the Clerk of the Nine Trades, who enters their names in the Record, to enable them to take their seats at the General Fund Court.

Among the papers belonging to the Baker Incorporation there is a copy of a Decreet Arbitral:—At Edinburgh on the 14th January, 1683, on the application of the Provost, Bailies, Deacons, Council, and community of the burgh of Edinburgh, His Majesty King Charles II., with the Lords of Council, pronounced a Decreet Arbitral betwixt the merchants and craftsmen. Differences had arisen between them regarding the part each of the two bodies should take in the election of the Magistrates, &c., and the Decreet was for the purpose of defining their positions, and removing all differences between them. It defines of what estate the Council shall be; the order of election of the Council and Magistrates; the order of election of Deacons of Crafts and of the Council; the order of the election of the lerts of the Magistrates, &c., &c. The Trades enumerated are—Glowers, Talzeours, Churirganes, Smyths, Skinners, Goldsmiths, Furriers, Fleschers, Cordiners, Baxters, Walkers, Wrights, and Bonnetmakers—13 in all. The copy is torn and imperfect, but from what remains it appears that the form of the election of Deacons, Council, Magistrates, &c., was very similar to the mode of election in Dundee as fixed by the old Set of the burgh, and use and wont.

The mode of electing the Deacons under the set of the burgh prior to the disfranchisement of the town was as follows:—The Trades met in Common Hall to elect their Deacons on the

Thursday before Michaelmas. The Convener mentioned the object of the meeting. The Trades then retired to their rooms to elect their Deacons, after which the old Deacons accompanied the Convener to the Town Council to vote in the election of Magistrates. On the following Thursday the Trades met, and then retired to their own rooms for the purpose of accepting of their Deacons. After doing so the new Deacons went with the Convener to the Head Court.

A separate account of the individual Trades, together with their Statutes and Proceedings, will be given in the order of precedence accorded to them by Act of Parliament. In the Historical Account of the Nine Trades all that is known regarding the origin of any of them has been told. The details regarding the early history of the individual Crafts, beyond what is there related, are scanty, but what little information has been procured will be found in the chapter on the Trade to which it refers.

Each of the Crafts possessed a Locked Book, in which to insert the entry of new masters, and of apprentices. These books appear to have been all procured about the middle of the sixteenth century. Some of the Crafts, who had lost their original books, provided others, into which they copied all that was known of the contents of the lost book. These Locked Books are the chief repositories in which are recorded the laws and statutes and proceedings of the Crafts, and from these many of the details regarding the individual Trades have been taken.

A few of the Trades possess old documents of considerable value, some of which, bearing on the Nine Trades, have been given in the Historical Account of the Trades. Others of these old papers will be referred to in the account of the Craft to which they relate. With these documents, and with the Locked Books, the regular historic period of the Crafts commences, and from that era sketches of the individual Trades, as full and complete as possible, will be given.

The varied nature of the information regarding the Trades which has been procured from these and other sources, renders it impossible to follow any precise rule in the classification and arrangement of the accounts of the several Trades. The sketch of each Craft will therefore be supplied in as concise and distinct a manner as the various materials collected can be arranged, in order that the facts may be made as intelligible as possible.

The following statement shows the numerical strength of the individual Trades in each of the years stated. The numbers in 1783 are taken from the "Dundee Register and Directory" for that year, being the first Directory published in Dundee. The numbers for 1839 are taken from a Report about the Trades

then printed, and those for the other years from the usual printed lists of the members.

	1783	1829	1839	1864	1869
Bakers,	27	89	59	78	98
Shoemakers,	63	29	9	17	12
Glovers,	10	6	4	4	3
Tadlers,	27	13	12	7	
Hennetmakers, . . .	4	48	39	87	96
Flushers,	16	16	19	16	10
Hammammon,	29	60	34	34	24
Weavers,	100	18	19	15	
Dyers,	8	3	3	6	4
	<hr/> 300	<hr/> 319	<hr/> 198	<hr/> 273	<hr/> 209

Since the publication of the Roll of Members in 1869 a considerable accession has been made to the number of the Bakers. Some of the other Trades have also added to their number by the admission of new members; and, notwithstanding the occurrence of several deaths, it is estimated that the total membership of the several Trades at the present time (June, 1871) is fully 280. On various grounds it is desirable that the numerical strength of the Incorporations should be increased, and their importance maintained. Suggestions having this object in view have emanated from some of the members, such as the creation of a life membership without interest in the funds of the Trades, but hitherto nothing practical has come out of it. Latterly a more general desire than previously existed, has manifested itself among the smaller Trades to give stability to the Nine Trades by adding to their membership. This is commendable, and if carried out in a proper spirit, the permanence of the Trades is assured.

CHAP. II.

THE BAKER TRADE.

The Baxter or Baker Craft, Trade, or Incorporation, holds the first place among the Nine Incorporated Trades of Dundee, by virtue of the Act which established the order of precedence among the Crafts. The rank to be taken by the Trades did not originate with this Act, as it only confirmed to each Craft the order they had long previously held amongst themselves. When or in what manner the position of the several Crafts amongst each other was first arranged and fixed is not known, but it was very natural to accord the first rank to the Bakers, as they provided the "staff of life" for the entire community. The subject of precedence has been already referred to (page 225).

The Locked Book of the Trade commences on 23d November, 1554. It begins with the form of oath to be taken by masters on their admission to the Craft. The records of the annual election of Deacon and office-bearers, of the admission of apprentices and masters, and other subjects follow, but not in such order as it would be convenient to adopt here. It will be more intelligible and more concise to collate so many of the details on the various subjects from the Locked Book and other documents as are considered necessary, and give them in a classified form as nearly as possible in the order in which they occurred, with such explanatory remarks as may seem needful for explanation, and for connecting the several parts with each other.

The Comone buyk of ye Craft of baxtares of ye burgh of Dundee, maid and begwne, ye xxijj day of Nouenbar, the zeir of God Ane thousand, five hundreth, fifty foure zeirs.

The forme of the onthe to be giwne be the maisteris sones and entrantes to the Baxter Craft of ye burgh of Dundie, The maner quhairof followies:—

1. In the first ze sall fear, serve, and obey the Almichtie God, maker of heawine and earth, ze sall frequent with reverence To the hearing of his holy vord, and to the participatioun of his blessed sacramentis.
2. Ze salbe obedient to the kingis most excellent (ma^{tie}) and his most noble success^r.
3. Ze sall give obedience to the prouest and baillies of this burt, and to y^r haill lawis.
4. Ze salbe obedient to the deacone and brethering of the baxter Craft, And defend in bodie and goodis thair haill lawis and liberties for the weillfair of the same, maid or to be maid.

5. Ze sall be ane obedient and trew servand to your maister, And sall nether heir nor sie his skaith, nor any of the brothering of the said Craft, bot shall hinder and stop the same according to your power.
6. And finallic ze sall mainteine concord and peace according to your power.

This ze vill promeis to do in sua far as god vill assist zow. By the name of god the father, son, and holy ghost. Amen.

QUNE MARIE.

At Dundee, wytin ye Gray freir Kirk, the xxiiij day of Nouember, In ye zeir of God Anes thowsand, fyt hundreth, and fiftie four zeirs, Conwenit the maisteres of Craft of baxtares for chosyng of yare dekyne, And making of gude rewle and ordeure In vring of ye aunyn, for ye honor of god; comon weill of our suveraine lady, her Realme, this burgh, And iudwellaris within ye said burgh, for ye tyme, That is to say—

Maister James Halyburtoun, tutour of piteur, prowest.

James Forestar,	} Baillies.
William Carmychaell,	
George Lowall,	
Robert Kyd,	

James Lowall, Thesaurar.

Andro Annand, deane of Gild.

James Forestar, Kirkmaister.

Alexander Carnegie, Maister of Amowis House.

Maisteris of Craft—

The names of 52 masters are then given.

Election of Office-bearers.—xxiiij Nouembris, Anno dom, Jaj ^{et} quinquagesimo quarto (23d November, 1554).—The qlk day ye maisteris of ye craft of baxtares all wy^t anes voce and consent bes chosyne Alexander Browne, ane of ye maisteres of ye said craft, In yar dekyne yarof for yis present zeir to cum, And Johnne Rob, officiar of ye said craft, during ye said space.

Thir ar ye nems of ye assessors and examiators, to be wyt ye said Dekyne In tymes of examiatiounes And putting ord^r and roule of all things aper-nyng yar said craft, and co-forme to ye comon weill, eftir ye firmes of yar lettars, grantit to yar be ye prevost, baillies, and counsaile of yis burt yrupoun.

The names of 14 assessors and examiners follow, and then—Schir Thomas Wedderburne, chapellane for yis zeir.

Uponne Sancti Clementis day ye xx day nou-ber, ye zeir of God 1555. The quhilk ye maisteris of ye craft of baxt-ers al w^t ane

voce and co-sent hes chosin David Ramsay ane of ye maist-rs of ye said craft in yaire Dekyne yairof for yis present zeir to cum, And David Duncan officiar of ye said craft during ye said space.

This air ye names of ye assessors and examiatrs to be wt ye said dekin in tyme of examiations and putting of odr and Reule of all thingis co-cern-g yair said craft, and co-forme to ye comone weill efr ye forme of yar lett^{rs}, grantit to yame be ye provest, ballies, and co-sale of yis burgh.

The names of 14 assessors are then given, ending with—Schir Thomas Wedderburne, chaplaine to ye said craft for yis zeir.

Entry of an Apprentice.—The ix day of July, the zeir of God Jaj v^c and fifty six zers. James Cathrow, sone of vingth James Cathrow in Curburne, Is becum pre-ticiss to Thomas Gray, baxt, burges of Duude, and to isobell mathe, his spous, ye langar levand of yaine twa, for all ye dais and termes of sevin zers to be compleitlie furth run, And ye said James is swerne be ye faith and trewth of his body to be leill and trew to ye saides Thomas and isobell his spous, for all ye dais and termes forsaid, ney^{tr} to heir nor se yar skaith, bot he sall stop, warne, and adwertise yame yairof at his gudlie power, And the said James sell fynd himself clothing and aboulzeament to his p-sone during ye said space, And sall not handiast nor marie during ye space forsaid, And ye said Thomas shall teche, lerne, and instruct all ye pounttis of ye said craft to ye said James of his gudlie power and intelligence, And sall gif to ye said James of eu-ilk beaking ane twa po-ny loaf during ye said space and tyme of his pre-tischip, And Thomas Cathro souirte and cautione for ye lawte and remain^{rs} of ye said James during ye space forsaid, Befor y^e witnes, andro buchane, James Gibsone, Jobue forme, David Duncane, and David Tendall, David Ramsay, Dekin for ye tyme.

The entry is attested by a notary public.

Auditing Trades Accounts.—18th Dec., 1556.—The quhilk day being co-venit in David Ramsay's hous, Johne Forme, Dekin of ye Craft of baxt^r of yis burt for ye tyme, w^t ye counseale of ye said Craft, And her ress-vant ye comps of ye said David Ramsay, quha was dekin ye zeir p-eding, according to ye act maid of before of his intromissions of ye oulklie penny, and all vy-rs rentis anualis and casualties p-ten-g to ye said craft, ressavit, intromittit w^t and vptakin be ye sds David, ye zeir of God Jaj v^c fifty five zer. Off ye qlk oulklie po-ny, rentis, anualis, casualties, and all vy-rs intromissions of ye said zeir. The sds dekin and counseale of ye sd craft grants ya weill co-tent, assith, and payt, And quiteteames and discharges ye said David, and all

cy-ra quham it effectis hereof for cuir be yr-pretis, subcevit be ye notar vnder w^t tin, &c.

Custodier of the Locked Books.—The ferde daye of Marche, In ye zeir of God Jaj v^e, fyflye and seven zeirs (1557). The Dekin forsaide, wyt his assessors befor speefyit, wyt ye co-sent of ye haill craft, co-sents for aur comune weill and for aur publik And pertuall rem-brance That yair be nathing Intertit In yis buik, bot It be aur notar publitt, at yair comand, And gif onye thing beis done Inco-trar heirof, yat ye Dekin, quha happy-nis to be for ye tyme, sall paye fourtye schillings to ye ophance and repirance of Sant Cobort's anltar. And als It is statut and ordanit evry dekin mak his compt witin fyftein dais efter he be dischargit of his office, wnder ye pain forsaide. The dekyn quha sall happin to bechosin incotinet efter he be elect, to resair ye kepein of yis buik, And he quha bes borne ye said office ye zeir p-cedant sall keip ye keye y^{of}.

Election of a Master.—The quhilk daye ye dekin, assessors, w^t co-sent of ye haill Craft, hes resauit James Duncane to yair Craft, beinge ane maister of ye Craftis oldist sone And air, and albeit he hes not seruit dewtie in all poyntis as become him of ye Craft, Thairfor hes submittit to onderlye ye will and danger, yat ye Craft, And assess^{rs} and maist^{rs} plesis to laye to his charge. And yai have co-siderance, and for grit causis mouand yam, And guid deid done be ye said James, at yair comand thai have dispensit w^t him, and admittit him In broderheid of ye Craft, and maks him ane of maisters y^{of} wyt^t full and fre p-uilege to wise him towart ye Craft as onye of ye reminet maisters y^{of} beis.

These entries from early pages of the Locked Book show the practice of the Craft at this remote period in their elections, &c., and the style in which the subjects are recorded.

The Magistrates of the Burgh, who had then extensive powers, appear to have passed a law fixing a uniform price to be charged by the bakers for the bread they sold, without having reference to the fluctuations in the price of wheat. The bakers resisted this proceeding, and raised an action against the Magistrates in the Court of Session to obtain the repeal of the Act. The interesting document following has reference to this subject. It shows the great power which the Magistrates then possessed, and also the importance of the Craft at this early period, as none but a powerful body would, in that age, have so boldly opposed the Town Council. Such an enactment, even by Parliament, would not now be permitted, as it is contrary to the spirit of modern legislation, and manifestly unjust.

SUMMONS OF REDUCTION—BAKER TRADE V.
MAGISTRATES.

30th November, 1561.

MARIE, by the grace of God, Quene of Scottis to oure Louittis oure Sheffis, in yat parte committit, and seueralie specialie constitute greting. OURE WILL IS, and we charge zow yat ze peremptourlie, su-mond, warne, and charge Maister James Halyburtoun, provest of oure burgh of Dundie, George Lovell, Johnne Fotheringhame, Williame Carmichell, James Frestair, bailzies of oure said burgh. William Kinloch, Johnne Wedderburne, Andro Flescheor, George Spens, Johnne Duncane, James Wedderburne, Thomas Ogilvy, Hew Lindesay, of ye counsale, yis instant zeir of oure said burgh personalie, or at yair dueeling places, And ye remanent counsale and comunitie of oure said burgh, be oppin proclamatioun at ye mercat croce yairof. To compere befoir us and oure counsale At Edinburgh, or quhair it salhappin ws to be for ye tyme, ye . . . day of . . . next to cum, gif it be lauchfull, and sailzene yairof ye next lauchfull day yairefter following, In ye houre of cause, w^t continewatioun of dayis, To ansr at ye instance of oure louitte . . . Dekin of ye brethir and Craft of ye baxteris, for him selff and ye remanent brethir and maisteris of ye said Craft wⁿ oure said burgh, That is to say ye saidis personis to bring with yame and producit befoir ye lordis of o^r counsale ye saidis day and place w^t continewatioun of dajis, ane pretendit act and ordinance maid ye XXI day of Nouember, ye zeir of God Jai v^o LXI zeiris (1561), be ye saidis George Lovell and Johnne Fotheringhame, bailzies forsaidis, Settand In Judgement, w^t awriss of ye personis of ye counsale aboue specifiit. Decerning and ordaining in effect ye maisteris of ye baxter Craft of oure said burgh, To gif yair aithis for obsⁿatioun and keping of ye paise of breid gevin to yame at yis michaelmes last bipast, And siclike of all vyair pasis quhilk sulbe gevin to yame during ye space of ane zeir next to cum, Conforme to ye auld actis and statutis maid to yame yairupoun of befoir. And ordaining ye saidis maisteris to compere befoir yam vpoun Mounday next yairefter for geving of yair saidis aithis, And to heir ye samyn to haif bene gevin proun-celt and maid wickithie and partialie, w^tout ony iust caus, by all order and statutis of burgh, and yairfoir ye samyn to be reducit, rescindit, cassat, a-nullit, and decernit be decrete of ye saidis lordis to haif bene fra ye begynning, and to be in all tymes cu-ing, null and of nane avale, force, nor effect, w^t all yat followit yairupoun, for ye ressonis and causis efter following. In THE FIRST, becaus ye said pre-dit act and ordinance nocht oulic is gevin generalie and incertanlie con-discendand vpoun na paise in speciale order yat wes maid at

yis michaelmas last bipast, or quhat paise wes to be maid to ane
 yis zeir to cum. And sua astrictand ony, to gif yair aithis, and
 till bind and oblige yair conscience to kepe and depone vpon
 ane general saidis maisteris to gif instantlie
 yair aithis vpoun quilkis ye builzie and counsale
 sould gif to yame during ye space of ane zeir foirsaid, quilk is
 contrair all equitie and iustice in as far as ye act and ordinance
 makis heir mention ye paise to be maid conforme to ye
 prices of victuals, as vse is in sic caise, nor ye victualis, beand
 sould at sic ane price, ye quantitie of ye breid to be equivalent
 paise, according to ye price of ye victualis. And yairfoir is
 wrangus, Inaist in ye selfe, Be ressoun it may stand yat ye
 saidis baillies and counsale wald order ane paise exceeding and
 griftu-lie passand ye price of ye victualis. To ye extreme hurt,
 prejudice, povertie, and rewyn of ye saidis maisteris of ye said
 Craft, gif yai wer haldin to obserue and kepe ye same, conforme
 to ye said act. And yan in caise of non observing of ye said
 statutis of burgh, and yairfoir aucht to be reducit, rescindit,
 cassit, annullit, and decernit be decreit of ye saidis lordis to haif
 bene fra ye begynning, and to be in all tymes eu-ing null and of
 none avale, force, nor effect, w^t all yat followit yairupoun as is
 allegit. **SECTUNDIE**, because ye said act is nochis simple
 and absolutlie gevin, nor for na caus nor considera-
 tion nor cognitioun takin in ye caus, bot allanerlie re-
 lative to ye auld actis and statutis maid yairupoun of
 lair and gevin as consonant and conforme to yame, and
 only in respect of ye same heis beit, In vertie yair be na
 sic actis, statute, nor ordinance of auld wⁱⁿ o^r said burgh to
 quilk ye said pre-dit act is consonant with or conforme to,
 nor neuer hard in na tymes afoir past memory of man. That
 cure yair older acte or ordinance wⁱⁿ o^r said burgh decerni-
 ng and ordainiing ony maisteris of Craft, specialie ye said Craft,
 to depone or gif yair aithis for obseru-^g and keeping our paise,
 maid or to be maid, vpoun ye wecht of breid, bot allanerlie gif
 ony statutis or ordinances maid yat wes first havand regard to
 ye price of victualis and ye paise of ye wecht of breid wes
 ordanit to be kept co-forme yairto be ye maisteris of ye said
 Craft. And yat vnder ye pane of ye borrow vnlaw allanerlie,
 quilk wes tane fra ony yat transgressit ye said statute, and
 neuer men compellit nor enactit to sweir nor gif faith vpoun ye
 observing of ony sic statute, and yairfoir in consideration yat
 ye said act is illegit maid conforme to ye auld actis, And in
 respect of ye saidis auld actis na sic actis being in *verum natura*,
 like as yair wes heir nane sic. The said pre-dit act beand
 referit to ane ry^t yat is nocht of ye law, nor *censetur esse*
quoniam nor creditur reserenti nisi constat de revelato. And

yairfoir ye said act w^t all yat followit yairupoun aucht to be reducit, rescindit, cassat, a-nullit, and decernit, be decrete of ye saidis lordis, to haif bene fra ye begy-ni-g, and to be in all tymes cu-ing null and of nane avale, force, nor effect, w^t all yat followit yairintill as is siclike allegeit. **THIRDLIE**—Ye said act is wranguslie and partialie gevin agains all law baith comoun and municipale, and agains all statutis, ordinances, and all gude order of burgh. Becaus of ye law and practik na man by his awin consent and will may be astrictit or compellit to depone or mak ane aith, except he be compellit be ye judge to testifie ye older as witness or ye mater be referrit till him awin caus or vpoun his or vpoun ye experatioun of ane electit, admittit, or resaut till vse ye And it is of veritie yat ye saidis maisteris are not now callit befoir ane Judge to testifie nor beir witness in ony caus, nor zet depone In ony particular caus of yair awin vpoun yair awin deid, not zit chosin, electit, nor resaut to ye exercising of any office. And gevand yat sua wer, yai haif alreddy, quhen yai wer resaut to be fremen and maisteris, gaif in yair aith to exert yair offices liblie and trowlie, conforme to yair knowlege, and for ye weill of ye subiectis of o^r realme, like as ye maisteris of vyairis Craftis vsist to do, and sua neider ar yai forder haldin to mak ane particular aith vpoun ony ordinance prescribit to yame be quhatsu-euir. Nor zit ye saidis provest, baillies, and counsall may astrik or compell yame lauchfullie, be quhatsu-euir act or ordinance to gif yair aithis in ony maner of fassoun nor as said is. And forder ye provest and baillies of quhatsu-euir burgh can not lesu-lie nor rychturuslie prescribe ane reule to ony ma-nis conscience, nor caus nor compell him to sweir to kepe and observe ony act or ordinance sett furth be thame, bot ye maist yat yai may do of ye law is, to sett furth y^e lefull statutis, actis, and ordinances as yai may conforme to yair privilege and fredomes of o^r said burgh, chargeing ye Inhabitantis yairof to kepe yair statutis and ordinances vnder ye pains of ye borrow vnlaw, And quha transgressis ye same to punishe yame co-forme to ye said vnlaw, and yairfor ye said act ordanis ye saidis maisteris to gif yair aithis for obseru-g and keeping of ye thingis contenit yairin is ane usurpit power maid agains all law, practik, and ord^r of burgh, thirl and me-nis conscience, aganis all law, equitie, and iustice. And yairfor ye same in ye self is wrangus, wickitlie, and partialie gevin, And y^efoir aucht to be reducit, rescindit, cassat, annullit, and decernit, be decrete of ye saidis lordis, to haif bene fra ye begy-ning, and to be in all tymes cu-ing, null and of nane avale, force nor effect, w^t all yat followit yairupoun, as is alsua allegit according to iustice,

And for ye existis and skaithis and sustenit be ye saids . . .
 In kin, of ye brether and craft of baxteris, and remanent brether
 and maisteris of ye said Craft yairthrow, And forder to ans' at
 our instance in ye said mater in so far as law will, makand
 Intimation to ye said Provest, baillies, counsall, and co-monitie,
 That quheyir yai comperre or nocht ye saidis day and place w'
 continewatioun of dayis, we will . . . iustice in ye said
 mater, insafar as we may of law attoure yat ze lauchfullie
 summon, warne, and charge.

That ye comperre befor ye counsall ye saidis day and date,
 with continuatioun.

(The greater part of the two lines which follow this line is
 quite illegible.)

The quhilk to do we co-mitt to zai . . . and seuerallie
 o' full power be yir o' l^{re} deliuering, yat be zew dewlie execute
 and indorsate again to ye beiar, gevin vnder o' signet At Edin-
 burgh ye penult day of November, and of o' regine ye nynetene
 year.

(Signed)

Pettarson, and what appears to be
 the sign of a Notary Public.

A Seal is attached to the bottom of the summons, but it is
 broken and indistinct.

The Bakers do not possess any document showing the result
 of the action.

In consequence of the injury done to the Craft by the oppres-
 sive proceedings of the Magistrates, referred to in the above
 summons, many of the members were reduced to indigence, and
 unable to provide for the support of themselves and their
 families. In these circumstances the Trade resolved to raise a
 fund from which relief could be given to brethren requiring it.
 The following is the agreement into which the Craftsmen
 entered for this laudable purpose :—

ST CUTHBERT'S PENNIES—POOR'S FUND.

19th October, 1573.

The qlk day it is statut and ordainit be ye maisters of ye
 baxt' Craft of Dundie, and ye maist p' yairof, with cons' and
 assent of Dauid Teudall, decone for ye tyme, oblesand us our
 heirs and successors in all tymes co-ing, haiffand consideratioun
 of ye gryt powertie q^h some of our brether comonity of yis
 burt prese-tly susteins, q^h appering to haiff continwanc, and yat
 throw ye airnest sute and clamor qlk ye said comonity of yis
 burt be ye daylie persecutioun of our bailzies, craftand of ws
 our psis of breyd not respectand the mercat, w'out consideratioun
 maid of ws if our handlingis ar abill to susteine quhairthrow

we ar brocht to sic powertie be fatill obedee^{ce}, yat we ar almaist brocht to witter rewyne and decay for the maist part. Quhairtor we, deacon and brethrene of the Craft forsaid, quibus minnes followes, understanding ye grett rewyne qlk may follow, Ordains that ilk maister of ye said Craft, saoft as he baik in the oulk he sall pay for sayme thre d.; ilk Mr baiks nocht ane penny onkly; ilk servand in our baik housse ane d. oulkly, ilk baiking of baiks, quhyt or gray, three hailf d.; qlks oulkly pennyns salbe collectitt wpone Sunday befor none, in name of St Cobartis pennys, be ye collector Mr of housse dequit oulkly to yat effect. And gif it sall happin any maistr or servand not to pay ye saids penys ilk Sunday w^t his furnage, ye collector of ye pennys for the pres^t requyring the sayme, sall pay to the decone ilk persone for disobediene twa shillingis, sa oft as they refuse. And the said collector slothful be omitting to mak paym^t of the saids oulkly pennies ilk Sunday befor nicht to ye decane for ye tyme, sall siclyk pay twa schillings. Off the qlk contributionis ilk deacone for the tyme sall giff accompt quarterlie, being first requit be the maist p^t of the counsell and M^r of the said Craft, w^t his wther quarterlie accompts—the persone quha sall beir the keyes being pres^t. And in respect heiroff we, heiffand considerations of ye collecting of ye fornamed dewties, gif it happins at ye plesure of God yat any brether of our said Craft be puir or laik support, n^t being in body and geir, it salbe leassom to ye decane and counsell for the tyme to tak consideration of his powertie for ye present, and sall giff him support of ye said contributionis, according to his abilitie or simplicitor. Morewer, in respect of the pres^t troubles, and to co-motions touching the earnest pursute of our nythors, touching the liberteis of our Crafts and defences yairof, gif need be It sall be leassome to ye counsell for ye tyme to borrow ane pairt of said contributionis, and yat for releiff and defens of yar liberties quhair and quhat tyme need soc requyr. Alsua it is thoct guid be the decane of the said Craft for ye pres^t, and ye haill maisters of ye said Craft, yair sall be four keyes, qlk keyes salbe giffin till four Mrs of ye special housses of o^r said Craft, qlk salbe obedie^t in all tyme co-ing, quhun and quhat tyme decane and counsell for y^t pres^t sall requyr, And gif it happens any of ye persones berring of ye keyes for ye tyme—being requirit be ye decane and counsell, and found absent, in ys caise forsaid als oft as he beis fundin absent, he sull pay to ye decane twa schillgs for his disobedi^e. And because we decone of the Craft and maisteris underwritten, has fundin yir ordinances bayth guid and godlie, we obleis wa, be the faithe and truthe in our bodies in pres^{ce} of the nottar underwritten, newar to caik in ye contrair of ye samyne, but sall resist all the contraveners heiroff baith in

body and goir, In Witness heirof we decane and maisters underwritten subscribes thir statuits w^t our handes at ye pen led be ye nottur underwrytin, as many as culd n^t wryt, day, zeir, and place forsaide, and the saids ordina-ces to be insert in this our Bunk be ame nottur as saidis.

The names of the Deacon and 56 members follow.

The notarial docquet is then added, after which is appended a paragraph as follows:—

Thir statuits and ordina-ces are decernit by the decane and M^o of ye said C^raft, and put in forme be Alex^r. Sebiar, their scribe for ye pres^t, bot omitted fullie to be insert in yis your bunk, qik I haiff done at ye desyr of ye forsaide C^raft, haiff and the said Alex^r. Sebiar for my warrantey. The statute, &c., is written by David Mathew, Notary Public.

On pages 59 and 60 of the Locked Book, being the page immediately following the one on which this act is written, the act is ratified and confirmed of new on 20th October, 1573, and again recorded with a few unimportant alterations and attested by Alex. Sebiar, jun., Notary Public.

1st October, 1574.—After recording the election "on the Castibull" of the Deacon, officer, and Council for the year, the names are entered of four members, elected—as keepers of the keys of ye common lockit keyst of the C^raft for the year, in terms of the statute of date 19th October, 1573, and the late Deacon was made keeper of the key of the common Locked Book.

The following statutes, taken from various parts of the Locked Book, are arranged according to the dates on which they were enacted.

Against Tavern Bills.—30th September, 1576.—The Dekin w^t co-sent of his co-sale, met in the Howff, and hes ordainit in all tymes co-ming y^t ye Dekin pres^t or to cum sall not tak vpoun hand to co-sune or speind ony silver in ony tavernis, ither vpoun aill or tor wyne, pertenyng to ye comone gude of ye said C^raft had y^to. And for observatioun heirof ye saids co-sell hes subscrivit yis pres^t act w^t y^r handis as follones. Seven subscribed—w^t my hand, the others by a Notary.

Honorary Members.—19th April, 1577.—Quhilk day, in pres^o of ye Deacon, maystris, and consoll of ye C^raft, Thir following, mayster Thomas Ramsay, mayster of ye schole, And mayster Patrick Galloway, minister at Forgeune and Fowillis, sones of maysters of the C^raft, ar acceptit and ressaift in ye liberties of ye C^raft, tuiching all ye prewlegis yair of, and in spe all quheissour and quhen at any tyme ye saidis p-sones pleasis to mak yair leivig and baik, it is to be lesum, w^tout ony impedimet of vs pres^t or to cum, &c., and ye saids p-sones hes upholdin y^r hand be ye faith and trewth of yair bodyes, &c.

Entry Money to be Locked Up.—1st July, 1577.—Ye Dekin and co-sale being co-venit, yai all, w^t anc, vote, haist statut and ordain, That in all tyme co-ing, The haill entrie siluer q^t all prentisses, and siluer of vpsetting of maisteris buthis of ye said Craft salbe a continued statut off ye ressaie y^of, and putt in ye comoun lokkit keyst of ye said Craft, And not at na tyme to remaine in ony Dekynis handis.

Banquets Abolished—11th October, 1578.—The Deacon and masters met in the Howf, and, in an unanimous vote, statute that in all time coming apprentices, on being enrolled, should pay ten pounds to the Deacon as in full of entry money, and discharged them from giving a dinner, as had previously been done. Also that apprentices and others, on being admitted freemen, shall pay the like sum of ten pounds at the upsetting of their booths, and discharges them from all banquet or other expenses.

Folowis certance statutis and ordina-ces concludit be the deacone and counsell of the Baxter Craft wⁱⁿ Dundie above mentionit to be obseruit be the maisters of the said Craft vniu-sallie in all tyme co-ing wnder the pains continit in the act efter following.

Item it is statut and ordainit yat na serwand weir his quhanger induring the tyme yat he sall happin to be wⁱⁿ the bukhouis at his labour, wnder the paine of ten schillings for the first falt, for the second twenty, the anc haill of the saids unlaws to be dedicat to the reparation off the Cross Kirk, and the other haill to be dispoit be ordwyss of the deacone and his consale; and the contraveners of the said act for the thrie tyme to be deprivit and dischargit of his sds bukhouse and all wthers wⁱⁿ this towne. And gif it sall happin ony of the sds servands to draw his quhinger of malice to ony wther persone, in that respect to be remitted to the judgme-t of the civil magistrat of the said burth.

Item, for dew obediens to be wait to the deacone and counsell be the maisters and serwands of the said Craft, It is ordinit yat quhatsoewer persone of the foresaids sall happin to mispersone or blasphemie anc wther, or speiks Inreuerdly in the pres^{en} of the said deacone and maisters sall pay for the first falt twenty sh., and for the second fourty schillingis to be dispoit conforme to ye unlaws above mentionit, And gif ony sall happin the third tyme to offend, the same persone to be suspendit fra the libertie of baking be ye space of ane qr. of ane zeir, furdre as the deacone and maisters thinks expedient. And gif it happin ony maister, haiffand his bukhouse set for prefyt, to contravene ony of ye saids ordinances, his haill servands salbe dischargit of baking

comperary and qⁿ the said maisters pay the unlaw rex^o for-
saul. And his servands being thairto chargit, in cais of
resumance sall be convictit in the unlaw rex^o following, to wit
for his first disobedienc ilk ane of ye said servands ii sh. with
ane pund of wax, and for the secound the dewbill yairof, and
thirdly to suspendit fra baking wⁱⁿ their awin and all wther
bakhoussis wⁱⁿ ye burt, conforme to the Lettres grantit to ye
said Craft be the Provost, bailzies, and cunsall of the said burt.
And the said decane and counsaile of baxters ordains the pre-
missis to be auterisid, aprowed, and allowit be ye saids pewest,
baillzies, and counsaill, and subscriyvit be thair common clark for
the mair assurance. Farder, gif ony persone, M^r or servand of
ye said Craft, hailfand actions depending before the said decane
and his court as perseuer or defender, the samyn be reseivit be
author of yame to others, either to di to probations, the saids
persones being aworne and examinitt and yairefter accusit of
perurie be ye persone refer and ye samyn as said the accusar.
Ther be language or wtherswayes ye samyne being prowyn, to
be convict conforme to ye tenor of ye act maid. Anet ye
persone offendars Irreverently in pres^o of the decane and Craft
Immediately preceeding, qlk also salbe allowit be ye magistrats
of burt in maner forsaid, being conclulit be the M^r of the said
Craft etter following, to wit—(About sixty names of the masters
follow, and the whole is attested by a Notary Public)—Then
follows:—

And als we maister and decane of baxters, Affirming the
ordina-s and statuts past and approwit of befor, Anent the
inserting of our statuts and ordinances wⁱⁿ yis our buik wnder
the forme of instrume-ta be ane famous nottar quhay tyme sall
serve, being now destitut of sic ane to serve ws in tyme co-ing,
bes w^t ane consent and assent electit and chosin our weilloved
Mr David Mathew, nottar publict, to yat effect heirefter, for
inserting and forming all and quhatsoever be salbe chargit be
us heirefter, &c., &c.

The Plague.—15th February, 1585.—The Craft met this
day, instead of at Michaelmas, 1584, for the purpose of electing
the office-bearers. They nominated—an honest and discreet
man, David Tendell, ane of the M^rs of the said Craft to thair
decane for this p^{re}s^o zeir, approwing his electionn to hailf bene
maid at ye first and terme of Michaelmes preceeding the dait
heirself, albeit being intervenit be the providens of God he culd
no^t gudhe be insert in this Their Registrar or comon lokkit
buik, the principall M^rs being separated fra conventueing be the
occasioun of the plague vnto this day.

Against Taking Apprentices.—5th February, 1588.—The
members of the Craft convened in presence of a Notary, and—

being weil and ryple and as such advyssed all in ane mynd, hes statut and ordenit for sundrie guid and ressonabill causes mowing yame, and ye weil of vair said Craft, y^t it sall not be les^m to us maistair frie mane y^tol, nor yair successors during ye spaice eft^r specefeit, to tak in prentiesses fro ye day and dait of ye tent day of yis instant monoth aboue wrettime, till ye full co-pleit expyryng and furthganging of xxi zeiris yaireft, wnd^r ye pane of perurie and defamatioun of y^t brothler or persone and co-trawenair of y^a o^r mandat above urittane, And in sang and takinge of yair universal co-sent wnd^r ye pane of violatioun of yair aithe and honor for accomplesing of ye promisses we haiff subscriwit yis o^r mandat above mentionat w^t o^r handis, &c. Signed by 28 members—w^t my hand, and 32 others—60 in all.

Annual Election of Office-Bearers.—1st October, 1589.—The quhilk day Dnwid Tindall, zoungair, dekone ye zeir preseding, his co-tenient w^t meniest suffraiges and wottis to be co-tenient dekin for ye zeir subsequent, Quha hais ye said day above xme maid In presens of several maisters (whose names are given), giwand his comptis y^t all his Introumissiouns p-teinig to said Craft quhilk auditors aboue wrettime hais admittit and admittis all his comptis, And be yir presentis dischargis him y^tof for ewer, And hais ye same day aboue wrettime acceptit ye office and co-tineinance wpon him, And be ye Deposition of his aith hais swerne to ministrat Justice and defend ye libertie of ye Craft for ye zeir to cum, And lykwayes hais w^t co-sent ellicit ye p-sonis underwrittain to be his cownsalleris ye zeir subsequent. The names of 12 Councillors follow, and then of two persons who are called Boxmasterris. This is the first time this word appears in the book. In 1634, and for several years about that period, there was a Collector as well as two Box-masters.

Marriage Fees and Fine for Vice.—20th September, 1591.—The deakin, Thos. Allisone, and haill masters of the Craft for —yame selffis and yair successors of ye Craft, statuts y^t ilk fremane maist^r of ye sd Craft y^t sall happine to be mariet efter ye dait of yir presentis, To pay to ye Deakin or collect^r of ye sd Craft, appointit for collectioun of ye soumes uptane following Threutane schillingis and four pennies money. And y^twpon ye day preseding ye yair soleminzatioun. Likas it is statut and ordenit y^t ilk maister, frieme of ye sd Craft y^t sall heppene to fall or com^t ye wice of fornicatioun, Immeddiatie etter ye notorietie Thairoft he sall pay ye soume of six schillingis and awcht pennies, And yis ordenance to stand and abyde wu-wiolable for ye sd Craft and yair success^m in all tyme co-ing, &c.

Apprentices.—29th October, 1593.—The Deacon and haill

masters of the Craft—being co-venit in ye Holf respectand ye wellfair of y^r sd Craft, and y^t yai and y^r predecessors hes been grithie da-nisheit and drevin to extreme penurie throw takin of o^r mony prentises to y^r Craft, y^t ane grit p^t of yai hes and is abill to seek sum v^r kynd of triad, moyaroe, and vocation to win y^r lewings, and yat yai may be mair abill as said is to walk warld, pay taxatiouns, and vy-is exactionis laid to yair charge quhen occasioun sall serve. Yrloir ye saids dekin and masteris of ye sd Craft vnderubscrivands, all w^t ane vote but disturbance, mandata, statuts, and ordanis yat nan of yame during ye space of xvj zeirs next efter ye daat pres^t, presume to tak ane prentise to y^r Craft bot sall pay to ye box yrof ye sowme of fourtie pundis money, w^t ane banket as vse is vntorgewin ye tyme of ye Intrie, to be applyit to ye wellfair of ye sd Craft. And at ye expyring of ye zeirs of ye prentiship, ye Intrant or prentisss sall pay to ye sd box ye sowme of ane vther fourtie pund, w^t ye banket at ye vpselt of y^r buithes, befoir or evir yai be admittit freman to ye sd Craft, qlk sall be applyit in maner fursaid. And ye sd dekin and Mrs be yir pres^t ratifies and approvis ye act and statut maid be y^r predecessors ane-is prentesis y^t nane of yai ressaive ane prentisss wⁱⁿ yis hurt na schorter space nor sewin zers and y^r names to be Inrollit in yis pres^t lockit buik. And for ye utate observatioun of ye premisses, ye sds dekin and Mrs underwrettin and subscrivands hes gavin y^r bodelie ayth be extensioun of y^r ryt hands, and yat yis sall not co-travene yir pres^t directlie nor indirectlie in na tyme co-ing. In witness &c.

Admission of Masters' Sons.—8th November, 1596.—The dekin and haill masteris of the Craft with ane voce, statuts y^t in na tyme cu-ing y^r sall be na fremenis sone admittit nor resvaunt Mr among yame w^{out} yat yai be fund be ye haill Craft to be ane sulicient craftsman and of sufficie-t qualificatioun of yr art, And yat befoir yai be admittit Mr yai sall gif in y^r assay in pres^t of ye haill brothers of Craft, And gif yai be fund qualifit to be admittit, vy^rwyise to be repudiat for zeir and day q^u yai be fund mair p-fyte.

Apprentices Allowed.—4th December, 1610.—The Craft ordanis and thinkis expedient for the weill of the Craft in tyme coming, That it salbe lesum to all frie Mrs, being marit men and abill to give meit and labor to thare servands for the tyme, to ressaue ane prentes n^owstanding any act of befoir contrare, during the space of sex zeirs, and ane zeir thairetter for meit and fic, conformie to the auld accustomat vse of the Craft, For payment at his entry to the deacone for the vse of the Craft Twentie marks, Togider w^t the wyn. And furdur any one hawing remanit prentes during the space of seven zeirs sall

immediatlie thairefter enter to the deacone, quha sall enter him in the backhous to serve thair ane zeir efter expyryng his prenteschip. And before the Michaelmes efter the expyryng of the zeirs service in the backhous, the said prentes salbe haldin and astrict^d to procur himself enterit frie burges and brother of Gild in thair lockit buik. Thairefter he salbe astrictit to requyre the Deacone and Counsall to recave his assey. And he being fund ane sufficient craftsman they salbe astrictit to enter him in this buik frie Mr conforme to ye comon ordar, for payment to the deacone for the vse of the Craft of vther Twentie merkes and ye wyn, &c. On 8th January, 1618, this act was repealed, and the act of 29th October, 1583, re-enacted.

Disobedient Apprentices—31st October, 1615.—The Craft, vnderstanding yat be negligence of thair prentises ye Mrs ar grytlie damnefeit and hurt, partle by away byding fra yair Mrs service, partle be negligence in y^r service during y^r reman-g yⁿ, partle be dissobediencie be yame and committing ye vther faultis following agains ye weill of ye Craft. The Craft, for preventing all inconveniences yat may ensue, statuts and approwes all ye actis maid of befor for ye weill of ye Craft auent ye admissioun of prentesis in all poyntis co-forme to ye tenor yrof. And fe-der ordaines that all prentes resauit or to be resauit that sall happin to co-travene the co-ditions following now maid sall incur the panes efter exprest, vitz, ilk prentes that absents him self fra his Mrs service sall serve him thre dayes etter expyryng his prenteschip befor he be admitit frie-man. Siclyk, give any prentes ayer put violent hands in his Mr or Mrs co-tract mariage, or co-mit fornicatioun or adultrie, he sall tyn all benefeit of his prenteschip. Quhilk benefeit he sall lykewayes tyn in case he be funden to hawe theftouslie stollin or away put any of his Mrs guds co-mittit to his charge. And gif he iniures his Mr or Mrs be adressing yame irreverentlie, speiking to thame in boisterous forme, or otherwayes give thame just caus of offence, he and his cau^r or suretie sall pay to the Craft for ye comone vse the soun of xl sh ye first fault. Siclyk, give the said prentes be his negligence or slouth suffers any of his Mrs guds or geir to be stollin, he and his cau^r sall pay to his maister for the first fault the dubill of that qik happins to be stollin; and for the next fault to be censurit he the deacone and counsell of ye Craft. Lykwayis yat ilk prentes be obedient to his Mr and Mrs in all honest and lawf^u poyntis, sa oft aa thay ar directit be thame, under ye pane of fourtie shillings for the first fault, and to be dublit toties quoties. And give he remaine disobodient to be censurit be the deacone, &c. As alsua give ony prentes be funden to beginnis baik breid, or do any vther to the hurt of the Craft ayer in handwert or vther-

wayes but lave of the deacone, he sall tyn his libertie of prenteschip, and all benefeit that he may ryp be vertew thair of. And siclyk, that na can' be resaut for ane prentes Bot sik as sall find sufficient cautioner to his bodie to his prenteschip; and ordaines ilk act of entrie of any prentes, to be maid beirist, to beir ye particular restrictiouns of this pres^t statut.

Agreement to Bake Good Bread.—15th January, 1617.—The Deacon and other 33 members of the Craft met in the Deacon's dwelling-house—about twa efternoon or yairby, for the weill and utilitie of the Craft, getting knowledge of the gryt inermitties and wrangis done be sum of our nichtbo^r agaiunes the keiping of gude ord^r both to ye maiestrattis, and lykwayis gud societie amongis our selvis hes deliberatlie Advysett and co-eludit all with ane co-sent to baik guid and sufficient breid, gud stuff and of guid yuantities, for obedience of the forsaidd maiestrattis als possible as we may. For the quhilk caus it is statut that nane of us in any tyme cu-ing presume or tak vpoun hand to sell oure bread at na kynd of reitt nor co-ditioun but for the same price as it bakin for in the baikhous; Siclyk, that nane of us tak wpoun hand to giwe sower flour or ony kind of deid quhatsumewer to our breid, but to baik ye same in als gryt quantitie, and guid qualitie as we may under the pane of pay^t to the Craft quhatsumewer for the tyme the sounne of four pounds co-venit vpoun be the Craft als oft as he offends agaiunes the premises but fauors, &c.

Admission of Masters' Sons.—20th September, 1618.—The Craft being ryplie advysit of the gryt skouthie and negleck of soun of our nichtbouris the zeiris bygane, qulk hes be soun maynes of their awane nichtbouris, In tym bygane, purchasit them selvis insert in o^r lockit baik against their awane weills and formalitie of the Craft. For the qlk caus it is statut that nane of our nichtbouris, masters sounes, nor p-teses to be interit to ye Craft, sall be resvaut in ye forsaidd baik befoir they be first in ye townis baik, under ye pane of £20 Scots, without favour.

Servants' Duties and Fee.—7th January, 1619.—The deacon and brethren being convenit in the Houf att ane Court advysing co-cerning the best ordour meittest to ye intrant p-tises to be directit be yem to obey for that zeir of service, the saidis p-tises ar appointit be yem to serve in the beackhous for ye learning of their Craft for their awne weill, and Lykwayis for the better servinge of the Kingis leages, the said deacone and brethren all w^t ane co-sent hes statut thatt in all tyme cu-ing quhatsumewer p-tes lais admittit to enter in ane beackhous att Whitsunday, accordinge to yeir order p-sentlie observit be yem, sall content and pay to ye maisters of ye sd beackhous and furnisheris of

the hether stakc y^{of}, The sounn of ten marekis scottis monie, and sall receawe of service wⁱⁿ the said beackhous ane aucht pennie loaf of ilk beackine sall be beackine therein for the space of the said zeir of his service, and lykways the said deacone, w^t advyse fors^d, hes ordanit thatt if any Mr within the sd Craft giwe any mor service nor the said aucht pennie laif induringe the zeir forads sall be in the deconis will therfor. But if wulfullie the said p-tes absent him self att any tym from his labour, being requyrit, according to customes, to be sensuritt be ye deacone, &c., and to be punisid be yem sa oft as he beis fundane to offend. And for the mair sure observinge of ye premises, have appointit ane Not. Pub. to insert it in their lookit buik.

Admitting Apprentices as Freemen.—The Craft then took into consideration the inserting of their apprentices as freemen in the Locked Book, and the dues they ought to pay on their admission. That be mackinge of them, giwe it pleis God, their number arr apparandlie to multiply, and therby the charges and accidentis incident to the Craft to be enlargitt, and lykways be ye frequence of their popular numbers the poor of the Craft to increas, &c., therfor statuta and ordanis that quhatsumewer prentes of the Craft hes done his dewtie to his Mr and servitt his Mr his zeir in the beackhous, and given his Mr and the Craft contentment, sall pay the fourtie marekis guid and wsual monie of Scotland, w^t ane dinner to the haill craft nan except, the money to be the Crafts awin proper guida for ye detrayinge of ye accidentis &c.

Permitting an Apprentice to Marry.—An application by an apprentice, whose year of service was not completed, for permission to marry—wⁱⁿ ye qlk zeir he, att ye pleas^{re} of God, hes be ye advys of his parentis and wther guid freendis interprysit the purposes of mariage. He promised, if he got the consent of the Craft to marry, that he would fulfil all the obligations incumbent upon him to the Craft. He pleaded maist earnestlie, and his friends informitt them that giwe they willfullie wold refuse the samine, he will appearandlie resawe grypt skaithe and damage thereby. The Craft, after due consideration—with ane consent and assent of guid will and affectione caried be them towards him, granted his suit, and he gave the deacone, in name of the Craft, the sounne of fourtie marekis, togiddor w^t the wyn and the pertinenttis to the deacone and counsell. It was ordained that hereafter no apprentice shall be admitted to the liberties of the Craft on easier conditions than in this case.

Against making Malt.—15th February, 1620.—The Craft, considering that it was reported faults and enormities were done by some of the brethren, statut that if any member permit their

apprentices to make malt during their apprenticeship, as if they had been freemen, without advising the treasurer or the deacon of the Craft, they shall pay to the deacon £20 Scots, toties quoties. And if the master be privy thereto, he shall also pay the like sum of £20.

Feast to the Members.—16th January, 1621.—The Craft decreed that if any apprentice be desirous to enter to the freedom of the Craft, and to come in socially as a free brether, he shall give ane dinner to ye haill brethrene of ye Craft in q'sumewer wyn-tawering it sall please ye deacone, be adways of his brether to aponitt, or elles giue to ye deacone £20 guid monie of Scot^d in his hand, togidder with ane angell of gowd and vecht, to be spent at ye arbitrement of the Deacone, when he is insert in the lockit book; and this to be p^d by the said apprentice by and attour the other accidents or duties apprentices pay to the Craft as use is.

Purchase of Grain.—29th January, 1626.—It is ordinit by the suthraigis and votis of ye grytest number of the Craft, that quhen it sall happin ane bargane of victuall, ather qubeit or bear, to be offerit to the deacone, except it be ane bargane offerit to ye Collector and deaconis, that it sall be in the arbitrement of ain of ye Craft to tak ane of it or no^t intake, yut the deacone agree v^t ye pairtie quha offers the same, and it sal not be lesura to ye deacone to compel ain of ye brethers of ye Craft to resawe onie of ye same. And in takin of ther co-sent to this ordinance thar ar the names wnderveittin.

A Friendly Act to a Brother.—25th April, 1627.—In presence of the Deacon and remanent members of the Craft, comparred John Tendall, lawful son of David Tendall, Baxter, burges of the burt of Dundee, and of his own consent was bound apprentice to his said father, and to Sara Fullertoun, his spons, for the space of seven years. The entry in the Locked Book is in the usual form, and it is signed by D. Tendall and a Not. Pub. Immediately thereafter the following entry is inserted. The qlk 25th April, 1627, the said Andrew Schippert, deacone and (other 18 members whose names follow, and who subscribe the act), remanent brithering of ye said Craft w'in ye said burt, In ane Court bekleng be ye deacone and ye haill Craft in ye Hall, vjome ye xxiiij day of Aprill instant, be thir pres^t for game and y^r successors, decanis and baxters y'of w'in ye saids burt, for ye love and broth-lic guidwill, kyndnes, and affectionn qlk they have and bearis to ye aboue namit David Tendall, father to ye aboue namit Jon Tendall, prenteis, allowit and co-sentis that ye said John Tendall, prenteis, Imediatlie efter expyryng of his prenteis zeires abou-spe-it, be acceptit, enterit, and bunkit frie Mr to ye said baxt^r Craft, als frielic and in

siclyk maner as ony free Mrs sone of ye said Craft hes bene, and is in vse to be. Be this pres^t act, qlk the said Deacane and remanent breitherine fors^d pres^t hes sub^t w^t yair hands.

Provision for the Poor.—20th November, 1639.—The Craft ordained that hereafter every member shall pay to the Deacon, for the help, use, and behoof of the poor and indigent of the Craft within the burgh, twelve pennies Scots for each baking and batch of bread, toties quoties, they shall have, and aucht penyes for ilk oync full of haikes, and every contravener to be censured therefor by the Deacon and his Council, toties quoties, they transgress. Subscribed by 23 members, and by a Notary for other four members.

Baking for Taverns, &c.—23d October, 1643.—The Baxter Craft being convened—after dew and mature deliberatioun, have found that their are manie and gryt abuse committit be sundrie p-sounis of the sd Craft, in beakinge of bacheis and vy^t kynd of breid, to the gryt prejudice of their nightbours, of their comune purse, of their furnages, and of the servands of the beakhows, Both in beakine of ane gryter nu-ber of stonnis befor and efter the beakine nor can be allowit be the order of the said Craft, In beakine for ane own full of beaks more than justlie may serve for two, and in beakine of all sort of whyt breid without anie leawen. As also in beakinge of bunnas, sewells, oat lowes, kaikis, and happes to the tawernis and brewers of the said burgh, who mak thar owne benefeis theirby in sellinge of them to strangers at feastes and mariages to the gryt hinderance of the saids baxteris their owine change.

Item it is statut and ordaned be ane wnaismus consent that heirefter nonn q^tsower sall beack to the fors^d tavernis or brewers any of the fors^d kynds of breids, wnder the paine of twentie schillingis for the first fault, and fourtie schillingis for the second fault, and for the thrie fault suspensioun from beakinge duringe the pleas^m of the said Craft.

Item that non q^tsower personne exceed befor or after their beakinnis the number of sextie stonnis, vnder the paine fors^d.

Item that they beack no kynd of qhyt breid (wnder the paine fors^d) without lewen.

Item that non sall exceed the sowme of aucht pundis for ane ownfull of beakis, whiche giwe they do they sall pay the deacon his silver furnis sys^m and service as ane co-pleit beakine.

Item in co-sideratone of the gryt abuse committit in sellinge of breid by giwinge sevine or eicht schillingis to the twentie schillingis vurthe of breid without the towne, and by sellinge of their breid wⁱne the towne doune of the pryce that it beakine for.

Item it is statut and ordaned that none heirefter giwe any

more to the breid sold w^{out} the towne excep four schillingis to twentie, and the breid sold w^{ine} the towne sall be at no les reit than it was beakine for, excep the byer by ten schillingis wurthe y^e at ye leist, and in that caise to geitt no mor to it then is y^e wine to ye breid sold w^{out} the towne, wnder the paine of fourtie schillingis, toties quoties, and passinge thrie faultis to be suspensit untill ye deconing and the Craftis sawour. Signed by 11 members, and by a Notary Public.

Apprentices' Entry Money.—27th March, 1651.—The Craft statute that in time to come no apprentice shall be admitted until he pays to the Craft—thrie scur punds, of the qlk thrie scur punds ten merks to be maid use of as the deacone and brethren of the sd Craft sal ples.

DECREETS AGAINST THE CRAFT.

1669—1674.—The Baxter Craft have been frequently in financial difficulties, and there are various poidings and burnings against them amongst their papers. The following notices of two decreets show that the then Collector of the Crafts had been a member of the Bakers:—

On 16th September, 1669, George, Erle of Panmuir, Lord Maule, got decret from the Court of Session against—James Nicoll, deacone of ye baxters in or burgh of Dundee, James Lawsons, Collector of ye Crafts of or sd burgh, Jon Ramsay, (and four others), baxters, burgess of or sd burgh of Dundie, and counsellors of ye sd baxter Craft, be thir bond dated 24th January, 1668, granted for behoof of the Trade for the soun of one thousand and hundreth four score seventeen pounds, fyfteen shillings Scots moe, also four hundreth threttie three merks, six shilling ought pennies more, &c., &c. These sums were due for ratineal, supplied by the Earls Chamberlain to the Craft, for the use of the members.

On 16th June, 1674, decret at the instance of—James Allane, in name and behoof of the poor of Dundie, in an action in the Court of Session by him against James Nicoll, deacon of the Baxters of Dundie, with consent of the Counsell of the sounen Tread, To witt, James Lawsons, Collector of the Treads, Wm. Dauidsons (and three others), baxters, burgess ther, Be thir bond sub^d w^t y^r hands, the 11th November, 1669, for the full soun of thrie hundereth merkes usual money of this our realme before the feast and tearme of Whitsonday, 1670, &c.

A Member Fined.—30th October, 1678.—The Craft met and considered the gryt abuse and offence givine be Andrea Nicoll to the deacone, Thiareffor witt ye ws unanimoslie with one count hea fyned him at presentt in fyve pounds Scots, and gil he

shall hapine to transsgress in tyme comeing to the forsd deacone or any of his successors deacons, or any of the prominent brethren of the said Craft, he shall pay twentie pounds scotts, toties quoties.

A Bad Merchant.—21st July, 1687.—The deacon and masteres being met, and finding—the Trad hawe ben so often wronged by bying wheat from Alexr. Williamson and his wyf, Therfor the Trad ar content and consentes with ananamous voice, that they shall not by wheat from the said Alexr. Williamson or his wyf, wuder the pain of ten merkes the first fallt, and ten pound the next fallt, and scave forth. Signed by the Deacon and 14 other members.

Stranger Servants Disallowed.—11th March, 1697.—The deakin and brethrin being met—heath thought it fit that no jorneyman shold com and work within the town Dundie to any free maistis as long as the baxter tread can be served with free maistirs and prentisis, exsep young boys for to cary out bread and in meal to baik housis, and to draw watir to the baik hous, and that ther should no unfre boy be within the said tread that can work any semill or wastill or pis of beakin meat, wuder the peanility of twentie pound Scots to the maistirs, and faiv pound Scots to the servint.

Foremen to Obey the Craft.—20th August, 1698. —The Craft statuts all formen and deput-formen whatsomever to take such weight as shall be ordained by the baxter calling, wherof they shall be oblidge to be lyable to what fyne the decan and brethren shall think fit to inflick wpon them, that is to say, the first fault being fyve pound Scots, the second ten pounds Scots, and the third fyftin pounds Scots, and after that as much as the traill shall think fit to inflick wpon the transgrasors

Debtors Proclaimed.—The Craft also statut all briethren of the sd Craft whatsomever should not work or labour to any burges or inhabitent, or any stranger, till such tym as they clear ther accompts with any of the brethren that they wer indebted to, they being intimated to the decan be the credater, and he sending his ofisher to internat the samen to any member of the said trade, wherfor the samen shall not be neglekede be the decane to be put in execution be him or his suc-sors, decans; that is to say, the first falt two pound Scots, the second fyve pound Scots, and the third ten pound Scots, toties quoties.

Speculators.—21st November, 1698.—The Trade at a lawful Court assembled, enacted as follows—Seeing it hath been practised to the great prejudice of our trad by some of our members in times bypast, to buy up all quantities of wheat, both small and great, not only within the town, but also

without the samen, as also by employing other men in ther name, and for ther use and behoof, to buy what they themselves could not expect, wher-by the price of wheat, to our great loss, is egregiously highned, so that the rest of the masters of our trade could have no access to buy any wheat at all in order to serve the leidges, conforme to the nature of our privilege. They have also kept up the sds quantities of wheat for a dearth, and for selling to strangers, whereas they ought therewith to have served the leidges, conform to the natur of our privilege, wherby our libertie is indangered and ane open doore made to the Magistrate to incroach upon, yea even to deprive us of our libertie, so at least to bring in unfreemen strangers who will serve the towne in our employment. Therefore, and for preventing the lyke abuse in time to come, did unanimously all of one mind, statut that non of our masters and members of trade shall not in all time comeing, presume to sell any quantitie of wheat or flower to any persone not dwelling within the towne, or to any person within the town who are to convey the same to persons dweling in other places, without a libertie granted by a ginnerall consent of the trad, under the penaltie of five pound Scots money for ilk boll so sold, toties quoties.

Biscuit Baking.—13th March, 1699.—The Craft enacted That, as it would be a great prejudice to the Craft in baking of any flour, bisket, grose, or smoth to sell to any skiper or scaman to the use of ther ship, it should not be done wnder the penaltie of fiftie merks Scots monie for the first falt, and for the second falt fiftie pound Scots monie, toties quoties. Lykeways that no bisket butred or wnbuted of flour, grose, or smoth, be baked to any burger without the Baxter Craft, wnder the paine of fourtie shillings Scots, toties quoties.

Handfasting Journeymen.—9th November, 1699.—Wee, the masters and members of the baxter trade, being legalie calld, &c., taking to our serious considerations the great prejudice sustained by us, and the great animosities and heartburnings that doe arise amongst us, by reason of our long continued custome of handfasting with those that ar joyne with us in our beakhouses so early and long befor they enter them to ther work and services. And for supressing and preventing the lyke heartburnings and animosities in all time comeing, Wee unanimously, with on consent, statute that no master nor member of our sd trade shall handfast nor fie with on another in all time comeing, befor the week immediatly preceeding palmsunday, and the week immediatly thereafter; and that within the sd two weeks all the masters of beakhouses settle themselves with those

who are to work with them for the ensueing year, under the penaltie of ten pound Scots to be exacted from ebery on who contraveins this our statut, toties quoties, without favor, and for fortifieing and corroborating the above-mentioned act we all have subscribed with our hands.

Cheap Bread.—5th November, 1700.—The Trade, considering the loss the members sustaine by selling their bread ane sixth part down of the statut price contained in the table made anent the weight of bread, vizt., by selling the twelve penny loafe for ten pennies, the 2s loaf for 20d, and so forth proportionally, contrar to the custom and practice of the Baxters in most part of the burghs of the kingdome, Have for remeid thereof for them and their successors Enacted that from this time furth no member of the said Baxter Craft presume to sell the twelve penny loaf, 2s, 3s, 4s, and 6s loaves of flour bread, either syne, middling, or mashlome, as also of ry bread, at any lower rate than twelve pennis, 2s, 3s, 4s, and 6s Scots, under the penaltie of ten pound Scots, to be exacted from each transgressor, toties quoties. In coroborations the heall members (12) subscribed the same.

Admission of a Grandson.—5th November, 1700.—This day T. Shipert, Writer in Dundie, and that by the privildg of Mr A. Shipert, his grandfather, is admitted frie master to the Baxter Craft, and hath given his oath of fedilitie to mantin and defend the liberties of the said trade, and to obey the deacon and his successors deacons in all laves made and to be made for the wellfare of the said trade, and give he ofend to be punished as oft and so oft as ned requirs by the deacon or the rest of the members of the said trade. Signed by 12 masters.

Account Book.—25th September, 1702.—After recording the election of the office-bearers for the year, it is mentioned—This day there is ane Booke begun for the trade's accounts, and begun with the sd Jas. Mitchelsons his last year's accounts, and subscribed be ye trade.

Selling Bread in Country Markets.—9th June, 1703.—The trade statute that from this tyme forth no member of the sd trade shall presume to sell any bread in the countrie, or to anie persons to send to the countrie, or to any countrie mearkets, or to sell in any countrie mearket wnder no less price then is contined in the act thereanent, under the penaltie contained therein.

Baking on Sabbath Prohibited.—10th July, 1707.—The Trade met in the Howf, &c. Taking to their serious consideration how hainous a sin the breach of the Sabbath is, as being contrary to the law of God appoynting the same day to be

separate and sett apart for his worship and service, and all worldly labour and employment to be restrained from. And that notwithstanding thereof, and of the many laudable laws and constitutiones of this nation and burgh made for observance of the Sabbath day. Severall persones, Baxters within this burgh, Have of late taken upon them, and continue still to breake the Lord's day by bakeing of bread, and carrying the same through the towne on Sabbath morning, and after twelve of the cloake on Saturday night, to the great scandall of relligione. Therfor and for remeid therof, The Deacon and remanent members of the said Trade with concourse, advice, and concurrence of James Stewart, pres^t Deacon-convenor of the Crafts of the said burgh, Unanimously statute and ordaine That at no time hereafter any Baxter within this burgh, presume to put any bread of q'oever sort or size within their ovens after ten of the clocke at night on Saturday night. To the effect the same may be timeously baken, and either caried home or left in the bakehouse, And the oven stoppen, and the bakehouse door closed in befor eleven of the cloak at night, With certificacions that each persone contravening this pres^t act shall be lyable in fourtie shilling Scots, toties quoties, to be payed to the Deacon or his boxmaster for the use of the Trade, And the master of the bakehouse or his fireman or deput foreman to be lyable for the syn, To be payed how soon the samen shall be demanded. This act is aproven by me.

(Signed) James Stewart, Conwiner.

Bankruptcy of the Town.—27th September, 1711.—Which day Robert Webster, late Deacon, by the unanimous voice of the Trade, was elected and chosen Deacon to the said Baxter Trade for the year ensuing, who, being desired to accept of his office, refused till ane superseders be granted to the town's creditors, which being granted he declared himself willing to accept. On 2d November following, The said Robert Webster comparred, accepted of his office, and made faith *de fidei administratioms*. And has chosen for his counsellors John Tayleur, Conveenor, Jas. Mitchelsone, late Deacon, John Guthrie, Alex. Nicoll, and David Ramsay, Baxters. And made choise with consent of the Trade of Wm. Davidsons, late Deacon, to be boxmaster and factor for the Trade. And for officer Alex. Milne, and Aw. Roy for keeping ye seat in the East Kirk, all for ye year ensuing. For some time after this date the election of the boxmasters runs thus:—Made choice of _____ as Boxmaster, for uplifting and disbursing the Trades common good and effects, and of _____ for the other Boxmaster, in his absence.

Restrictions on Apprentices becoming Masters.—6th Novem-

ber, 1724.—The Trade met, and considering the great loss they sustain by the numerous increase of their members, whereby their business is now so much reduced, and they scarce able to maintain themselves, and knowing that this is chiefly caused by the great number of apprentices crudding in upon their employ, owing to the small dues payable at their entry. Therefore enact that hereafter apprentices at their booking shall pay £60 Scots in name of booking money, and after lawfully serving five years as an apprentice and two years as a journeyman or feed servant, shall then, and not till then, be capable to enter as a free master, and when so entered each apprentice shall pay 80 merkis Scots, beside the bauquitt, and other accidents as customary. It is farther enacted that such apprentices entering as free masters shall not, for four years thereafter, be capable to receive and employ an apprentice. This act in no way to interfere with or interdict free masters sons from receiving apprentices when they please, after they are entered free masters. Subscribed by the hail members of the Trade.

The Bakers Dozen.—5th June, 1725.—The Trade, by an unanimous vote, condescends that non shall give no more butt thirteene for the duison of bread, except that it be to Baxters or Baxters wifs, with certification that each person that shall be gilty of this act, intituled as above, shall pay sex pound Scots the first fault, and ten pound Scots money the next, and for the third fault twenty pounds Scots, and to be payed to the Deacon or his boxmaster immediatly on demand, or discharge them from labour or servous untill the fyn be payed to Deacon or his successors in office.

Obligation by Members of Trade.—12th May, 1726.—Whereas, I, William Scott, lawfull son of David Scott, tenant in Graystone, in the Parochine of Monikie, am this day entered and booked a free master in the Baxter Trade of Dundee. And seeing by an act made by the Conveener and Nine Trades of the said Burgh, Each Intrant to any of the said Nine Trades, is at his Entrie to grant his obligation in manner underwritten. I therefore Will ye me to be Bound and obliged, as I hereby bind and oblige me, to the outmost of my power, to support, maintain, and defend his present Majestie, King George, and the Protestant Line as by law Established. As also to maintain the Protestant and Presbyterian Religion as presently professed in the Church of Scotland. And likewise to subject myself and give obedience to the present Deacon of the said Baxter Trade and his successors in office. And to answer and attend all Courts and meetings of the said Trade when called thereto. And sicklike to submitt to and obey all Acts and ordinances made or to be made by the Conveener and Trades of

the said Burgh, and answer their hail Courts when called to the same. And that under the penalty of one hundred merks Scots money, to be payed by me to the present Deacon for the time of the said Baxter Trade or his successors in office, for use of the said Trade. In case of failzie of any part of ye premisses attour performance. And for the more security I hereby consent thir presents be registered, &c. In Witness Whereof thir presents written on stampt paper, &c. (*stamp 6d sterling). (The following acknowledgment by the Town's Treasurer is then appended.) Received from William Scott, Baxter, security for his burgisship, he being a free apprentice. In Witness q'of I have written and signed this at Dundie ye 12th May, 1726 years, Geo. Kinloch, Thesr.

Baking Flour for Strangers.—18th October, 1726.—The Trade met in the Ilouff to consider the great damage the Trade sustains by baking flour belonging to the inhabitants of the town or country people, and enacted that hereafter no free master, journeyman, or apprentice, shall bake any flour but what belongs to themselves, to any party in town or country, and that under the penalty of £40 Scots to be paid by each contravener of this act, toties quoties—the master to be liable for his servants. This act is subscribed by the Deacon and hail other members of the Trade.

Admission of an Alyth Baker.—14th April, 1741.—A baker from Alyth was this day admitted a free master on payment of £100 Scots as a stranger, together with the officer's fee and Fund dues, and other small dues to the Clerk, &c.

Entry Money for Apprentices.—1st November, 1753.—The Trade considering that the unfree apprentices were not in use of paying anything to the Trade, altho' they payed to the Generall Fund, which was a reall loss to the Trade and most unreasonable. Therefore the Trade hereby statute and enact That in all time coming each unfree apprentice who shall be bound to any member of the Trade, shall be obliged to pay to the Boxm^r to the Trade for the use of the poor thereof, four pounds ten shillings Scots of booking money. And in case such apprentice shall during the time of his apprenticeship incline to enter a free apprentice, and pay the usual dues thereof, In that case he shall have allowance of said four pound ten shillings Scots out of the first end of the same. In testimony whereof these presents are signed by the members.

PRESERVATION OF PRIVILEGES.

The Trade have on many occasions had to defend their privileges against persons who commenced business as Bakers in town without having previously been admitted to the freedom

of the Craft. Sometimes the interloper refused to satisfy the Trade of his qualifications to carry on the business, and sometimes has declined to pay the entry money and other dues to the Craft, required on the admission of new entrants.

In 1766 Thomas Thain came from London and commenced to practise as a baker. He offered to pay the stipulated admission dues, and did an essay to show his qualifications, but it was objected to as insufficient by some of the members, and the Trade refused to admit him as a free master. An action was raised against him at the instance of the Trade before the Burgh Court, and in the summons it was mentioned that the Bakers of Dundee are by Royal Charters incorporated with exclusive privileges in the town of Dundee and liberties thereof; that they have enjoyed these privileges past memory of man, &c. Thain's counsel asked production of the Charters, but as they had been long lost they were not forthcoming. After a long litigation the Court ordered him to perform another essay, and the Trade appointed the following pieces of work as the new essay, viz.:—Four pecks fine flower in six penny bricks, three dozen dry biscuit, and the rest in rolls; two pecks second flower in course rolls and penny loaves; eight pecks fine and eight pecks second flower for loaf bread, one dish minced pyes, nine in the dish, one veall pye, half peck in crust, one bief stake pye, half peck in crust, one dish apple tarts, with puff paste, nine in the dish, one dish prune tarts of the same in number. And which essay had to be performed in one day (the fifth after it was appointed), beginning to work at seven in the morning. Two essay masters were appointed for the small bread and sponge setting; two upon the loaf bread, oven, and weights; and upon the pies and tarts two old Conveners, who were also to give the proper attendance and report. One of the Magistrates to be present in terms of the agreement between the town and Trades. Intimation of this extraordinary essay was, with all due formalities, communicated to Thain, with certification, &c., but he declined, because the essay was such as had never before been given to any former intrant, and it was barely possible for any single person to bake 22 pecks of flour, to be baked in every particular article of the Trade besides every article of pastry work, in one day, and because it was a clear indication of the Trade's ill will against him. The Magistrates decided it was not necessary to produce the Royal Charter, and that the Trade had the power, by virtue of the authority given them by the Magistrates and Council, as well as by old established usage, to prevent unfreemen from prosecuting the Trade in the town; and in 1769 Thain was ordained to desist from working at any of the branches of the Baker

Trade within the burgh, but no damages nor expenses were found due by him.

On 25th January, 1769, the Trade raised an action in the Court of Session against John M'Donald, who commenced to bake in the burgh and refused to enter with the Craft or pay the accustomed dues to the Trade. The Trade proved to the satisfaction of the Court their right to exercise the exclusive privileges they claimed, and the Court found and declared that in terms of the acts of Council adduced by the Craft the Baker Incorporation had the undoubted right to exclude and debar every person from the exercise of the Baxter Craft, within the burgh, unless they first apply to the Craft, and upon trial be found qualified and admitted freeman thereof, and pay to the Deacon £100 Scots for the use of the poor, and serve one year as officer, And also instruct that he is worth £200 Scots over and above what he pays to the town and Trade, &c. On 27th March, 1769, M'Donald was admitted as master.

HONORARY MEMBERS—ADMISSION OF EARL
STRATHMORE, &c.

Att Dundie, the fourth day of January, Jaj vij, and fourtie years (1740), James Knight being present Deacon, and Thomas Taylor Boxmaster to the Baker Trade of Dundee, with consent of the subscribing members of the samen.

Which day the Right Honourable and Noble Earle, Thomas Earle of Strathmore and Kinghorn, &c., and James Fotheringham, merchant in Dundie, son to Thomas Fotheringham of Pourie, Esquire, were duly and lawfullie created and admitted free members of the Baker Trade of Dundie, and entitled to all the privileges and immunities belonging to the said Trade, they having given their promise of fidelity in the usuall manner. In testimony whereof thir presents are signed place and date foresaid by

(Signed)

Strathmore.
James Fotheringham.
Rob Graham.
David Wedderburn.

And by Convener James Marshall and 13 other members of the Trade.

These appear to have been the first honorary members admitted by the Baker Trade. Since that date there have been many honorary members created, among whom are the following:—

1761—George Dempster of Dunnichen, M.P., &c.

1778—His Grace John, Duke of Athole.

1789—The Right Honble. Cap. Geo. Murray, R.N.

- 1789—Sir William Murray, of Ochtertyre, Bart.
Provosts Alex. Riddoch and Patrick Maxwell.
- 1790—Robert Graham of Fintray.
- 1798—The Right Honble. Lord Viscount Duncan of Camperdown and Lundie.
- 1817—Patrick Anderson, merchant, one of the Bailies (afterwards Provost).
- 1820—The Right Honble. Robert Dundas Duncan Haldane of Lundie and Glencagles, Viscount Duncan.
The Honble. William Ramsay Maule of Panmure (afterwards Lord Panmure).
Joseph Hume, M.P.
- 1860—Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar, Bart., M.P. for Dundee.
David Baxter of Kilmaron, merchant, Dundee (now Sir David Baxter of Kilmaron, Bart.)

On 6th September, 1808, John Boyle was entered as free apprentice—he having communicated a plan whereby the Trade can get barm or yeast at a moderate expense.

The Baker Incorporation do not appear to have enacted many statutes for the regulation of their affairs for a very long period, at least none of any consequence have been met with. The laws previously adopted may have been continued as of old, or the Trade had been guided in its actings by *use and wont*, which from long practice had the strength of law. In the course of that time the Trade had several disputes about multuras, &c., arising out of the members having discontinued grinding flour at the town's mills within the royalty, and established new mills at Baldovan, about three miles distant from the town. Certain powers and privileges appertained to the mills in the town, which it was sought to transfer to those on Dighty Water, but this was resisted on the plea that the privileges claimed were inalienable in the mills within the town, and could not be changed to others at a distance at the pleasure of either the Magistrates or the Baker Trade. These disputes do not possess much general interest now, and it would be tedious to particularize them or give details.

The following details, taken from a copy of the Act in the possession of the Trade, shows the views of the Legislature on the price of bread upwards of a century ago.

ACT REGULATING THE PRICE OF BREAD.

In 1758 "An Act for the due making of bread, and to regulate the price and assize thereof, and to punish persons who shall adulterate meal, flour, or bread," was passed. By this act certain powers were given to Magistrates, &c.—to set, ascertain,

and appoint the assize and weight of bread which should be made for sale, or exposed to sale, and the price to be paid for the same respectively, within the bounds of their jurisdiction, from time to time as they should think proper. In the assize respect was to be had of the price which the grain, meal, or flour, whereof the bread should be made, shall bear in the public market near the place where the assize was held; the *bona fide* price of the same in the public market to be certified upon oath in much the same manner as the *fiars* prices are now ascertained and fixed.

In consequence of there having been few public markets in Scotland, and where there were markets there was no such officer as the clerk of market to collect the price and certify the same, the price of wheat and rye, and of the flour and meal made of these grains, could not be ascertained, and the salutary effect and execution of the act was totally prevented. It was therefore proposed in 1763 to get an act passed suitable to the case of Scotland, whereby the price of bread made for sale might bear proportion to the price of the grain of which it was made throughout the various districts of Scotland, and a bill was prepared to carry out this object, a copy of which is among the papers belonging to the Baker Trade.

These acts have not been in force for many years, and the Baker Trade now enjoy the same liberty of free trade as do their fellow citizens.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS, &c.

The entry in the beginning of the Locked Book in 1554 is signed by 52 members. In 1573 56 members sign the statute anent St Cuthbert's Pennies. The number who subscribe the act against taking apprentices in 1588 is 60. An act against disobedient apprentices passed in 1615, and an act anent purchasing wheat for the Craft in 1626, are both signed by 25 masters. In 1635 24 members were present at the election of Deacon, &c., and at the entry of an apprentice in 1650 23 subscribed the minute. Various meetings were held in 1652, the greatest number present at any of which was 18. In 1722 the meetings are subscribed by from 8 to 12 members. A few years thereafter the numbers were from 15 to 20. In 1745 from 10 to 14 members attended the meetings, and in 1760 the numbers were from 18 to 20.

Among the papers in possession of the Trade there is a list of the entries of apprentices and masters from 1758 to 1832. The list shows that the number of apprentices who entered from 7th December, 1758, to February, 1801, was . . . 59
And from February, 1801, to 7th June, 1832, . . . 39

Together, . . . 98

And of masters for the first period,	.	.	.	.	94
And for the second	do,	.	.	.	81
Together,					175

Besides 18 honorary members.

Up to the period when the exclusive privileges of Trades Incorporations were abolished (1846) the ordinary members were almost wholly practical bakers. Since then the Trade agreed to admit members at a moderate fixed amount of dues, without exacting the performance of an essay, and now the members are more numerous than ever they were before. Rolls of the members of the several Trades have been printed from time to time of late years. An abstract from these will be found on page 325, which show the number in the Baker and other Trades in the respective years enumerated.

The entry money now payable by strangers on their admission as masters is £2 10s to the Trade, besides £1 1s for refreshment to the members, and a few shillings of dues to the Clerk, &c., being about £4 in all, exclusive of the dues of entry payable to the General Fund of the Nine Trades. Sons and sons-in-law are admitted on payment of half dues to the Trade, and other expenses as above.

This Trade was called the Baxter Craft up to nearly the middle of the last century, then and for several years it was sometimes called the Baker Trade, and sometimes by its ancient title, but for many years past the old name has become obsolete, and it is only known as the Baker Trade or Incorporation.

The Bakers have always been one of the larger Trades. At present they are the largest of the Nine. Since the business of the Nine Trades has been conducted in Common Hall its numbers have given it great power in the General Council, and the highest offices of the Trades have frequently been filled by members of the Trade. At the present time, from the unity and numerical strength of its members, its influence is as great as ever it was, and from the activity displayed by the office-bearers in adding to its membership, it bids fair to maintain the first place among the Trades.

The following abstract of a Decree obtained by the Countess of Dundee against the Magistrates anent the Trades Mills on Dighty Water, &c., a copy of which is amongst the Papers belonging to the Trade, is in many respects a curious and interesting document:—

DECREET—THE COUNTESS OF DUNDEE V. THE MAGISTRATES.

On 3d July, 1668, Anna, Countess of Dundee, relict of the late John, Earl of Dundee, donatrice, by Act of Parliament and

gift of His Majesty under the Privy Seal, to her, her heirs or assigneis, of the esheat of all goods, geir, moveable and unmoveable, debts, tacks, steidings, rounes, possessiouns, acts, contracts, bonds, obligatuns, sentances, compromitta, actiones, conversiones, cornes, cattell, sumes of money, gold, silver, conzied and vnconzied, horse, nolt, sheip, mailles and dewties of lands and other esheatable goods and geir whatsomr, which pertained of befor to the said deceast John, Earle of Dundee, designit in the horning After spec^d John, Viscount of Duddop, Together with the esheat of lyfrent of all lands, heretages, Lordshippis, barrounies, teynds, houses, beggings, and rents tenements and others whatsom^r, wherever the samen ly within this Kingdome, mailles, fornes, profits and dewties thereof, pertaining to the said vmg^{le} John, Earle of Dundee, the tyme of his denunciatiun to the horne for the causes afterspeit, conquest and acqyred be him at any tyme, sensyne or that he did conqueis and acqyre, or that did fall and accrew to him thereafter during his lyf tyme and pertaining to his Majestie, and at his highnes gift and deposition be reason of esheat lawis and practique of this realme.—The Earl was, on 25th October, 1652, denounced rebel and put to the horne at the suit of William Crawford, merchant in Dundee, for non-payment of a bond granted by the Earl for 2300 merks, and 600 more of expenses, with interest. The lands, &c., belonging to the Earl were holden of the King, and fell to his Majesty on the denunciation of the Earl. The Earl died in June, 1668. He had been superior of the mill of Baldovan (he was infest in the lands of Baldovan on 9th November, 1644, and it was restored in Dundee the 13th same month) feued to the town of Dundee for the yearly feu-duty of 100 merks Scots, but no feu had been paid from the time the property fell to His Majesty by the denunciation of the Earl. After the Countess got the gift from the King, and the general declarator which followed thereupon, she raised an action in the Court of Session against the Magistrates and Town Council of Dundee, in name and on behalf of the town, for payment of the feu-duty from 1643 to 1668. The Town Council resisted the claim, because the Earl had been bound to pay fifty merks yearly to the town for the communion elements, which the Town Council had paid during the said years. After considerable litigation the Court gave judgment, assoilzieing the town for 50 merks yearly, and finding them liable for the other 50 merks from 1647 to 1668, being 20 years, and assoilzieing them from payment for the other years lybellit, and decerned them free therof in all tyme coming.

The decree is dated Edinburgh, 22d February, 1671, and the copy is signed by L. Primrose, Clk. Reigr.

CHAP. III.

THE SHOEMAKER TRADE.

The Cordiner Craft, now called the Shoemaker Trade, ranks second in the order of precedence amongst the Nine. Its most ancient records were lost ages ago, and there is no document in the possession of the Trade which tells of its early history. Amongst the papers belonging to the Trade the oldest is a charter to R^d Howyson, of Wm. Gray's house on the south side of the Cowgate, dated 6th November, 1509, witnessed by Provost Alex. Ogilvie, and Bailies Alex. Erskine and Dad. Crail, but it has no reference to the Craft.

The earliest entries in the Locked Book of the Craft are those recording the admission of apprentices. The first is dated in 1560, and from that year until the abolition of the exclusive privileges of Incorporated Trades, the Record has been regularly continued. At the commencement of the Record, as appears from the names of the craftsmen who then had apprentices, there were from 40 to 50 masters in the Craft. The Craft at that time had its Deacon and office-bearers, and it was a regularly constituted and an important body. The entries of apprentices, although the oldest in the book, do not commence it. The first entry is the copy of an agreement prepared by a Notary Public, and duly executed, constituting and forming the Craft, and binding the members to conform to and obey all the acts and statutes made from time to time by the Craft, in all time coming, under certain pains and penalties therein recorded. This agreement was no doubt to a great extent similar in its tenor to, and prepared in lieu of, the Seal of Cause which, at a considerably earlier date, had been granted to the Craft, and which may even then have been lost.

The Record of the admission of masters into the Craft, contained in the Locked Book, begins in 1590. This book has been bound at a comparatively recent date, evidently by a person who was unable to read the ancient manuscript. The sheets are not bound up according to their dates, nor in the order in which they had been placed in the original book, and it is not unlikely that some of the earlier leaves may have been omitted, and thus lost. If this is not the case there must have been an older Locked Book into which the names of prior entrants had been inserted. Following the agreement in the Locked Book is a code of laws and statutes for the preservation of order and

good rule in the Craft, and for the guidance of the masters, their servants, and apprentices. These statutes must have been prepared with great care, as they are comprehensive and complete, yet very concise.

AGREEMENT BY THE CORDINERS.

IN DEI NOMINE, AMEN. Per hoc presens publicum Instrumentum, &c. In the name of God, Amen. Be it evidently known to all men, by this present public Instrument, that in the year of the incarnation of our Lord 1567, and of the month of January the 13th day, the eleventh year of the indiction, and of the reign of our Supreme Lord, James, by the Grace of God the most illustrious King of Scots, the first year. In pres^{ce} of me, notare publici and witness vnder writtin, personalie constitute, honorable persones, Thai ar to say, Johnne Thomesone, decane of the Cordinaris wⁱⁿ ye burgh of Dundie, with ye advys of bes honorable brether, consent and counsall, Thay ar to say, Alexander Maill, Thomas Hendersone, Andro Crayfurd, William Mathow, Thomas Thomesone, Johnne Jonsoune, and Johnne Messone, principall diviseris and counsilaris of ye said decane, to ye effect following, alsua wt assent and consent of ye haill rest and remanent of ye honorable M^r yair brether of ye said Cordinar Craft within ye said burgh of Dundie, To wit, William Mairscheall, Barthelme Mathow, Johnne Morgund, Johnne Broune, Johnne Leithe, David Crayfurd, William Walker, Johnne Ingrym, William Williamessone, Andro Messone, David Strachanachin, Johnne Donaldsone, Andro Donaldsone, David Doncane, James Guylde, Edmond Aikene, William Nicolsone, James Nicolsone, James Butter, Robert Smyth, James Guylde, younger, Johnne Ouchterlonie, James Dickisone, Archiebald Ford, David Morgund, and James Adame, yair officiar for ye put zeir. ALL PERSONALLIE present and w^{it} ane expres assent, consent, Advys, and counsall for yame selfis as decane and M^rs of ye said Cordinar Craft wⁱⁿ ye burgh of Dundie foresaid, and for yair airis successouris Decanis and Maisteris of yair said Craft wⁱⁿ the bur^{gh} above mentioned, vnder the law ewangeliell and obedience yairof for mentenance and furth setting of ye honor k-mone-weill, omill maneris, gude zewill, and order of ye said bur^{gh}, and of yair said Cordinar Craft, to be had observit and Irrevocable kepeit be yame and ilk ane of yame yair airis successouris decanes and M^rs of yair said Craft wⁱⁿ ye bur^{gh} above reheirsit perpetualie in all tyme comming, bes maid settand actis, statutis, and ordinanceis as efter in yis buk at mair leut followis; And ar all put-lic and personalle for yame selfis, yair airis successouris decanis and maisteris of yair said Craft wⁱⁿ ye said bur^{gh} in ane votie

faithfullie bundin, obligt, and sworne yo halie evangelistia tuckeit, and be ye tennor of yis put Instrument faithfullie bindis and oblysit yame and ilk ane of yame for yame selfis, yair airis successouris decaneas and Mrs of yair said Craft To observe Irreucable, kep inviolable, fulfill, and perpetualie in all tyme cumyng obey all and sundry ye actis, statutis, and ordinanceis, togidder w^t all and sundry pointlis, articulis, conditionis, and caussis writtin and contenit in yis buk as efter sall follow, maid and statute be yame and ilk ane of yame wⁱⁿ ane assent and consent as said is. And yat under the pain of infam periurie, inhabilitie mensuering. And ye brackers of ye saidis statutis or ony pairt yairof to be infamit and never fra tyme furth to jois nor breuk priviat nor publict office, and sall never yairefter exerce, haut, vse nor be decane nor maister of yair said Cordinar Craft wⁱⁿ ye burt forsaid. Bot yane and at yat tyme of ye bracking of ye saidis statutis and actis sall tyne and loias his freedome, libertie, privilege, and office of his said Cordinar Craft wⁱⁿ ye bur^t forsaid for ever.

Then follows the notarial docquet, viz. :—*De et super quibus, &c.* Upon all and each of which things the foresaid John Thomsons, Deacon, above mentioned, Alexander Maill, and Thomas Henderson asked of me, Notary Public subscribing, and each of them respectively asked a public instrument, or public instruments, one or more. These things were done within the said Burgh of Dundee an hour before twelve o'clock in the forenoon or thereabout, in the year, month, day, indication, and year of the King's reign above written, In presence of these honourable men, William Marshall, John Morgand, Edmund Aiken, and John Measone, burgesses of the said Burgh.

Et ego Thomas Irland, clericus, Dunkeld dioceseos, publicus auctoritate, &c., &c.

(Signed)

Thomas Irland, Notar pub.

THE ACTIS AND STATUTIS following were made be ye personis continit in ye saids Instrument, vpon ye threttene day of Januar, in ye zeir of God Jai Vc sextie sewin (1567) zeires, and of oure souranis Rigne as efter followis.

REX.

At yuhilk time ye maist excellent prince James, be ye grace of God ye sext of yat name, is King of Scots, and of his rigne ye first zeir.

REGENS.

Alwa the nobill James, Erle of Murray, comendatore of Saint Androis, and Regent to our said sowrane, his legeis and Realme.

PREPOSITUS ET BALLIVI.

Maister James Haliburtone, at ye day forsaide provest of ye *bru'* of Dundie. (No Bailies' names are mentioned.)

MINISTER.

Maister William Christisone, Minister of Dundie, *William Kyd*, reder, y^r.

THE NAMES of ye persones contenit in ye said instrument followis.

Johnne Thomesone, Decane; *Alexander Maill*, &c., &c.

The total names recorded number 58, of whom 34 are given in the Notarial Instrument. The parties whose names are in the Agreement appear to comprise the whole of the masters at the time at which it was entered into. The other 24 are those of masters subsequently admitted, whose names were appended in the order in which they entered the Craft. Many of these names are indistinct, and some of them are nearly obliterated; a complete list of them cannot therefore be given.

Heir begyns the Statutis and Actis:—

1. *Anent the admittance of men To be maisteris of ye Cordinar Craft.*

In the first the saidis decane w^t ye advise, assent, consent, and counsaile of his honorable consilouris and brethering w^{tin} (written) and mentionat in ye saidis instrument befor all in ane vote w^{out} any discrepance, hes statute and ordinit, And be ye tenner of yir presentis thay statute and ordinis That na man fra ye dait herof furth sal be resseit nor admittit to be maister of ye said Cordinar Craft w^{tin} ye bruth forsaide vnto ye tyme that he be first maid freman of the said burgh.

Secundlie, That he sal be fundin be ye sicht and consideratione of ye decane and wysest maisteris of ye said Craft quhilkis happinis to be for ye tyme sufficientlie dotit w^t substance and gudes yat yairthrow he may be Abill and sufficient to sustene ber burding and charge of all stentis, taxationis, walking and warding, costis, expense, and all vther necess^{er} chargeis q[']kis hapinis to occur of or fall for ye tyme for ye comone weill of ye bru' forsaide, and of yair said Craft.

Thairdlie, Ye decane, togidder w^t four or fyve at ye laist of ye wysest of ye maisteris of ye said Craft q[']kis hapinis to be for ye tyme, sall deligentlie and sharplie examyn ye said man yat (wants) to be admittit, and tak tryall gife he be ane guyd and sufficient craftis man and cordinar to work, laubor, exerce and vae ye said Cordinar Craft w^{tin} ye said bru'. And gife he beis fundin onabill and not sufficientlie qualifiet yairto, he sall not be resseit nor admittit to ye said Craft vnto ye tyme y^t he be fundin perfect and sufficientlie

qualifeit in ye said Craft in all ye pointis and practikis y^e of be dew examinatione.

Fordlie, Gife he beis fundin be examinatione in maner forsaid ane gude craftis man sufficient and worthy yrto, Than in y^e Craft he sal be admittit and ressit to be ane Mr and broder in ye said Craft, and at ye tyme of his admisionne he sall swear and depone ye gryte bodily aith to ye saidis decane and his hono^{ble} body ressiveris of him yat he sall frathme furth in all tyme cumyng vse and exerce his said Cordinar Craft w^{hin} ye burgh forsaid lealie, trulie, but fraude or gyle, in working and lauboring sufficientlie barkit lether in making of bwteis, schone, and in all vther necess^{ar} ger pointis practissis perteinung to ye said Craft, and yat to ye vtilitie and profit and comone weill of o^r suverane Lordis liegis, and of ye br^u forsaid, and of ye commone weill of ye said Craft as he will ans^r to God to ye decane and brother of ye said Craft quhilkis happinis to be for ye tyme.

Fyrtlie, ye saidis Decane wth utheris godly wysest men maisteris of ye said Craft qlk happinis to be for ye tyme sall owkly and ewirilk owilk sall deligentlie cershe, wescit, and extem, also tak tryall of ye said maister maid of new, and of his work as bwteis, schone, and vtheris pointis and practikes of his said Craft, as yair wisdomes thinkis expedient gif ye samyne be gude and sufficient, according to ye bodily aith maid be him yairupon. And gif ye samyne beis fundin vnsufficient and nothe gude, In yat caus ye saidis decane and Mrs sall intromet wth and vplift ye samyne bwties, schone, and vther ger if ye said maisteris maid of new qlkis hapinis to be fundin be yame vnsufficient and not gude work, and sall Eschet ye same and vse ahvert and apply ye samyne to ye co-mone weill of yair said Craft, and to ye pure of ye br^u forsaid, as ye wisdomes thinkis maist expedient.

Sextlie, and last of all, ye saidis Decane and Mrs of ye Craft forsaid qlkis happinis to be for ye tyme fra ye dait herof furth in every tyme cumyng sall not admit nor resseve ony man to be maister and brother of yair said Cordinar Craft except at ane tyme in ye zeir qlk sal be zeirle in all tyme cumyng in ye monet of Januar allanerlie.

2. *Auentis Seruandis to be maid Maisteris.*

Item it is Statute and ordinit that fra ye day and dait of yer put^r furth that na servant sal be admittis nor ressit to be maister of ye said Cordinar Craft in ony tyme cumyng vnto ye tyme y^t he haw maid service and serwit ane Mr of ye samyne Craft w^{hin} ye br^u forsaid, ye haill space of flour zeris next Immediat and comphet furth ronyng

and completing of his printeschip, and to seve ye said four zeirs as s'rvand and yrefter to be examinat, ressiwit, and admittit co-forine to ye said act in all pointis.

3. *Off the Charge and Stent of Maisteris.*

Item It is Statute and ordinit that ewerilk maister of ye forsaid Craft sall incontinent and immediatlie efter he be admittit and ressiwit, conforme to ye actis and statutis forsaidis, content, pay, and deliver to ye decane of ye said Craft qlk hapinis to be for ye tyme sex markes money of yis realme, w^t ane dyner to ye decane ane remanent maisteris brother of ye said Craft, Togidder w^t sey for opsetting of his buith. Newiryels git he be ane burges sone, or ane frie manis sone of ye said br^t he sall pay bot forty schillingis money forsaid to ye said decane w^t ane free denner to ye persones forsaidis, and his sey for vsetting of his buith allanerlie.

4. *Aneit the Owklike stent of Maister and Servand.*

Item it is Statute and ordinit for mentenyng vtilitie and profict of ye comone weill, libertie, and fredome of ye said Craft, That ilk maister of ye Craft forsaid sall pay owklike and ilk owlk in all tyme comyng to ye decane of ye said Craft quhilk happinis to be for ye tyme, ane halspenny. And ilk s'rvand of ye samyn Craft wⁱⁿ ye br^t forsaid sall pay owkly to ye said decane ane penny money foresaid. And ye said decane and his officiar sall zeirlic and ilk zeir in all tyme cuming mak just compt, reckinyng, and payment yairof to ye remanent maisteris breyers of ye said Craft zeirlic, at four tymes in ye zeir, That is ilk quarter of ye zeir aneis to mak acompt.

5. *The Ordour to enter Printesis.*

Item it is Statute and ordinit That na maister of ye Craft forsaid wⁱⁿ this brugh in ony tyme cuming sall have bot ane printeis at aneis, And yat printeis sall nocht be ressiwit nor admittit printeis to ye said Craft wⁱⁿ yis brugh vnto ye tyme he be presentit to ye Decane, maisteris, brether of ye said Craft, and yat ye saidis decane and Mrs caus w^t (write) and insert ye names of ye said printeis and of his maister, Togidder w^t ye day, monoth, zeir, and dait of his entires for printeschip to his said Mr in yis bwke. And ye said printeis sall tra ye day and dait of his enteres in his printeschip w^t his said Mr ye space of fyve compleit zeiris next immediat and togidder following ye day and dait of his said enteres to his said printeschiye, and serve his said maister as prenteis; florder ye saidis fyve zeiris bean completlie and togidder furth rrunyng it salbe levecum to ye maister of ye said printeis to ressave ane vther printeis in printeschip to him for ye space of vther fyve zeiris, Providing yat he keip ye ordour and maner forsaid, And

swa fra tyme fur^t for fyve zeria. In fyve zeria it salbe levesum to ilk maister to have ane printeis at anes, and na ma bot ane at anes during his lifytyme, kepeands in all tyme cumyng ye enteres of ye said printeiss in manr and ordour above wⁱⁿ. Attour ilk printeis yat is to be ressavit sall pay to ye Decane at ye Inputting and wⁱⁿg of his name in yes buke xiiij. ss. iiij. d. Alsua at yat tyme he sall pay to ye said Decane and his breyⁿ quha hapinis to be put at ye wⁱⁿg of his name in yis buke xiiij. ss. iiij. d. to ye wyne.

6. *Anent the vpselling of bwithis.*

Item it is Statute and ordanit yat na persone or persones af ye said Cordinar Craft fra this day furth attempt nor tak in hand to set up ony Cordinar's bwith or bwithes to use or exerce ye said Craft yairintill vpon or wⁱⁿ any place or placeis in any tyme cumyng except and wⁱⁿ yis brw^t of Dundie forsaid conforme to ye actis and statutis maid abefor. And gif ony persone or persones dois ye co-trary and brackis these our statutis, In yat cause ye doer and bracker of ye premises sal newr frathme fur^t be ressavit nor admittit be ye said Decane maisteris and broy^r of ye said Craft quhilk happinis to be for ye tyme, to be Mr or brother of ye said Craft wⁱⁿ yis burgh forsaid frathme fur^t in any tyme cumyng. And gif ane maister or brother hapinis to do ye samyne he sall in yat case tyme and loss his libertie, fredome, brotherhuid, and privilege of ye said Craft, and newir to have ane bwith wⁱⁿ yis brw^t, nor sall newir be ressavit to be maister nor broy^r of ye Craft forsaid, Bot to have losit ye samyne for enir.

7. *Off the Ordoure of wirking of Seruantis.*

Item it is Statute and ordanit that na seruand of ye said Craft tak vpon hand fra this furth to bark or sell ony schapin cott qlk hapinis to be schapin be ane talzeour, and gif ony hapinis to do ye co-trary, and brackis yis our statute, In yat caus ye bracker sall pay for ilk tyme yat he hapinis to do ye samyne to ye Decane of ye said Craft qlk hapinis to be for ye tyme fyve ss., and als oft na he brak yis our statute als oft to pay to ye said Decane for ilk tyme v. ss., to be disposit to ye co-mone weill of our said Craft, and ye officiar to poind y^foir.

8. *The maner to elect and cheis Decanes, Asscesouris, and Officiars.*

Item it is Statute and ordanit yat ye haill number of Mrs of ye said Craft wⁱⁿ yis brugh sall covene togidder at ane tyme in ye zeir zeirlic, yat Is vpoun ye viij day of ye monoth of Octobris, and ilk zeir in all tyme comyng, or vpon ony vther day of yat monoth and place as sall pleis yame, and yair sall novit and elect four of ye maist constant, wyse, grave,

and able men to beir office at yat tyme. The saidis four persones eleit and novit sall pas and depart fourth and fra ye rest and remanent of ye saidis Mrs and brotheris, and yairrefter ye saidis maisteris sall woit and decerne qlk of ye saidis four persones salbe yair Decane, and as ye saidis Mrs or ye maist par of yame votis, novotis, and decernis ane of ye saidis persones, swa yat persone of ye four sall at y^t tyme accept ye said office, and be yair Decane fra yat day furt for ane zeir next Imediat yairreft following w^out ony acceptione or excusations quhatsumevir. At qlk tyme ye said Decane, togidder w^t ye saidis haill nu-ber of Mrs sall eleit and chais sex wyse, prudent, and maist able as yair wisdomes shall think expedient of maisteris of ye said Craft, quhilkis sex salbe fra tyme furth assessors w^t ye said Decane during ye said tyme of his office, and strenthin him w^t yair gude and helsume counsell in all godly and hono^r effeirs in co^rt, co-plant, or in quhatsumevir vther matter, actione, and caus of ye said Craft, and sielyke in resseiving, disponyng, and deliivering of quhatsumevir sowmis concern-g ye co-mone weill of ye said Craft.

9. Anent disobeiris of the Decane and his Officiar.

Item it is Statute and ordanit that in all tyme cuming the maisteris, printeises, and seruantis of ye said Cordinar Craft w^{thin} said burgh, or ony of yame, sall comperre and be in befor ye said Decane quhilik hapinis to be for ye tyme into quhatsumevir hour and place yat he assignis to yame thairto, quhen and how oft yat his officiar warnis and chargeis yame yairto at ye said Decane's instance. And gif any of yame absentis yame self and comperis not, yai beand warnit yairto lauchfullie before upone ye preminitione of ane houris; The persones qlk comperis not, and is inobedient, absenting hym self, he sall pay for ilk tyme of his absence twa schillingis money forsaid to ye said Decane and his officiar to poind yairfore als oft as neid beis. And gif ony persone or persones deforceis ye said officiar in yis said poinding sall pay to ye said Decane for ilk tyme yat he hapinis to mak ye said deforcement ye ssume of fyve schillingis, and ye haill number of Mrs sall fortifie, menteine, and assist yair said Decane and hes officiar in ye poinding, raising, and vplifting of ye said sourses of ye saidis deforceis reddiest gudes and geir als oft as neid beis.

10. The Ordour and Reull of Printeiss, and of yair Indenturis, and the Ezortatione to be Publishit to yame at y^e Enteres.

Item it is Statute and ordanit yat fra tyme ane printeis be resseivit in printeschip to ye said Craft conforme to ye act maid abetore. That fra tyme furth he salbe ane leill, trew,

esanth, and delygent seruant to his maister. And sall neuir wit beir nor see his hurt, dampnage, nor skaith in his fame, name, body, nor gudes, but he sall stop ye samyue efter his power, and incontinent revoll and schaw his said maister vairof. And gif ye said printeis beit funden ane pyker or stelar, he sall in put of ye said Decane be punisit and scurgit w^t quhippis to ye number of foirty stryps for ye first tyme. *Item*, gif he continews and inuturges in his said steling and pykery he salbe punisit in his gudes and geir be ye said Decane, and his weill aivysit counsall assessers foirsaidis for ye seconde tyme. *Item*, gif ye said printeis still remaine in his perverse and wiked dyabolicall thyft and pykery he salbe banisit of ye said burgh for euir, And sall at his departing sweir ye bodilie aith y^t he sall neuir in ony tyme cuming excerse nor use ye said Cordinar Craft. And sall leise and tyue all sowmes of money, gudes, and geir qlk his friendis or he had warit, disponit, debursit, or deliverit for learning of him of ye said Cordinar Craft. *Item*, yair sall na printeis wear ane quhingear nor scharp aebbit knyf during ye zeiris of his printeschip, except only ane knyf quhairw^t he may sufficientlie work his laubor And cwt his meat. *Item*, gif it hapinis ony printeis during ye zeiris of his printeschip to be ane away ryuner fra his Mr, or ane adulterar or fornicator, or braker of ye sabbeth day, In yat caise yai, and ilk ane of yame respectiue for yair awin part salbe punisit conforme as ye pykeris and comitteris of thyft aboue wⁱⁿ ar punisit ffor ye first, secund, and third faltis w^{out} ony exceptione. And this act to be publisit to ilk printeis at his first enteres to his said printeschip, and ye Indenturis betuix his Mr and him to be maid heirupone. *Mair attoure*, It is statute and ordanit yat in all tyme cumyng ye haill printies fie qlk hapinis to be contributit, deponit, or payit w^t ye printeis to his maister salbe contit, kint, allotat, allowit, and stand for ye said printeis meat, drink, and burding for ye first zeir of his printeschip allanerlie. And gif it hapinis ye said printeis to inlaik and deceise wⁱⁿ zeir and day efter y^t his name be insert and registerd in yis buk, In y^t caise his maister sall redeliver and redound to ye parentis or freindis of ye said printeis sa mekle of ye said sowm promisit and deliverit to him as co-forms to ye laik quantitie, and sa mekle as is to ryn furth of y^t ane first zeir at ye deceise of ye said printeis. fforther, gif ye said printeis happenis lufe ane haill zeir and day efter y^t and next imediate following y^t his name insert and registerd in yis buk. In y^t caise quhow sone or quhat tyme y^t euir ye said printeis hapinis to inlaik or deceise efter ye compleit ischo of ye said zeir and day, his said maister sall have ye haill sowme and dewteis promisit him in

printeis sic pertaining to him self w^{out} ony redeturnance of ony p^t y^{ot}, and yis to be insert in all y^e Indenturis in tyme cuming.

11. *Anent the Ordour of Servands Feis.*

Item, in lik maner It is statute and ordanit be ye brethers forsaïd That if ony dettis sall happin to be awand to ony brother of ye occupation forsaïd wⁱⁿ ye soun of twentie schillingis, or zit stands fies as surety for ye printeis to yame, In y^e caise at salbe levsun to ye surety to bring him in put of ye Decane quham he sall complen vpon ye indit, and by ye convetions of ye said Decane and brother of Craft ane sufficient day of payment salbe appoyntit, and fulzeand y^e ye same day appoyntit be yem forsaïd be not justlie kepit and ye soun quhatsumewer repayit, In yat caise it salbe levsun to ye said Decane to poynd ye indit forsaïd ilk xxiiij houris for twa schillingis in respect of hes dissobedience.

12. *Anent tulzeors and bragars.*

Item it is statute and ordainit that quhen it sal happin ye said Decane and brother Craft to co-vene for ony yair purposes or convetions of parties gif ony sal happin to occur betwix nichbor or brother, and ony of yame yat be found gevand iniurious words, drawing ony rapyr, or in ony way pretending bodilic harme to quhatsumewer personis, In yat caise he sall pay quha committis ony of ye poyntis above writtn to ye Decane for ye first tyne the soun of fyve schillingis, to be distributit amongst ye pair of ye forsaïd occupation. And for ye second fault gif he continewis in his offences he sall pay to ye said Decane ye soun of ten schillingis omoney, To be vpliftit of his redyest gudes and geir, and yis soun to be distributit amongst ye saidis pair of ye said occupation, and sall humble him self in pus of ye decane forsaïd and brother of Craft, and underly sic convetions as be yame salbe appoyntit to ye sfinder quhatsumever.

13. *Anent Servands keeping of Termes.*

Item—Also, It is Statute and ordanit y^e na serwand oft ye said occupatione sall fee w^t ony maister of ye said Craft vther yⁿ y^e self samen maister quhome w^t his maisters service yⁿ putlie abefoir ye first efter said—at zewill. And till y^e he ye said serwand hast sufficientlie comptat and rafarit to his said maister quhome he last servat, and yat yai agre with or vth these happinis not to agre, In yat caise it salbe levsun to ye said serwand to pas and fee him self to ony master of ye said occupatione quhome so he best pleissis gif ye — efter y compt and rakan-g be not In ye said serwands default. And yis for avyding of variance among nichbors and brethers.

The foregoing statutes are all engrossed in the Locked Book

in a uniform hand, apparently by the same Scribe, and they appear to be those more immediately referred to in the Notarial document which precedes them, and which bears the same date as the statutes. The leaves in the Locked Book upon which some of these statutes are recorded have suffered much from damp. There are occasional fractures where words are wanting, and in many places the ink has become so faint that the writing has almost disappeared. Care has been taken to transcribe the acts as literally as possible, but some of them are not very intelligible.

The acts and statutes which follow were enacted subsequently to those given above, no doubt as the circumstances calling for them arose. The first two are not dated, but they appear to have been passed betwixt the date of the preceding acts, and the earliest date of those which follow (1591). The paper in some parts is much soiled, and the writing obliterated.

14. *Anent thaim that takis in Prentices, or Settis up their Bwithes.*

Item—It is statuted and ordained by ye Dekin and his Council, with ye rest of ye commons, yat whomsower takes in ane prentice he sall pay xl ss. to the Dekin whomsower for the tyme; and also it is statuted and ordained yat ilk zown at ye upset of his booth sall pay vj. ss. viij. d. to ye Deken whosomewer for ye tyme; and also it is statuted yat all me (members) of ye Cordinar Craft sall pay at yair entries in matrimony to ye Deken for ye tyme whosomewer half ane merk, and yat till be put into yair close box to be forth coming to the utility and profit of the Craft; and yat to be distributed to ye support of decayed brethren, at ye sight of ye Deken and his Counsall.

15. *Anent the braking away betuix Termes.*

Item, it is statuted and ordained yat na servand sall brak away from his maisteris service betwixt termes, without license asked and given of his maister; and yat at his parting of ye town, he tak the Deacon's coingie, under ye pains of double entries at his return.

16. *Anent the Reformation of that Disorder qlk was seit be gewing in of Muisteris colorit seysis.*—31st December, 1591.

Item, it is statuted and ordained for remedy hereof by ye Deacon and his brethren of ye Cordinar Craft yat in all tyme coming ye man who sall pretend to be a brother or a maister of ye said Cordinar Craft, sall at ye Deacon's sight, and of his Council, give his seys of his Craft, and of his form of working, and yat this work being his maisteris stick salbe his own hand only, and of his own wit and ingyn begun, prosecuted, and sufficiently ended and perfected in all pointis, as becomes ane

ripe and cunning maister of his Craft to serve ye King's Majesty, his leiges. And yat all this be done by ye pretending maister, he being enclosed by ye said Deacan and brethren of ye Cordiner Craft in ane close house by himself alone; and yat ye said Deacon, for reformation of ye said colour and deceit used, as is spoken afore, sall bear ye key of ye said house with him, and keip it in his custody, even to ye last sight of yat maisteris stick, and till it be perfectly vtred in all points, and so be received in by ye Deacon and his brethren.

17. Anent Masters' Essays and the Penalty.

Item, mair, it is statuted and ordained yat he who sall in one tyme hereafter pretend to be maister and brother among ye brethren of ye Cordiners, shall give in his essay to the Deacon and his Council and maisteris appointed for visitation and consideration of his wark, sic pieces of wark as alleit salbe lawful for him to work thereafter in his booth or workhouse at any tyme or occasion whatsoever, Certifying them, and ilk ane of them, who shall pretend in ye contrary hereof, by working of any other kind of work or stuff than he gives up in his maisteris stick, whereof ye pretend' salbe with his name registered in ye Craft's book, at his entry thereto, sall pay, at the Deacon's sight and his brethren's, as penalty, ye sum of five pounds money of Scotland, and yat for his willul obstinacy to be uplifted without favour, and distributed to ye poor.

18. Anent the Custodie and Keiping of the Crafts comone geir.

Item, it is ordained, because of ye disorder yat has been used in losing of acts and ordinances purchased by this Craft's moven and expenses, yat ye haill letters, instruments, saisines, intifments, acts, contracts, and other writts purchased by ye said Craft for yair own weal, salbe put in ane rental and inventory for ye better keeping of ye samen, and yat the inventory be written in ye Craft's locked book, and yat there be contained in ye said inventory ye haill keys maid upon ye Craft's expenses, with ye mortcloth, handsenzie, and pensiles of ye samen, and all other things belonging to ye Craft as common, so yat at ye expiry of ane Deacon furth of his office he salbe held to deliwer ye same inventory of ye Craft's common property and writings whatsoever, together with every piece yairof contained in ye inventory, to ye Deacon his successor, who sall take upon him to bear yat office for ye year to come. And whatsoever piece or part of this common property belonging to ye Craft is found to be lost or inlaking by ye said Deacon in his tyme, he sall restore and retund ye same upon his own moyen and expenses, be it writing or money

19. *Anent the Debarring Strangers from Maisterie.*

Item, in respect of the manifold skaith, great inconvenience, and apparent inj-y of ye estate of Cordiners in yis burgh, and of yair occupation, and yat be reason of yair lenitie, courtesy, and gentleness used be them towards strangers, and yat in obeying yair suite and requests, and yat for yair admissions to ye brotherhood and maistership of yat said occupation, which has in tyme past greatly damaged and injured ye samen, yea and meikle mair appearing to braik ye samen, except yat in tyme it be evacuat by reasonable and gude foresight, herefor, and for remedying hereof, ye Decan of ye Cordiners and his Council, together with ye haill brethren of yat Craft in Dundie, being convenit in ye holf of ye samen, of full and deliberate mind, being well and ripely advised in this action, decern and ordain that it shall in no wise be lesun hereafter to yem or any of yem in any tyme coming, nor yet to yair successors for ever, to receive or to admit to ye maistry in ye said occupation any stranger yat has not orderly begun in ye town, and yat by apprenticeship and other proceedings duly within ye same, for any cause, favour, friendship, sums of monevy yat might be offered, or other motion whatsomever. The causes allenarly being excepted, yat if it shall happen him to obtain ye favour, liking, and singular goodwill of any free brother of ye said occupation, and yat by bestowing and of yair daughteris lauchfullie begotten to him in marriage; and for ye mair fortification and better standing of thir premises, ye haill number of ye foresaid brethren have faithfully promised and avowed to maintain ye same; and ordains yat whosomever he be among them who sall happen to contravene ye same in any tyme coming, by procurement in ye contrary of this ordinance, in favour of any qu-souer, yea if he be his nearest kinsman, that he salbe accounted perpetually as perjured and infamou.

20. *Anent Admitting Members' Sons to be Masters before they are Qualified.*—10th January, 1597.

Item, the foresaid Deacon and brethren ordain yat in all tyme coming it sall no ways be lesun to receive or to admit any brother's son to be maister of ye Cordiner Craft, lyke as they have been in tymes past, and yat for many weighty causes, clearly known and through seen be them, and specially for avoiding of ignorance, so yat lyke as all strangers and other servants do before yair admission to ye said maistership, sall not only have ye better sight of yair wark and Craft, whereby they may be ye mair able to serve the King's his Majesty's leiges, but also by experience, and serving of sufficient time in service, they sall learn ye better to mak yair profit, which is ye

chaise point of our standing ; herefore it is statuted and ordained yat in all tyme coming every maisteris son who shall pretend to be ane maister of ye said Craft, shall give ye sey and prufe of his wark, and of his forme of working, to ye Decon of ye Craft and his Council for ye tyme, according to ye forme of es-aying other intrants in all points except this only. Yat ye maisteris son who sall be intrant sall mak no expenses with ye Decon or his Council but forty shillings only, after ye last visitation of his wark when it is ended, if so be yat he be counted worthy to pass by ye foresaid Deacon and Council ; and yat ye names of ye intrants sall be inserted in ye Cratts lokkit buik, ye zeir of God, ye day of ye month, and ye Deacon's name therewith specified ; together with ye pieces of wark whereupon they sall pass and be admitted ; and ye payment of xl. s. sall no wyse tak away ye former duty, which is sex s., viij. d., and ane payment of them to ye Dekyn.

21. *Anent Mis-spending Fines.*

At Dundee, the 29th January, 1598, and of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, James the Sixth, the thirty-second year. Ye which day George Garioch, Deacon of ye Cordiner Craft of ye said burgh, being in ye Houff convened, with his hail Council and muist part of ye maisteris of ye said Craft, considering ye great abuse of unlaws after-mentioned, uptaken by Deacons and extraordinary spending of ye unlaws, it is statuted and ordained, with ane general assent of ye hail maisteris of ye said Craft, yat na unlaw sall be drunk nor extraordinarily spent, only the ordinary unlaw of twa shillings, with ye unlaw of disobedience and disturbance betwixt neighbours and brethren of ye said Craft, but ye unlaw to be levied be ye Deacon and his Council, and delivered to ye box-masters, and ye same to be forthcoming to ye commodity of ye Craft, viz.—The annual rents appertaining to ye said Craft heritably to be input into ane box without deduction, quarter accounts, outstates to wit and marked, forty shillings money of ilk entered apprentice ; sax s. aucht pennies for ilk maister married, or servant within the said burgh ; sax shillings aucht pennies money for ilk offence of fornication committed either by maister or servant ; five shillings for the unlaw of unbarked leather as for the first fault, ten shillings for the next fault, and twenty for the third fault. The whole unlaws uptaken by ye Deacon and his Visitors for insufficient schone sold in the mercat sall likewise be input in ye box, and yat by ye oath of ye Visitors ; ye entry of ye boys, five shillings ; And in case ye Deacon forsaid, or any Deacon successor shall take upon him to drink, or extraordinarily to spend any part or portion of them

except permission of ye Deacon and his Council for ye tyme speered, and breaks of this present ordinance, sall refund and repay ye same out of yair own purses, and ye present act to be ane decreet for payment of ye same, and ye provost and bailies writs to be interponed hereto of this gude burgh, and yat their spoil and robbery may be marked off ye hail collection before mentioned, it sall be lesum to ye hail Craft, ye Council except, to choise ane honest man, ane of ye said Craft to put it in ane box, wha sall be ay present himself to see the collection; and yat ilk week, and yat upon tuesday, whereby ye premises may redound to ye support of ye poor of ye said Craft, and satisfaction of . . . so far as ye same will extend. And for ampler securitie of ye hail premises, ye Deacon foresaid, with ye hail body of ye said Craft, at ye least ye most part thereof, have subscribit this yair present ordinance, with yair hands, so mony as can subscribe, and by William Spalding, Notary public, at yair commands, because they cannot write themselves.

George Garioch, forsaid Deacon of ye said Craft; John Rankin, Walter Forbes, Alexander Saddler, Gabriel Symmers, Henry Clark, Robert Ramsay, with our hands at ye pen, led by ye Notary, at this our command, because we cannot write ourselvis.

22. Anent Excessive Feasting.—12th December, 1597.

William Saddler, Deacon, together with the hail brethren of ye Cordiner Craft of Dundie, being convened in ye Houff of ye same, being deliberate to avoid feasting euormities, and things sinfull, outstanding yair own welfares and commodities, after great reasonings upon ye subaequent by ye forsaid Deacon and brethren, finding themselves in tyme past to have been evil served of yair servante, partly by yair licentiousness, and partly by yair ignorantness, ordains for remedy hereof, it sall be lesame to any free brother of Craft within this burgh in all tyme coming, having ane prentice who has served out three years of his apprenticeship, and if it sall happen to schane any other man to offer to ye said brother or maister of ye said Craft any boy to be bound apprentice to ye said Craft, and yat he agree with ye chyld and his parents, then in yat respect the said maister sall have his recourse, according to ye ordinary form, to ye Deacon of ye Craft for ye tyme, who sall have sufficient puer and warrant with his Council to book ye said second apprentice in our Crafts locked Buik, providing always, as it is before said, yat ye first apprentice has served out three zeirs of his apprenticeship; for ye which booking and enterling of ye second apprentice, we, ye forsaid Deacon and brethren, ordain ye parents, or else ye maister of ye same boy, to pay to ye welfare of ye said Craft, to

ye Deacon and his Council, x merks money usual of this realm, whereof seven merks sall be put in ye Crafts box, and xl. ss. to ye bankit; and in respect yat this ordinance is advised and set down by our ain consents, and our names not required herein, without any guishow, therfor we, ye forsaids Deacon and hell bode of ye Cordiner Craft protest before God yat whosomever sall presume to break or ginsay this ordinance, sall be accounted mansworn, and punished therfor be his brethren, and yat no man pretend ignorance, but yat an apprentice sall be bound always for six zeirs, and do service according to ye Crafts indenture in all points.

23. *Ancient Reciprocity with the Brechin Cordiners.*—

23d October, 1600.

It is appointed, agreed, and finally concorded betwix John Rankin, Dacon of ye Cordiner Craft of ye said burgh of Dundie, for himself, and taking burden on him for ye haill remanent brethren of Craftsmen of ye said Craft, within ye said Craft, within ye said burgh, on ye one part, and Thomas Low, Deacon of ye Cordiner Craft of ye City of Brechin, for himself, and taking burden on him for ye haill remanent of ye maisteris of ye said, and Craftsmen of ye said Craft in ye said city, on ye other part, in manner as follows: To wit, ye said Thomas has taken burden on him as said is for him and his successors Deacons of ye said Cordiner Craft of Brechin, gives and grants liberty and power to ye said John Rankin, Deacon, and remanent of ye maisteris of ye said Craft of Dundie, and yair successors, Deacons and maisteris of ye said Craft, to haunt and frequent to ye mercat of ye said City of Brechin, in all tyme coming, on whatsoever mercat days of ye same when they please, and yair to sell yair schone, builtis, unwis, or vther mercheand gudes pertaining to ye Cordiner Craft, freely, without any searching of ye said wark or trial thereof, and without payment of any duty, as they and yair predecessors have been in use in all tyme past or before. For ye which cause John Rankin, taking burden on him as said is, by thir presents permits and acentiatis ye said Thomas Low, Deacon, and remanent maisters of ye said Craft, and yair successors in Brechin, to resort and frequent ye mercat of Dundie, on ye mercat days thereof in form and as freelie as they had been in tymes past, and yat in all tyme coming. In witness whereof both ye said parties have subscribed thir presents, which are written be John Patterson, writer, day, zeir, and place aforesaid, befor thir witnesses—John Mason, David Donaldson, Patrick Hodge, Henry Clerk, burgesses of Dundie; and Alexander Gellie, John Will, and William Gourlay, acting for Brechin.

*24. Anent the Admission of Sons-in-law of Masters.—
5th October, 1614.*

Ye haill brethren of ye Cordiner Craft being convened in ye Cross of Dundie, after long reasoning of ye great loss and hurt yat has risen, and to rise upon yat act maid anent ye marriage of our brother's daughters with strangers, and erecting them to ye libertie of ye Craft, finding ye great skaith of ye said act, have ordained ye said act to be all whole broken in all tyme to come, and yat act never to take effect in no tyme to come. Signed by 35 members, viz. :—

Robert Brown, Deacon.	James Neish.	Henry Clerk, younger.
John Rankin.	James Morisane.	Willm. Jackson.
Patrick Hodge.	Alex. Ramsay.	John Deuchars.
Wm. Strachan.	John Lounje.	Thomas Haggua.
Wm. Saddler.	Wm. Williamson.	John Thomson.
Robert Ramsay.	Alex. Watson.	Wm. Neish.
Henry Clark, older.	Rob. Scheplane.	Wm. Crawford.
Wm. Roystone.	James Dickison.	John Gairdner.
Andrew Bowman.	Henry Ramsay.	Alex. Law.
Josh Forbes.	John Muller.	Andrew Thomson.
Andrew Christie.	George Thomson.	Thomas Thomson.
Robert Symers.	J. Ramsay.	

25. Subscriptions for Mortcloths.—5th February, 1634.

Yair is collected and gathered to ye buying of twa velvet mortcloths, ane large, ane small, ye persons names as follows (35 members ; total sum, £228 8s) :—

Andrew Christie, . . .	10 lb.	William Lownie, . . .	4 lb.
John Smyth, . . .	20 merka.	Thomas Thomson, . . .	6 lb.
James Paterson, . . .	6 lb.	James Dickison, . . .	6 lb.
Willm. Williamson, . . .	20 merka.	Alexander Lamb, . . .	3 lb.
Robert Brown, . . .	10 lb.	John Mather, . . .	3 lb.
James Neish, . . .	4 lb.	David Strachan, . . .	5 merka.
John Williamson, . . .	10 lb.	Robert Johnson, . . .	4 lb.
William Cook, . . .	5 lb.	Andrew Bowman, . . .	6 lb.
Willm. Maiden, . . .	10 merka.	John Hagns, . . .	5 lb.
Patk. Ramsay, . . .	12 lb.	Willm. Crawford, . . .	5 lb.
Peter Wright, . . .	10 lb.	John Lays, . . .	3 lb.
Patk. Duncan, . . .	20 lb.	Peter Gardiner, . . .	3 lb.
Willm. Forbes, . . .	40 merka.	George Thomson, . . .	5 merka.
John Geikia, . . .	10 merka.	Thos. Johnson, . . .	2 merka.
Willm. Jackson, . . .	30 ss.	Rob Shemer, . . .	3 lb.
Patk. Anderson, . . .	20 ss.	Henry Williamson, . . .	3 lb.
Alex. Blair, . . .	20 ss.	Willm. Gurner, . . .	8 merka.
Willm. Shemer, . . .	3 lb.		

(A few years subsequently other 15 members paid for the mortcloth £52 15s Scots.)

There is statuted and ordained be ye Deacon and brethren of ye Cordiner Craft, yat all maisteris who have not paid and contributed to ye said mortcloths sall have no benefit, nor free men's sons till they agree with ye Deacon and his Council.

There is statuted and ordained by ye Deacon and brethren of ye said Cordiner Craft, yat all apprentices when they are admitted maisteris, sull have no benefit till they agree with ye Deacon and his Council for ye mortcloths.

Anent the Admission of Masters' Sons.—2d January, 1692.—Which day, in a Court holden by John Kirkland, present Deacon, with consent of ye councillors and remanent brethren of the said Trade, it was enacted that no free master's son of the Trade shall be admitted a free master of the same, until he first pay in to the Boxmaster of the Trade, for the use and behoof of the remanent brethren and members thereof, the sum of twelve pounds Scots money. And this present act is hereby ordained to stand in full force in all tyme coming. In testimony whereof the said Deacon, Councillors, and Brethren of the said Trade have subscribed thir presents, day and date forsaid. Signed by Robert Chrystie, laite Conveiner, John Kirkland, Decone, and 17 other members.

Among the papers belonging to the Trade is a bond for £120 Scots, borrowed by Jas. Anderson, present Deacon, Robert Chrystie, William Simers, and John Kirkland, late Deacons, Robert Chrystie, younger, and others, councillors and members, from Robert Chrystie, Conveiner of the Shoemaker Trade, dated 20th May, 1696. The discharge of the bond, written at the bottom thereof, 19th February, 1697, is signed Robert Chrystie, older.

Anent the time Deacons shall hold Office.—3d February, 1700.—Whilk day, &c., the traid enacted that in all tim coming no Deacon shall continwe in his office of Deaconrie longer than two years at once. That If any Deacon in all tim coming shall offer to present himself at the time of the election among the number of those who are appointed for the Deacons office he shall be lyable in the fine of twentie pound Scots. Notwithstand of the fine he is lyable to the act mad anent the samen among the nine Deacons. Likewise If any member of the said Trad shall give his vote to the aforsaid Deacon or Deacons for the thrid year in his office ilk member sall be lyable in the fine of ten pownd Scots, beids the fine of the act among the nine. Signed by John Maiden, Deacon, and 11 other members.

There is a note underneath this statute of the following tenor:—

This sederunt is disannulled and rendered invalid by one enacted the 26th September, 1811. James Keith, Clerk.

(In consequence of the loss of the early records of the Nine Trades the details of the act of the Nine Deacons referred to above have not been obtained. The object of the act was to

prevent an influential member from engrossing the honourable office of Deacon, to the exclusion of his less influential brethren.)

Free Apprentices becoming Masters.—3d February, 1707.—Which day, in a Court holden by John Maiden, present Deacon, &c., the members enacted, That all free apprentices who are to enter to be free masters shall pay to the Trade two hundred merks, and serve one year as officer to the Trade immediately after he is admitted free master, and that without any other expenses.

Deacons not to Refuse the Conventership.—It is likewise statute and ordained by the Deacon and whole Trade that at the election if any Deacon, present or late, shall refuse to go out among the number of those who are appointed for the Conventer's office, being legally voted, he shall be liable in the fine of twenty merks; and any Deacon or other member who refuses to go out among the number of those who are appointed for the Deacon's office, if legally voted, shall be liable in the fine of ten pounds, and any member who shall refuse to go out for the Boxmaster's office, or councillor, if legally voted, shall be liable in the fine of ten merks Scots, *toties quoties*, besides the performance of the same; and for the better observance it is hereby affirmed by the Deacon and the Trade. Signed by Thomas Chrystie, lait Conventer; John Maiden, Deacon of the Cordiners, and 8 other members.

Ancient Journeymen's Work.—8th October, 1722.—Which day, Thomas Skirling, present Deacon, &c., Taking to their consideration the great loss and prejudice the Trade sustains by some of their members furnishing work to journeymen, and allowing them to work the same out of the sds members their own houses, whereby the sds journeymen have an opportunity to encroach on the privileges of the Trade by working for their own behoof in pretext and under covert of those masters work who employ them. Therefore the sd Deacon and remanent masters and brethren Do hereby statute and enact that in time coming no free master of the said Cordinar Trade shall employ any journeyman to work to him except in his own house, or furnish materialls to them for making Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Cloggs, or any other Cordiner work whatsoever. And if any master shall contraveen the premisea, Then it is hereby unanimously agreed to that it shall be in the power of the Deacon or Boxmaster to the sd Trade for the time, or any member of the sd Trade having commission from them, to apprehend and seize the sds materials or made work so to be found in the hands of any journeyman out of a free master's house, and to dispose of and apply the same for the use of the Trade, and the contra-

weener shall forfeit and tyne six pound Scots for the first fault, and twelve pound money forsd for the second fault, to be liexed and uplifted by the sd Deacon and Boxmaster, and applyed for the use forsd, and that besides the loss of the sd materialls or made work. In witness q^of thir presents are sub^t place and date forsd. Signed by Thomas Skirling, and 17 other mem-
bers.

The Trade's Debts.—30th December, 1723.—Which day. Andrew Mathew, present Deacon, &c., having with consell and advice made serious inquirio into the affairs relating to the Trade's common stock, find a necesetie that some proper method be taking in order to the paying up of the debts the said Trade is now wnder, and for the more comfortabell swport of owr poor, After matwer deliberation the Court wnanimowstie agreid and Enacted that from the first day of Januiwar, seventine Hwnder and twentie fowr yeirs, each master of the said Trade for himself, be being no object of Charitie, shall pay in for the use and behore of the said common stock, the sowme of six pennies Scots weiklie to be uplifted, as also any master who shall have our or mo-e journeymen shall pay for each of them the sowm of six pennies Scots as a forsaid, viz., at the end of each weik, and for the more strik knowledge of what Jwrni men any may pwt to work the master or masters or master's widow are heirly prohibited to pwt any, either stranger, clwb, or other, to work untill they Inform the Deacon y^of, and In caise any member shall wilfwllie or negelintlie delay paying the abowe specified sowme over the formenticined Satwerday at six of the afternoon, the Colektor for that day is to intimat the same to the box master, and he the neglekter or refwser is lyabell to pay two pennies Scots more for each not payed six pennies forsaid on munday following and fwther. If any be found obstreprou in contraveneing this actt they shall be dnied the ordinar previledges of a freie member, and for the validitie of the said actt wei swlsryve thir presente day and place forsaid. Signed by the said Andrew Mathew, and other 20 members of the Trade.

Anent admitting Unqualified Masters.—4th March, 1730.—The which day, Robert Leighton, present Deacon of the Cordier Trade of Dundee, being with the hail freemasters and Brethren of the same mett, and conveyed in the burriall place of the said burgh, their ordinary place of meeting when treating and consulting about the affairs of their Trade, And they takeing to their serious consideration the many inconveniences and disadvantages that has happened both to the Town and Trade by the frequencie of intrant members into their Trade who are not duly qualified for exerceing the different subjects of their employ, which brings a severe reflection upon their society,

and also obliges the Inhabitants of the Burgh to have recourse to other places for supplying themselves with fashionable shoes agreeable to their own fancy. And they considering that this Increase of their number has proceeded from the different entries of freemasters sons and sons-in-law and free apprentices who have served their time in this place, and being content with what knowledge they had acquired during that service, and without having recourse to any other place for further improvement therein have formerly, upon a superficiale essay, been admitted a free master into their Trade. *Therefore*, and for preventing such inconveniences for the future, and for introducing amonge ysn a skilfull exercise of the Trade in this burgh, The said Deacon, with consent of the haill freemasters and Brethren of the said Cordiner Trade, and they all of one and joint consent Have *Enacted, Statuted, and Ordained*, and hereby *Enact, Statute, Ordain* that in all time coming every free master's son or son-in-law, previous to his entrie as a freemaster to the Trade, shall be obliged to satisfie the Trade that he has exercised the Cordiner Trade for nine years within the Burgh of Dundee, or some such place of the like Importance; or shall for discovery of this sufficiencie of his skill and knowledge of the Cordiner Trade, undergoe the following essay, viz.:—He shall be obliged to make to satisfaction of the Trade a pair of Jaikt or stronge bootts, a pair of Jaikie or light bootts, a pair of Sea bootts, a pair of men's shoes with timber heles, another pair of the same with leather heles, a pair of men's pumps, and such kinds of women's shoes as the fashion calls for ye time of such entrie, and a pair of spatterdashes or button'd bootts. As also shall all apprentices who have served a freemaster of the Trade for five years, shall previous to his Entrie as a freemaster be obliged to satisfie the Trade that he has served in this place or in some other place four years as journeyman. And for an evidence of a suitable improvement all such intrants shall undergoe the above Essay prescribed for freemasters' sons and sons-in-law. As also That all strangers, being neither free apprentices nor sons nor sons-in-law to the freemasters, who shall hereafter make application for purchassing his freedom to the Trade, shall, before their Entrie as freemaster of the said Trade, be obliged to undergoe and performe the above Essay, of his own materialls, and within his own house, and all to be done under the Eye and Inspection of two freemasters of the Trade to be appointed for that end. And that all Apprentices or Purchasers who hereafter shall apply for their freedom to the Trade, shall pay for such an application Three pounds Scots money, besides their other dewes that are formerly established. And furdre, They Enact that all apprentices from Mortifications in this

burgh, who are not sons to some freemaster in the Nine Trades of Dundee, are to pay the ordinary booking money payable by stranger apprentices at their booking as such. And for the better observance of this Act Each member of the Cordiner Trade of Dundee has for ye time subscribed the same upon this and ye preceding page. This Act is signed by the said Robert Lighton and other twenty members of the Trade.

Election of a Minister.—Dundee, 5th of March, 1751.—The Cordiner Tread being called and convened to Deliberate about the Election of a Gospel Minister to supply the present vacancy, and finding that they have a just title to vote in the said Election, do therefor unanimously agree to nominate and impower Andrew Mathew, leate Convenner of the Nine Treads, to appear before the Reverand Presbetry one Wednesday next, being the 6th current, and there, in name and for the said Tread, to vote and signe a Call for the Reverand Mr Thos. Boston, Minister of the Gospell at Oxenham. And do likewise desire Archibald Walker, our present Deacon, to sign a Commission to the said Andrew Mathew to be laid before the Presbetry.

(Sd.)

A. Walker.

Coblers' Dues—On 30th October, 1752, John Maiden took the dues that belongs to the Coblers, and is to pay seventeen shillings and eleven pence sterling money, and pay John Eadie sixpence in part of the above, and to find sufficient caution for the payment of the same, to continow untill Martimas, 1753. (This probably refers to the Hide Market search dues, which were let annually at Michaelmas, generally by public roup. They were usually taken by one of the members.)

CONFIRMATION OF OLD PRIVILEGES.

At the Burgh of Dundee, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1656 years.

Which day, the Provost, Baillies, and Council of the said burgh being presently convened within the Council house of the same for taking order with the common affairs thereof taking to their consideration the application given in to them by Thomas Thomson, Deacon of the Cordiner Craft within the said burgh, for himself and in name of the remanent brethren and incorporation of the said Craft, craving a ratification of the said Council, of ancient liberties, rights, and privileges formerly belonging and enjoyed by the masters of the said Craft; as also that for the future no encroachment should be made by any person whatsoever upon their liberties, as in their said supplication at more length is contained. The said Provost, Baillies, and Council have therefore, all in one voice ratified and approved, and do by these presents ratify and approve, the

ancient liberties, rights and privileges enjoyed by the brethren of the said Cordiner Craft of this said burgh, with this addition, that for the time to come none who is not free to the said Craft shall presume to sell or retail any boots, shoes, or any other made work (excepting shoes for children) within their booths or shops, under the pain of confiscation of any such boots or shoes, the one-half thereof, or the value of the one-half of the same, to appertain to the discoverer thereof, and the other half to the use of the said burgh. Whereupon the said Thomas in name for and of the said Craft asked Act of Council. Extracted forth of the Books of Council by me.

(Signed) A. Wedderburne.

APPRENTICES.

Acts anent Apprentices and their Guardians and Masters, &c.

Thir are the Statutes, Acts, and Ordinances concluded and decerned by the Deacon and Masters of the Cordiner Craft within Dundee, by the parties contractors, Masters, Parents, and Apprentices, ilk ane for their own parts in form as followa.—

In the First, It is statuted and ordained by the said Deacon and Brethren of Craft, that all persons received and admitted to the Cordiner Craft, should mak leal and true service unto their masters, unto the complete issue and forthcoming of the years of their apprenticeship contained within their Indentures made betwixt the parties contractors in all points; and in special, that none of them be found convicted in that time of theft, picking or stealing, under the pains after specified, to wit, the person convicted in the said crime sall for the first fault be punished in his person with forty stripes, in presence of the Deacon and Brethren of Craft; and for the second the person offender shall be punished in his goods, at the sight and discretion of the said Deacon and Brethren of Craft. And in case that neither of these punishments tak effect, but the person still to continue in his former wickedness without amendment, in that respect the offender salbe compelled to manswear the said Craft, and his parents fine their apprentice fee bestowed upon him. And moreover he shall neither wear whinger nor pointed knife during his apprenticeship, except to carve his meat; and that conform to the tenor of the gill obtained by the said Craft from authority, and under the King's (Charter!) touching the liberty of the said Craft in all points.

Secondly, It is statuted and ordained in manner foresaid, that in case the said apprentices be found neghgent in awaiting upon their labour, or without liberty asked and granted of their

master, wilfully, and at their own hands, absent themselves from his service, or be found convicted in adultery, fornication, or breaking of the Sabbath day, in that case they shalbe punished for their offence conform to the tenor of the first Act in all points.

Item, Thirdly, for eschewing of the former inconvenience, as above specified, we ordain all masters to insert the said Acts and effects thereof in the indentures made betwixt them and their apprentices, conform to the ordinance of the Craft as effectra.

Fourthly, there shall no apprentice usurp the office of a master, until he has served four years immediately after the issue of his apprenticeship, and further, if need is, in case of insufficiency.

Fifthly, understanding that all apprentice fees is bestowed upon finishing of their apprenticeships before he attain to any fine knowledge of ye said Craft, we decern and ordain, that in case the apprentice depart from this life, or decease, or otherwise, within year and day after his entry, in that case his master shall contribute with the child's parents or friends for his apprentice fee; otherwise, if it shall happen the year to be expired before the decease of the said apprentice, the master shall receive his whole apprentice fee, and if he has already received the same, shall nowise be held to give account thereof to any parties pretending interest thereto.

(These acts are copied from papers in possession of the Trade. They are without date, but they appear to be a more modernized and concise embodiment of those in the Locked Book on the same subject.)

About 1660 an act anent masters' sons and apprentices was passed. It says—This is statute and ordained, with consent of Deacon and Brethren of Craft, that every Masters' son or apprentice being admitted master after this date shall be liable to the Craft's Decreet accordingly. (It is uncertain what this act refers to, as the Craft's Decreet is not particularized or specified.)

ADMISSION OF APPRENTICES.

The Locked Book contains a record of the entry of apprentices engaged by the Masters of the Trade from and after 1561. The apprentices were generally engaged for five years, and they were bound by regularly prepared indentures which detailed the terms of the servitude and the obligations of the masters. Shortly after the engagement was entered into the apprentice paid a sum to the Trade, varying with the period, and with the degree of relationship of the apprentice to a master of the Trade. On the termination of the engagement, if the apprentice had faithfully

performed his duties, the indenture was discharged, and this entitled him to certain privileges in connection with the Trade; in particular he could claim to be admitted a free master of the Craft at a rate considerably under the price charged on the admission of strangers.

The date of the first entry of an apprentice in the Locked Book is 2d February, 1561. The Record commences as follows:

HEIR BEGYNNIS the enteres of ye printesis to ye Cordinar Craft and salbe. Item, ye dayis, monthis, and zeiris of yair enterreasis respective, togedder with yair names, yair maisteres names, and ye names of ye decains qlk salbe y^rin to be for ye tyme as eftre followis.

THE SECOND DAY of Febouar, ye zeir of God one thousand fyve hunder thre scoir one zeir.

THE QUHILK DAY George Clerk is be cum printeis to Johan Joinsone, and at yat tyme Johnn Mesoun Is decane.

From this, the first recorded entry, up to the end of 1599, 164 apprentices are entered. During the next fifty years, up to 1650, there are 162 entries; for the following fifty years, up to 1700, the entries are greatly fewer, being only 69; for the next fifty years, to 1750, only 57 are entered; and for the following forty years, up to 1790, the entries are 50.

Up to the beginning of the eighteenth century the form of entry of apprentices in the Locked Book varied little, but after that period some of the entries are considerably longer, and many of them record that the person entered as a free apprentice, and paid his booking money (£12 Scots) conform to the custom of the Trade. During the first half of last century an unfree apprentice paid to the Trade when he commenced his apprenticeship £2 Scots. He could subsequently, but some time prior to the expiry of his servitude, become a free apprentice by paying a farther sum of £10 Scots to the Trade. In some entries the payments are said to be in full of his accideuts, and the amount is twenty shillings to the Trade's box, one shilling to the General Fund, and one shilling to the Trade's officer, but the money here mentioned is sterling. In some of the entries the apprentice is said to have come out of one of the Mortifications in the town, and these parties became free apprentices by paying half the common dues, or £6 Scots, to the Trade. No dues were then payable to the Nine Trades by free apprentices from any of the Mortifications. In 1767 the dues payable by a free apprentice were raised to £1 8s 6d to the Trade, and 5s to the Nine Trades Fund.

JOURNEYMEN.

The Craft kept a record of the journeymen who worked for the Craftsmen, and the name of the master with whom he served. On first entering with a master a journeyman paid a sum in name of fees or entry money to the Craft. This payment gave the journeyman certain privileges in the Trade, and it was also a guarantee for the good behaviour of the servant. Journeymen also paid on their marriage 13s 4d Scots each as marriage merk.

The date of the first entry of a journeyman in the Record Book is 17th May, 1674. From that date up to and including the year 1700, 73 names are entered. From 1701 to 1750 there are 50 entries. During the following ten years 36 entered, and from 1721 to 1730, 30. The total number of journeymen entered in these 56 years was thus 189. The record is irregularly kept for some years, and there are few entries recorded after 1730. Entries of unfree apprentices commence when those of journeymen terminate. From 1731 to 1780 the number entered is 160, and from 1781 to 1792, when the record closes, 65, making 225 in 62 years.

First Entry of a Journeyman.—Dundie, 17th of May, 1674.—Whilk day Thomas Corriour entred Jorneyman to James Andersone, and payed fourtie shillings scotes fore entrie. Patrick Robertstone, present deacon.

Deserting Journeymen.—In 1715 Alex. Reid entered journeyman with Robert Lighton. He deserted his service, and his master paid his entry money—24s Scots to the Boxmaster, "so that if Reid should return to this place, the master shall be repayed the sum he dispart."

In 1717—Aw. Smith entered journieman with James Cooch, having deserted his master's service yet payed 40s as his booking money.

In 1726—John Kidd paid £2 Scots when he entered by way of Clubb with Willm. Maiden, but is not esteemed frie Jurniman becaus it was alodged he drew leather out of pitts att Craigie, and did not stay in his service nor clear himself of the calumnie.

Club Entrant and Obligation.—Dundee, the 5th November, 1755.—John Airth entered the third of May last for twelf months as ano Club. for whom I promise to pay the Shoemaker Trade two pound Scotts as uswall in one month after this date.

(Signed) Ninian Frazer.

Payed the 13th December, 1755.

Club Entrants.—During the greater part of last century there are numerous entries of money received from journeymen for their freedom—"Ane Club." It is probable that, to lighten the

burden of their freedom, the men had contributed to a mutual club or society, who paid the entry money for the members as the funds were collected. The journeymen all paid yearly for their seat in the Church, and they were required to attend it regularly. Desertions of journeymen were of frequent occurrence, and when this took place the masters were required to pay their dues to the Trade.

ADMISSION OF MASTERS.

The first entry in the Locked Book of the admission of a free master into the Cordiner Craft, as already mentioned, is in the year 1590. It is in the following terms:—"The zeir of God a thousand v hundreth four scoyr x zeris Vellie Sadller Is admitted master to ye Cordenar Craft, and hes gryn hes xij schounes, buttis, mullis, Vellie Maather decyn for ye tyn." The entries on the first page following the foregoing are dated in 1598, but on the next page the first entry is dated in 1591, and is as follows:—"The zeir of God a thowsand fyw hundreth four scoir xj zeirs, the xxix day of Januar, Jhone Rankyu, Thomas Glowak, and Jhone Gairdner ar admittit maisters to the Craft, Jhone Mathew, Deacon for the tyme, and hes gewin in ther maisteris seys schouns, single and dubbled buits, and muls single and laterit. Several entries follow on the same page of dates from 1592 to 1597. (On the margin of this page a list of what appears to be the names of the masters for the time are given. The number is 32, but as the ink has been bad many of the names are faded and quite illegible.)

Admission of a Member without consent of the Trade.—On 18th July, 1643, fourteen members of the Trade protested before a Notary for remeid of law against the admission by the Deacon of Thomas Watson as a free master to the Trade, because—it is agains the Lawis and Liberties off all Craftis within burgh that any man suld be reseaved ane free man to the Craft without the consent of the whole brethrean therof. And that the said Deacone wald weilfullie accept the said Thomas Watsons ane frie maister to the said Craft without the consentis of the persones foresaid. After discussion with the Deacon, they asked and took Instruments in the hands of the Notary. (Whether farther action was taken in the matter is not known, as it is not again referred to in the Locked Book.)

Travelled Cordiners.—The zeir of God 1645, ye 13 day of June, ye quhilk day Alex. Peres Is admittit maister to ye Cordiner Craft, atenden hes travells, at hes Return fra ye south. The entry is signed by William Brown, Deacon, and four Councillors.

(Other two entries of a like nature are recorded the same year. These entries are written in a different part of the Locked Book

from the regular register of the admission of masters. It is probable that these parties had been free apprentices who had gone to England in search of work, and admitted as masters on their return, but the reason of their having been entered apart from the others is uncertain.

Magisterial and Nautical Cordiner.—12th February, 1738.

—The said day David Paton, lawful son of George Paton, sometime Bailie and shipmaster in this burgh, is entered free master and brother with us in the Cordiner Trade of Dundee, he having given proof to Thomas Skirling, Deacon, and the Council, of his skill and sufficient capacity to serve the lieges in every known part of the business, and has paid down to the charity for our poor's money the sum stipulated by the Town Council and Trades in the year of God. (The year is left blank, and the sum is not known.)

A Martial Cordiner.—Dundee, the 20 Jan^r, 1757.—Which day, Charles Drummond is booked a free master in the Cordiner Trade, by virtue of his inheriting a soldier in Collinell Lighton's Regiment, in name of the Cordiner Trade, as witness my hand. (Signed) Collin Simmers, D.

The payment to the Trade and General Fund on the admission of members varied at various periods. In 1710, and for many years afterwards, a member entering in his own right paid £66 13s 4d (whereof £3 6s 8d went to the General Fund) for his Libertie, £12, booking money, to serve as officer of the Trade for one year or pay £12 in lieu of that bondage, and £2 at the first Court he attended. In 1750 the freedom was £95, officer £12, first Court, £2; in all, £109 Scots. In 1767 the sum was £9 1s 8d sterling. When one who had been a free apprentice to the Trade became master he paid, in 1720, £31 13s 4d; in 1738, £47 10s Scots; in 1767, £3 19s 2d sterling. Sons or sons-in-law of members on becoming masters paid in the early years of last century £12 Scots. In 1767 the sum was the same, but it was called £1 sterling. They also paid 10 merks Scots to the General Fund. In addition to the payment to the Trade, every master, on his admission, had to stand treat of a supper to the members, or pay £4 16s in lieu thereof to the Trade funds. The masters also paid a marriage mark of one pound Scots on their marriage.

Life Members.—On 21st September, 1716, George Walker was admitted a free master for his life time, as also his lawful son Archibald, for his life time also, with the consent of the whole Trade.

Archibald Walker was Deacon of the Trade in 1743 and 1744, while he was a life member only, but on 16th October, 1750, an entry is recorded—Archibald Walker present Deacon—

Convener of the Nine Trades of this burgh, being admitted on the 21st September, 1716, a free master for life (he paid £12 Scots then) is hereby declared with the unanimous consent of the Trade to be *intitulated* to all the privileges and immunities belonging thereto in all intents and purposes as all other masters are. He appears not to have paid for this honour, as the cash book of the period has no entry of any money received from him. He was at that time also Deacon of the Shoemaker Trade, as well as Convener of the Nine Trades.

Mr Walker had been Convener in the years 1745 and 1746, and he was again elected Convener in 1749 and in 1750. It thus appears that the fact of his being only a life member of the Shoemaker Trade did not disqualify him from holding the office of Deacon of the Trade, nor that of Convener of the Nine Trades. Perhaps some doubts may have been raised after his election to the Conventionship in 1750 as to the legality of a life member presiding over the Trades, and, to prevent disputes on the question, his own Trade admitted him to the whole privileges thereof as recorded above. The sederunt book of the Nine Trades is silent on this subject. Mr Walker was again elected Convener in 1757 and also 1758, thus holding the office in all for six years.

Administration of the Oath.—On 11th March, 1757, the oath of the Trade was administered on the admission of a free master's son. This is the first time the oath is mentioned in the record of entries in the Locked Book, but in all subsequent entries the person admitted either took the oath or gave a promise to maintain and support the bail privileges of the Trade.

Honorary Admission.—On 10th June, 1761, Mr George Dempster of Dunnichen, advocate and member of Parliament, was created and admitted an honorary member of the Cordiuar Trade, and intitled to the hail privileges thereto belonging, he having given his promise to maintain and support the hail privileges of the Trade.

The entry in the Locked Book is signed by Mr Dempster.

The number of masters' names entered in the Locked Book from 1590 to 1600 is 22. From 1600 to 1650 the entries number 126. After 1650 the number of entries fell off greatly, the total up to 1700 being only 77. During the next fifty years, to 1750, there were 70 admissions, and from that period up to 1773, the date of the last entry in the old Locked Book, 44 entries are recorded, making a total from 1590 to 1773 of 339 admissions. The disastrous effects of the storming of the town by Monk in 1651 are shown by the reduced number of free masters admitted to the Craft. The particulars given above exhibit the falling off in the entries during the fifty years sub-

sequent to that calamity when compared with the admissions in the previous half century. The difference is still more striking when the decennial periods prior and subsequent to that event are contrasted, the figures being 34 in the first period, and 16 in the latter. These figures are to a great extent confirmed by the number of apprentices entered to the Trade for the fifty years before and after that event. They show that the Cordiner Craft, no doubt in common with the other Trades, suffered exceedingly from that dire calamity, and that the town recovered very slowly indeed from its sad effects. These figures, taken as data for contrasting the average population during the fifty years before and after that event, indicate that in the latter period the numbers were reduced to about one-half of what they had previously been.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

In the book in which the names of journeymen and unfree apprentices are recorded, there is a register of the office-bearers elected at Michaelmas yearly. It commences in 1700, and is continued throughout the greater part of the eighteenth century.

It was customary to put from two to four of the masters on the leet for Deacon, from among whom the Deacon was chosen. Those who had served as Boxmaster, or had held other office, were eligible for Deacon, and qualified members generally rose step by step to that important office.

The members, on their first election to office, were required to pay for the honour conferred upon them by their fellow Craftsmen, according to the following scale:—

Exacktions to be payed be the Deacon and the rest of the members of the Trade at their admission to ther offices.

The Deacon ane treat to the Trad, or four pound Scots to the box, either of them in his own obsion.

Any of the member being pwt owt among the number of those who is to be Eleckted for the Deacon's office, it being their first tim, is to pay ane pynt of wine, or half-a-crown as the pay therof.

The principall boxmaster at his admission is to pay fourtie shilling Scots.

The master for the litle box is to pay thrietic shilling Scots.

Any master that is Eleckted as ane Cownsellor is to pay twentie shilling Scots.

Any master is to pay at his first Court ten shilling Scots.

Any master at his recaving of a key from the Deacon of either of the box keys is to pay twentie shilling Scots.

The date when these exactions were first imposed is not stated, but they appear to have been written in the Book of Records of Journeyman and Apprentices, &c., about the time when the register of office-bearers was commenced.

The first entry in the book of the election of office-bearers is as follows:—

The zeir of God 1700.

Andrew Ramsay, Deacon, present; For the Cowsellers—Robert Chrystie, late Convincer; John Madion, late Deacon; John Kirkland, late Deacon; William Simers, late Deacon; William Petrie, Boxmaster; John Madion, for the litle box; William Coock, one key for the principall Box; John Lighton, the other; William Lownie, for the key of the litle box. The hyd merkat let to William Lownie at five pounds half a merk.

Custodiers of the Keys.—At Michellmis, 1710, after the names of the Deacon, Councillors, &c., are recorded, it is added—Thomas Scirlin, Coleck of fines, havin the Litell box in Custodie, and the key therof, and aue key of the principall box, &c.

Obstreperous Trades' Councillor.—On 9th November, 1720, John Madien being chosen on the Trades' Council, and he being obstreperous to the Deacon's sentiment conform to his station, it is appointed be the deacon and counsell of the Trade that he shall not be admitted therto untill he acknowledge his fault to the deacon, which was refusing to pay twentie shilling Scots as the ordinar for a key of the principall box.

An Approved Boxmaster.—At the ordinary time, in 1739, the Deacon was elected, and William Madin elected Boxmaster, and payed as ordinary forty shilling Scots, hawand the suport of all in the brotherhood.

Deacon Refusing to accept Office.—In 1787 Patrick Mathews was elected Deacon of the Shoemaker Trade. He refused to accept of the office. The Trade raised an action against him in the Court of Session, but it was subsequently withdrawn on an agreement between the office-bearers and Mathews to refer the matter to arbitration, and a regular submission was entered into between the parties. The two arbiters disagreed, and the oversman, Alex. Watt, dyer, issued a Decreet Arbitral decerning that Mathews should pay to the Trade, before 20th February, 1788, in name of damages and expenses incurred, in consequence of his refusal to accept office, the sum of twelve pounds stg., the balance of this sum, less the expenses, to go for support of the poor of the Trade.

BACKSLIDING MEMBERS.

1. Vigesimo quinto die mensis Januarij Ano Dei millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo quinto (25th January, A.D 1585).

The which day, in presence of David Crawford, Deacon, and whole body of the Craft of Cordiners, personally appeared Alexander Pack and John Leitch, granting them, and ilk ane of them, to have committed great and heinous faults to the hurt, and liberty of the brethren. Therefore their confessions after following, with their own mouths speaking, in presence of the said Deacon and brethren, to wit, that forsomuch as we acknowledge and confess, us, and ilk ane of us, through ignorance, to have failed and transgressed to the said Deacon, brethren, community, and liberty of the said Craft, as in special with our dealing and havitting with our servants gear, so that us, and ilk ane of us, accounts us worthy of deprivation of the liberty of the said Craft, wherewith we were in liberty and traffic thereof, granted to us by the Deacons, brethren, and whole community of the said Craft. Therefore submit us, and ilk ane of us, to the merciment, goodwill, and discretioning of the said Deacon, brethren, and community. Which offer and humiliation so had and made by the said Alexander and John, the said Deacon, brethren, and community, for the love and favour which they bore to them, and ilk ane of them, remits and dispenses with them, and ilk ane of them, of their former faults and transgresses committed by them, quitende, and restores them heretofore to their said liberty again under this provision, that if ever they, or any one of them, shall happen to commit the like in any time hereafter, in that case they, or any of them not to have any liberty or trust, to be enjoyed or brooked by them in any time hereafter: whereunto the said John and Alexander binds and obliges them under their hands forsaid. For the which causes and receiving of them again, the said Deacon has received the advice of the other Deacons in taking of their receipt and admission. Further, the said John, by these presents, binds and obliges him to thankfully content, pay, and deliver to the said David, Deacon forsaid, ye sum of five pounds money, to be paid at the times after following, to wit, xx ss money thereof at the making hereof, and other four pounds money at Whitsunday, in the year eighty-six (1586) years.* which failing, submits him to the pains forsaid, at the sight and deliberation of the Deacon and brethren yairof, which they have desired the Notary in their names to subscribe year, day, place, and whole community of the said Craft.

Written at the command of the said Alexander and John by Andrew Whyte, writer, Notary.

2. Be it known to all men by these present letters, me, David Gray, Cordiner, Burgess in Dundee, for the many oversights

* A marginal note has "and ye xvj thre libis in bull, and co-plict payment of ye said fyve libis money, at Whitsunday, in anno lxxxvi; scilicet."

done by me to the Deacon and Tradesmen of the Shoemaker Craft of the burgh of Dundee, and for the evil speeches and blasphemous railings spoken by me against my whole Craft, to be bound and obliged, like as I, by these presents, binds and obliges me, my heirs, executors, successors, assigns, and intro-mitters, with my goods and gear whatsoever, to Peter Wright, present Deacon of the Shoemakers of the burgh of Dundee, and their successors, Deacons, and Council of the said Shoemaker Craft of the said burgh of Dundee, present and to come, in manner following; where in case ever I shall happen to be found railing or speaking any blasphemous words against the said Deacon, present or to come, or any of the said Shoemaker Craft whatsoever, to the scandal or reproach of any of the said Craft, after the date of these presents, this then, and in that case, I oblige me and my forsaid to content and pay to the said Peter Wright, and his successors forsaid, Deacons of the said Shoemaker Craft, to the behoof and utility of the poor of the said Craft, for each blasphemous and railing word I shall happen to swear hereafter to any person whatsoever, or any of my neighbours of my said Craft or Craftsmen, to pay to the said Deacon and his successors, the sum of—(not filled in)—money of Scotland, *toties quoties*, it shall happen me so to rail as said is hereafter. And for the better security I am content that these presents be registered in the Books of the Council and Session, Commissory Books of St Andrews or Brechin, Sheriff Court Books of Forfar, and Burgh Court Books of Dundee, and decreed to receive all execution of horning, poinding, and warding, the one without prejudice to the other, and the horning to pass upon a simple charge of six days only, and hereby constitute ——— my procurators, promising de rato, &c. In witness whereof I have subscribed these presents with my hand as follows:—Written by John Lyell, servitor, Clerk to George Wighton, Notary Public. Year of God jai vi^e and forty (1640) years, before these witnesses.

3. William Flemeing, his libel to the Cordiner Craft, 16 Jariy, 1657.

I, William Flemeing, indweller in the Kincerich, in the pareche of Meithie, doe hereby bind and oblige me, my heirs, ex^{ts}, and intro^{ms} with my goods and gear quhatsumever, That if it sall happin that if at any time coming I schall buy any heyddis within the burghe of Dundie, to forfalt and loise them. In witnes q'off I hawe sub^d ther pres^{ts} att Dundie, the sixteen day of January, Jaj vi^e fiftie and seven (1657) Before ther witnesses William Hendersone, baxter, Alexr. Michell, and Francis Guthrie, sone to James Guthrie, writer, and burgesses of the said burgh of Dundie.

4. The year of God, 1698, on the 14th of May—The quhilk day Thomas Geikie was Admittit free master, as ane frie master's son, and his given in his maisters say, and is approven be the dacon counsell of the said Trade.

Erased the 20th August, 1720.

The following statute, which is recorded in the Locked Book, on the sixth page after the above entry of a master to the Trade, refers to the person who was then admitted :—

30th August, 1720.—Which day, in a Court holden be William Petrie, present Deacon, and heall remnent members and brethren of the Shoemaker Trade of Dundie, wtin ye buriall place of this brough, being ye ordinar place of yr meeting, ye said Deacon and members of ye sd Trade, taking to yr consideration that the Lords of Justiciary, be their sentence, dated at Edr, ye ninth of August instant, for ye causis yron mentid, had depyrved Thomas Geikie, Cordiner or Shoemaker in Dundie, of his right of burgiship and freedome of this brough, and declared him incapable of enjoying ye same in all tyme coming, and that the Magistrate and Council of this brough had lykwayes, in obedience to ye sd sentence, depyrved the sd Thomas of his right of burgiship and freedom of ye sd brough, and declared him incapable of enjoying ye same in all tyme coming. So lykwayes the said Deacon and heall remnent members of ye sd Shoemaker Trade, in compliunce with ye sd Lords of Justiciary's sentence, and Act of Council of this brough, ag^t ye sd Thomas Geikie, have depyrved, and hereby deprive, the sd Thomas Geikie of his right and freedome to ye sd Shoemaker Trade of this brough, and declair him incapable of enjoying ye same in all tyme coming, and ordain the sd Thomas Geikie's name to be cancelled out of this book. In testimony qrot thir presents signed be ye sd Wm. Petrie, Deacon, in name and at ye desyre of ye heall remnant members and brethren of ye sd Trade.

(The crime committed by Geikie is not stated, but it must have been of a heinous character to have induced the Lords of Justiciary to add to his other sentence that of deprivation of his freedom to the town of Dundee, and of his rights as a master of the Shoemaker Trade of the burgh in all time coming.)

5. The following entry of the admission of a master, and the subsequent notice regarding the same, appears to be similar in character to the entry and relative notice above recorded :—

The year of God 1720, the 7th of June—The said day George Donald, lawful son to George Donald in the Kirktown of Ratray paroch, entered master in the Cordiner Trade, being ane Intrant having made ane sufficient saye, which was approven of be William Petrie, present Deacon, and the remnant members of the Trade

The subsequent notice is as follows :—

Whereas, Alexander Donnet, son to the above George Donnet, is convict of theft, sentenced to and was whipt conform to sentence, we do, by the Corporation power in us, eject and cast him from any part of the brotherhood he could have enjoyed by his birthright derived from his said father. Written and signed at Dundee, 19th of October, 1737, by

Thomas Skirlin, prest Dacon,
and other nine members—five of whom add “late Deacon” after their names.

OBLIGATIONS IN FAVOUR OF THE TRADE.

I. Thomas Mealmaker, older, flescher in brightone. Be thir prettis binds and obleisses me not to myddell nor mak nor bark hyddis or skynnes or any flaissell guides belonging to the brughe of dundie under the paine of twentie punds deserne, and gif I be apprehendit in that samen act, wheroff I hold me weill co-tentit. Subscryvit at dundie the sixtene day of Februarie, 1626 zeires.

On 15th October, 1670, Patke. Gibsone and Wilm. Douglass, fleschers in Dundie, bound themselves, their heirs, &c., not to buy any hides within the burgh, or roup the same in time of market, or at any other time to the hurt and prejudice of the Cordiner Craft, and to conform themselves to the acts made in favour of the said Trade in all points under the pain of one hundred pounds Scots money for ilk contravention, toties quoties. And they consent to the registration of the bond, &c.

On 22d April, 1685, Robert Wright, merchant in Dundee, gave an obligation—to sell no shues within my chop, and I oblidg my selve not to preduig the Cordners after this deat.

In 1693 several parties bound themselves, &c., not to buy hides within the burgh, &c. The obligations are framed in similar terms to that by P. Gibson, &c., above.

These obligations show how careful the members of the Craft were to preserve their entire privileges. The Trade must then have possessed great powers when they were able to enforce such arbitrary obligations upon people not connected with the Craft.

STAMPING LEATHER.

Lord Erskine's gift anent the Tanning of Leather, given at Whitehall the 8th March, 1620.

In the Parliament held in Ediuburgh in 1617 the Cordiners and handlers of leather in Scotland complained of the ignorance of the barkers and tanners, and of the injury this did to the Cordiners and to the country, as it made the Cordiners purchase their leather abroad. His Majesty, having then many weighty affairs in hand, could not take up the matter, but he re-

mitted it to the Privy Council, and their Lordships called before them several of the principal barkers and tanners of leather, and Cordiners of good report, knowledge, and experience in that Trade, and from the evidence obtained they found the complaints just, that it arose from the unskilfulness of the tanners themselves—and that there was a necessity of intruding of strangers for instructing of them in the right form of tanning. Their Lordships resolved upon certain articles and conditions for intruding the strangers, their entertainment, and the distribution of them athwart the country for instructing the country people. They appointed the 1st January, 1622, by which time they thought the barkers, if they were willing, might learn the true and perfect way of tannage. After that period no hides were to be brought to market till their sufficiency was approved by a seal to be set and stamped thereupon, and they recommend His Majesty to appoint a trusty person to have the charge of the seal. His Majesty appointed John, Lord Erskine, and granted a patent to him and his heirs for 31 years. To defray the expense of the strangers, &c., he was authorised to charge four shillings Scots for every hide stamped as the price of the seal during the first 21 years, and three pennies Scots upon the hide allanerly during the remaining ten years. This reduction was to be made—because the service will then become facile and easy. For eschewing all questions between the owners of the hides and his Lordship it is declared that four stirk hides of two years old or within shall be accounted for one hide. The seal was to be made with a crowned thistle on the one side thereof. His Lordship was instructed to appoint deputies, for whom he should be answerable in all convenient places in the country, and to direct and disperse the strangers throughout the country, after they had been presented to His Majesty's Council. Severe penalties were to be inflicted upon all counterfeiters of the seal, &c., &c.

It does not appear that the patent granted to Lord Erskine in 1620 had been sufficient to accomplish the purpose intended, as the heads of the Incorporated Trades of Dundee found it necessary to meet and pass a resolution regarding the inferior quality of the leather used in the making of shoes in the town. Unfortunately the year in which they met has been omitted in the Landed Book, but from the style of the writing and other internal evidence, it must have been about 1650. The resolution is as follows:—

Concerning Insufficient Leather.—The second day of July, the Collector and Deacons of ye Bruth of Unde conyrit in ye hoif for sertain causis movit amongis ye Cordinars and w^l consent

of ye colector and Dekens, and ye haill remanent of ye Cordenar Craft, it is decritit yat quhasaever be Deken of ye Cordonar Craft sall pas throw ye toune w^t his consall of Craft and serte (search) quhar yai may apreheud onsufescent gair, yt is to say evell barkit leder or ony sik thing yt be onsufescent, and yat ye deken, w^t ye consent of his consall, despone and vae yis onsufescent gair as yai think guid.

SEATS IN SOUTH CHURCH.

In the year 1645 the Earl of Montrose burned part of the town, including the Churches. In order to re-edify the latter, grants of areas in them were made to the Incorporations by the Magistrates, under the conditions that these areas should be fitted with seats at the expense of the grantees. The Cordiners got a grant of a portion of the South Church, and raised a sum among the members for the purpose of putting in seats. The Locked Book contains the following entry on this subject :—

Subscriptions for the Seats in the South Church.

A memorandum of the Shoemakers of Dundee for the repairing of the Seat, out of their own Charity, as follows, to wit (No date is given, but the subscription was made about 1660)—

Thomas Thomson,	ten merks	William Forbes,	six pounds
Peter Wright,	eleven pounds	George Robertson,	five merks
William Brown,	ten pounds	Robert Johnston,	three pounds
Andrew Christie	nine pounds	Robert Symmers,	four pounds
William Maiden,	nine pounds	Robert Anderson,	five merks
John Malloch,	eight pounds	William Christie,	four pounds
Andrew Donaldson,	eight pounds	Robert Thomaon,	four pounds
Robert Christie,	ten merks	William Symmers,	five pounds
Patrick Robertson,	seven pounds	William Deuchars,	three pounds
Walter Bonella,	seven pounds	Thomas Robertson,	three pounds
William Blair,	ten merks	Alexander Blair,	two pounds
William Garrie,	six pounds	William Crawford,	two pounds
Robert Jackson,	five pounds	Alexander Law, sen.,	six pounds
Andrew Christie, jun.,	five pounds	Robert Crawford,	thirty shillings
John Williamson,	five merks	William Hasties,	thirty shillings
James Paterson,	four pounds	Andrew Miller,	thirty shillings
William Williamson,	four pounds	Andrew Anderson,	three pounds
Alexander Crawford,	two pounds	William Angus,	two pounds
Alexander Law, jun.,	four pounds	John Deuchars,	thirty shillings
Patrick Haiken,	forty shillings	Andrew Angus,	two pounds
William Parry,	three pounds	Andrew Geikie,	two pounds
Alexander Blair,	one pound	Andrew Ramsay,	two pounds
John Cock,	one pound	John Lughton,	three pounds
John Abey,	three pounds	Robert Geikie,	two pounds
Alexander Petrie,	three pounds	William Cook,	two pounds
William Robertson,	three pounds	Robert Ramsay,	two pounds
James Robertson, five pounds 4 sh		William Geikie,	two pounds
James Anders n,	six pounds	William Brown,	two pounds
John Kirkland,	three pounds	Thomas Ochterlony,	two pounds

In all 58 members, and the amount £222 4s Scots.

CONTRACT FOR OATMEAL.

Maister Simeone Mackenzie contra the Cordinaris of Dundee.
Regrat.

At Dundee, 19th May, 1640, in presence of Thomas Haliarton, younger, one of the Bailies of the Burgh of Dundee, appeared Robert Chaplin, writer, &c. The Bailie found the request reasonable, &c., and interponed his decret thereto, &c., provided the pursuer first show the defenders the goods to be pinded, or persons to be warded therefor, &c. The tenor follows:—WE, Patrick Duncan, Cordiner, Collector of the Crafts of the Burgh of Dundee; John Williamson, Deacon of the Cordiners, &c., grants and confesses us presently to be justly debtbound and resting owing to S. M'Kenzie of Lockstaine, the sum of 550 merks (£366 $\frac{2}{3}$) money of Scotland, and that for the contained price and value of certain victual, good and sufficient market stuff and merchant ware, presently coift and received by us from him, to our own contentment, which sum, &c., we bind and oblige us all, jointly and severally, our heirs, &c., to pay to the said Simon M'Kenzie, his heirs, &c., betwixt the date present and the feast of Pasche (Easter) next to come, in the year of God Jai vi^e and thretty and nine (1639) years, without longer delay—failing this they were to pay farther £100 Scots for losses, hurts, &c., all remedy of law excluded, together with ordinary annual rent for the principal sum, yearly, termly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, and proportionally for the same, conform to the laws of this realm, so long as the principal remains unpaid after it is due, &c. And for the more security, &c., we consent to the registration, &c., in Books of Council, &c., or burgh books of Dundee, &c., &c. In witness whereof, &c., &c. Sic subscribitur, we, Patrick Duncan and John Williamson, with our hands at the pen, led by the notaries under subscribers, and at our command, because we cannot write ourselves.

The notarial instrument follows.

Extracted furth of the book of the Acts of the Burgh of Dundee.

Alexander Wedderburne.

Old Charters of Property.—Among the old papers in possession of the Trade there is a disposition of a house on the north side of Argyll's gait, or the Overgate, by James Crichton of Ruthven, nearest heir of his goodsire's (grandfather's) brother's son, in favour of John Strauchanme, wright, burgess of Dundee, and Sibilla Nevay, his wife, which house was sold by the laird to the tradesman for the sum of two hundred and forty merks (£160) Scots. It is dated the penult (31st) day of

December, 1627. It contains nothing beyond ordinary deeds of the same nature.

Let of Part of the Overgate Property.—On 13th January, 1749, the Trade let to George Mawer the westmost shop and dwelling-house above same in north side of Overgate, and east side of Windmill Brae, for from three to seven years, at £20 Scots of yearly rent—the Trade to keep the subjects in sufficient repair, and wind and water tight, &c.

ACCOUNTS.

The oldest book of accounts now in possession of the Trade commences at Michaelmas, 1707. They, in common with the accounts of the other Trades, were kept in name of the Deacon up to 1742, after which the Boxmaster is conjoined with the Deacon. The members audited the accounts yearly. The Convener's Court also audited the accounts of all the Trades yearly. The income of the Trade consisted of quarterly accounts collected from the members; weekly pennies both from masters and servants, which appear to have been only collected occasionally; Search of the Hide and Skin Market, frequently let by the Trade to the members; pennies on the boll of oatmeal; charge for the use of the Trade's mortcloth, which was used at the funeral of all connected with the Craft, and sometimes by others; rents of heritable property; entry money of apprentices, journeymen, and the freedom paid on admission of members.

The amount of income varied greatly, owing to the uncertain nature of many of the sources whence it was drawn, but it was never very large, as the Trade was at no time possessed of great property.

A large portion of the income was annually paid to the poor members, and to the widows and children of deceased members, public burdens, fees to their Clerk and officer, and to the Nine Trades officer, charity to stranger poor, Michaelmas suppers, and other entertainments, interest on borrowed money, &c. The Convener and Deacons, at the annual audit of the Trades accounts, frequently animadverted on the cost of the suppers. On 25th November, 1773, the document runs thus:—The preceding accounts were perused and approved of by the Convener Court with this observe, that the £4 3s 6d, taken credit for as spendings is high, and recommend to the Trade to be cautious in the future.—As a rule, the Trade was not extravagant in their feasting, and they appear to have always been very charitably disposed both to their own poor and to strangers. A statement made up from the account book on 13th December, 1822 shows their yearly payments for charitable purposes from

1791 to 1822 inclusive. The total payments in pensions is £534 10s 9½d, and in occasional charities, £172 11s 11½d, together, £707 2s 9d, being on the average about £22 2s yearly. In addition to this they paid during that period to the Dundee Infirmary, £25 4s, and to the Orphan Institution, £7 7s.

Early in the eighteenth century the Trade had been in the practice of borrowing money from various parties and granting bills for same. Many of these bills are still in possession of the Trade. They are payable to the Boxmaster to the General Fund raised for the use of the poor of the Nine Trades, and to various other parties. The bills are almost all made payable at—the Coffee house of Dundee. The amounts are sometimes stated in merks, and sometimes in pounds Scots. There are also several bonds for money borrowed by the Trade about same period. The money appears to have been raised for the purpose of purchasing oatmeal for the use of the members of the Trade, who in this way got it at a moderate price from the Corporation.

One of these bonds is a contract for meal, dated 16th Dec., 1710, between John Watson of Turin, Doctor of Medicine in Dundee, and the Deacons of the Shoemaker and Glover Trades,—for 100 bolls good and sufficient oat meall, mercait stuff and merchant ware from the milln, off his lands of Turin, at the price of £6 6s 8d Scots the boll, delivered in Dundee by weight, half the quantity for each of these Trades, and payable at Candlemas, 1712. The Doctor's receipt for the amount is on the back of the contract.

The following entries are extracted from the cash book:—In 1705 and 1706 the quarter accounts are £8 and £9, and the monthly halfpennies, £8 14s and £8 2s. Marriage money from a member, £1. In accounts for 1708 two free apprentices pay for their entry as masters £12 each. A member, as his officer fee for a year, £12. An unfree apprentice, £2. A journeyman's entry, £2. Among the payments for that year are the following:—To the writing master at Mar^h and Whit^z, £1. At riding the marches, 16s. Charity to a shoemaker robbed by the French, 10s. Writing a petition to the Town Council, 12s. To the poor of the Trade received from the General Fund, £3 12s. The officer's year's fee and shoes, £14. In 1709 the Trade received £224 as their part of penalty from the Lord of Crnigo for not supplying 300 bolls of oatmeal bought by the Convener and Deacons. In the payments for that year there is an entry of 16s for taking a St Andrews shoemaker before the Magistrate for bringing over shoes to Zetland merchants.

In 1710 the Trade received for a parcel of shoes taken from an unfree person, £5 3s, and they paid for the expenses of taking them, £11 12s 8d, thus losing by the transaction. On 8th July,

1712, John Nicholson paid £40 for his freedom. On 20th May next year he paid £1 for marriage money. (A curious contract of marriage betwixt him and Janet Kisson is among the Trade's papers. The fathers of both parties were merchants in Dundee, and Janet's uncle was Sir William Brown of Dantzic, said to be a very rich man.)

In 1713 the Trade paid earnest money for a house in the town, £266 13s 4d. Instrument money to the officers, £1 16s; gloves to the Bailie for the infetment, 18s; extract of the papers, £13 18s 8d. In 1715 colours (flag) for the Trade cost £52 19s Scots. Same year—paid for concealing the Trade's monuments (books and other documents) in time of the late unnatural rebellion, 9s. Paid to assist the Convener in a plea of law, £12.

In 1716 some persons paid £4 each—for their liberty in the Hilltown. In 1719 and in 1725, by order of the Convener, small sums were paid to the poor of some of the other Trades. In 1725 shoes for the officer cost £1 10s; in 1739, £2. In 1734 the postage of a letter from Stirling was 4s. A boll of oatmeal cost £5 to £5 5s. In 1731 the Trade borrowed from the Poor's Stock in the Ferrie 500 merks (£333 6s 8d). It was repaid in 1737. The annual interest paid for the money was 5 per cent. Paid for an extract, Alex. Donnet's sentence, 14s. In 1740 paid towards a poorhouse, £12. Charity to the Trade of Arbroath, £6. In 1742 paid the prosecution of ye Earll of Strathmore, £15. (This was probably in connection with some of the Trade's contracts for oatmeal.) In 1738 the Trade paid £1 4s, their share of a coat to the Nine Trades officer. In 1743 two quires of paper for receipts cost 10s. Paid charity to the shoemakers in St Andrews, £3. The officer's coat cost £7 4s. (He appears to have got a new one about every five years.) In 1752 cloth for a new mortcloth cost £123 9s 6d. Fringes for same and making the cloth, £40 1s. In 1757 £12 was paid for furnishing a man to the military, and next year charges at impressing a man to the military cost £24 8s. A boll of oatmeal cost £7 8s. Postage from Edinburgh, 2s.

The accounts up to Michaelmas, 1765, are kept in Scots money, thereafter in sterling. In 1766 the officer's coat cost 15s 10d. His fee and shoes, £1 9s. In 1771 the Trade paid proportion of ground for St Andrew's Church, £10 6s 8d. In 1773 they paid for building the Church, £18 15s, and other sums subsequently.

Search of the Hide Market.—Among the loose papers belonging to the Trade there is a statement, made out in 1821, of the receipts arising from the annual sale of the Hide Market Search, paid to the Cordinar Incorpor-

ation of Dundee, as taken from their records, commencing in 1707; the preceding Book of Intromissions having been lost. The *Search* was sometimes in the hands of the Trade, but it appears to have been generally let to one of the members. The amount ranged from £5 3s 4d to £20 10s Scots per annum, and the average from 1701 to 1765 (the first six years, taken from the missing book, are slumped at £37 Scots) is £12 8s 10d Scots or nearly £1 0s 9d sterling. After that year the sum received is given in sterling. In 1766 it yielded 18s 11d; but after 1771, when 19s were collected, it gradually fell, and in 1784 it was entirely discontinued—the total sum received in the 84 years being £77 16s 11d sterling.

There is little in the history of the Shoemaker Trade during the present century of much general interest. As more liberal ideas progressed it became more and more difficult for the members to preserve the exclusive privileges of the Trade from invasion by unfreemen, both within the royalty and in the extensive and still extending suburbs of the town. For many years before the abolition of the exclusive privileges of Incorporations the competition thus raised had made the Trade less profitable than previously to the members, and their numbers in consequence had gradually decreased. That Act was the death blow to the Incorporation as an independent and exclusive Craft.

The Trade on several occasions admitted Life members into their Corporation, but this was objected to by some of the other Trades, and by the Nine Trades in their united capacity. For a time, notwithstanding the want of sympathy of the other Trades, the Shoemakers persisted in retaining Life members, but for many years past there have been no such admissions into this or any of the other Trades. This subject has already been referred to.

In 1839 there were 29 members belonging to the Trade (two of whom were honorary), of these the earliest was admitted in 1788, and the latest in 1830. In 1869, when the last list of the members of the Trades was published, this Incorporation consisted of 12 members.

In common with the other Corporations forming the Nine Trades, the members possess many important and valuable privileges, but as these have been already mentioned it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. Their funds, from mismanagement in former times, are now small, but the income is distributed among the poor of the Trade, and these poor also share in the funds of the Nine Trades, in common with the poor members of the other Trades, when they require it.

CHAP. IV.

THE GLOVER TRADE.

The Skinner Craft or Glover Trade is third in order among the Nine Trades. Its origin and early history is altogether unknown, but of its great antiquity there can be no doubt. Among the records of Edinburgh an obligation by the Skinners to support St Christopher's altar in 1450 is one of the earliest notices of the Crafts in that city. The Skinner Craft in Dundee may have had existence and been organized as early, and perhaps earlier than their brethren in Edinburgh, but this can only be conjecture, as no data remains to tell the early story of the Craft in the Royal Burghs of the country.

The most ancient document in possession of the Trade is a copy of one of the Seals of Cause which had been granted to the Craft in early times. It is dated 12th January, 1516, and it is engrossed in the Locked Book of the Trade. It appears from some references in that book that the Craft had an older Locked Book, but it has been long lost, and of its age or contents no information can be got. The existing Locked Book of the Craft is the only ancient document now in possession of the Trade, all old papers, &c., having shared the fate of their old, but now lost Book of Records.

The following is a copy of the Seal of Cause in the Locked Book. Of the other Seals of Cause and Charters which the Craft appears at one time to have possessed, nothing whatever is known, the documents having been destroyed many ages ago:—

SEAL OF CAUSE.

The Copie of ane of o' Letteres Inclosit in o' co-mon Kist, Grantit to ws be ye Provost and baillieis of yis bur' ye Twelf day of Jannar Ane thowsand fyve hundreth and Saxtene zeiria. And confirmit be his Maiestic And his maist Noble Progenitors in favor of ye Skinner Craft of ye burt of Dundie.

Be it Kend till all men Be thir pnt Letteris, WE, James Makesoun, Dekyn of ye Skinnaris w'in ye burt of Dundie, And ye haill Craft of ye samyn for ws and o' successoris Craftismen of ye said Craft, Till have gifin, grantit, and confirmit, And be yir pnt Letteris gifis, grantis, and confirmeis yir contributiouns and Dewties, underwrittin zeirlic and perpetualis to be liftit and raisit of ws Craftismen of ye said Craft and our succissoris In maner, forme, and effect as efter followis. In honor and

loving of God Almightie, And of ye glorious Lady ye Virgine Marie, And of Sanct Dutho, and of Sanct Martene of patrone, And to ye reparatioun of or altar w^{thin} ye parochie Kirk of Dundie, situat and placeit, And for ye vphald of Godis service Daylie to be done at ye said altar, And to ye honest sustentation of ane Chaiplaine Daylie to sing and say at ye said altar. Item, In the first, That all maner of persoun that occupieis ony poynt of ye said Craft. In Bying of hydis or skinis pertain-g to ye occupation, Labor, and Craft, or occupiearis of manuall labor of ye said Craft vyerwayis yan vnder ane maister of ye samyn Craft seit sall pay fourtie as vsual money of Scotland, To ye effect and vphald of ye said altar and service foirsaid to be done at ye samyn, Exceptand frie men's sones of ye said Craft, the qlk sall pay but sex ss aucht pennyis to ye said altar and sanctis. Secundlie, that na man of ye said Craft tak vp ane buith to wrik as ane maister of ye said Craft ony poynts of ye samyn Craft quhill he be maid frie man be ye guid town, And yairfter till he be examinat be ye Dekyne and sax maisteris famous of ye said Craft gif he be sufficient and gaineand yairtoir to be ane maister of ye samyn or not. Thriedly, yat na persoun of ye said Craft be maid maister to vse ye samyn Craft within ye said burt. But gif he Learne his Craft foirsaid first— And be prenties bundin for ye zeiris at vse is w^{thin} ye said burt, Becaus yair is vagabundis And vyeris Lowse men cumis furt of vyeris places or burrowis vnperfydlie Learnit or teicheit ye Craft, And skaithis bayt mercheanduen and ws brethren of ye said Craft vujustlie be yair meanes. The qlkis contributiouns and dewties to be listit and raisit, And ye saidis poyntis and articles perpetuall to be confirmit to ye effect foirsaid be ye saidis Dekyn and Craft. WE bind and obleiss ws and o^r successoris be ye fayt and trewth of o^r bodieis, And yat vpoun ye straitest style and forme of obligatioun maid or vseit w^{thin} Scotland, And sall for ws and o^r successoris perpetuall Lift, raise, and fortifie ye lifting and raising of ye samyn. In witnes of ye qlk thing, WE, provest, bailleis, counsall, and comunitie of ye said burt of Dundie, Hes grantit ye comon seall of ye said burt To be appensit to yir Letteris In token of o^r consent and assent to ye foirsaid poyntis and Articles. At Dundie ye twelf day of Januar, The zeir of God ane thowsand fyve hundreth and sextene zeir, Befor yir Witnesses, Alexander Ogilvy, Alexander Lovell, George rollok, William quibitt, robert Sereis, elder, Johne air, James Kinloche, William David Gardyn, David Carungie, Malcome fentoun, robert barry, And Jack Scryngreour, and John the Hay of ye counsall, And robert Sereis, zounger, comon clerk And notar publict wt vyeris Dyverse.

OATH BY THE MEMBERS.

The forme of ye aith to be taken of ye Prenteis
Intrants and Master.

In ye first ze sall fear serve and obey ye Almichtye God
maker of heawin and earth, and frequent w^t reuerence to ye
hearing of his holie word, and participatioun of his blessed
sacramentis, and giue reuerence to ye ministers y^of, And man-
tene ye religioun presentlie p^ofessit.

Nixt, ze sall obey ye King's Majestie and his most nobill
successors. Ze sall lykwys give obedience to ye p^o-west and
baillies of yis brugh. And y^e lawis mad and to be mad ffor ye
weillfair of ye same.

Thridlie, ze sall obey ye Deacon and brethren of ye Skinner
Craft. And mantene and Defend in body and gudis all yo
lawis mad and to be mad for ye weillfair of ye samen.

ffourthlie, ze sall be ane obedient, true, and faithfull servant
to your master. And sall nether heir nor sie his skaith nor any
of ye brethren of ye said Craft. But sall hender and stop ye
same so far as lyes in zou.

finaallie, ze sall mantene co-cord and peace according to your
power. This ze will promise Be ye name of God, ffather,
sone, and Halie Ghost.

In the name of the ffather, sone, and halie Gaist. So
be it.

The feir of ye Lord is the Begining of wisdom.

Blessit ar they that feiris God, And walkis In his way,
for of his Labor he sall eit, Happie art thou, I say.

How happie ane thing it is,
And Joyfull for to sie,
Brethren Togodder fast to hald,
The band of Amitie.

ANENT MASTERS OF THE CRAFT.

The Coppie of the namis of ye hail maisteris of ye
Skinnar Craft for ye zeir of God Jai v^e and sextene
zeir (1516).

There are thirty-four names recorded, comprising one each of
Carriell, Cranstoun, Fairer, Ferguson, Fletcher, Forrester,
Futhie, Gardyne, Gibson, Hauny, Henderson, Kinnereis,
Mathewson, Mershell, Plentree, Scrimgeour, Skougall, Thayne,
Walker, and Young. Two each of Doge, Man, Myln, and
Holland, and three each of Bower and Robertson.

The Coppie of the rest of the Maisters namis of the
Skinnar Craft, And ye day and dait of yair entres.

Extractit out of ye auld bulk belangand to ye Craft.

The date of the entry of the master first named in this list

15th May, 1566. The names up to the end of 1607 appear to have been copied from the old book, the total number to that time being 72. From that date up to the end of 1611 there are 16 entries, the names of the persons admitted being recorded as they were entered. After that period regular minutes of the admission of the masters, signed by the entrants, are recorded in the Locked Book. The following is a copy of the first minute, dated 12th October, 1613:—

The qlk day Ithoun Dunkin, sown to Alex. Dunkin, merschent burges of Dundie, is becomin mester to the Skenner Craft, and hes payed his denner and all other dewties, and hes gyftin his outh off fidelithy for obsserwin and keiping off all the lawis maid and to be maid for the weilfeir off the Skinner Craft In pressenes off Wm. Pittillo, Deekin for ye tyme, and James Watsoun, Roger Bower, Alexander Annand, and Master William Ferguson.

(Signed) Johane Duncan, with my hand.

From the date of this entry to 1650, 53 entered; during the following fifty years up to 1700, 63 entered. During the eighteenth century the entries, including George Dempster, M.P., the Duke of Athole, Viscount Duncan, Provost Riddoch, and other honorary members, numbered 46. From 1800 to 1871 seven persons were admitted masters.

The terms of the Minute of admission of members has not varied much from the entry given above. Up to 1660 the entrants are to the Skinner Craft, but in 1661 the name was changed to the Glover Craft. In 1676, and for some years thereafter, many of the minutes of admission terminate with this phrase—God bless the Glover Trade. Amen.—About that period the minutes sometimes term the Calling Craft, and sometimes Trade, but the latter name has been generally used since about 1680.

SETTLEMENT OF DEACON'S ACCOUNTS.

8 Februar, 1609.

The quhilk day William Patullo, Deacone of ye Skynner Craft, maid his count to his successor, Patrick Gairden, Deacone, And ye said William resties awand to his successors in nam of the said Craft, the sounne of fourteen pund nyntein schillingis four pennyis. And this was doin In presene of ye baill Craft. This compt is payed.

There are only four such entries in the Locked Book.

ACTS AND STATUTES.

At Dundee, the sevintene Day of februar, The zeir of God Jai six hundre^t and sevin zeiris (1607).

The Quhilk day William Patillok, Dekyn of ye Skinnar Craft for ye tyme, Robert Goldmann, William Carmichall,

Alexander Baxter (and others, making thirty-three members in all), And Thomas Robertson, officiar, Being convenit within ye Croce Kirk of ye said burt of Dundie, Takand consideratioun of ye vphold of ye glory of God, his service and servandis wtin ye said Kirk, And Lykwayis for obedience to his maistie and most nobill successoris, And his Deputis.

Provest, baillieis, and counsall of ye said burt of Dundie, And for ye weifair and maintenance of ye Liberties and ancient privileges of ye said Craft, reformatioun of maneris, Punischeing of vyce, mantinence of peace, relleiff of ye pure, And for Intertanyng of Lowe and brotherlie concord Among yame selfis In all tyme cu-ing, Hes wt ane voce and uniforme consent Concludit And Decreet efter yai haid Diligently red and revisit ye Haill actis and constitutionis of yair predicessoris That In all tyme cu-ing we and o^r successoris Sall keip, observe, and defend Inviolablie sic actis and constitiouns, q^d vpoun we vnder subscriyveris hes set down And settis down for ye present.

In the name of the father, Sone, and Halie Gaist. 1607,
sevitene february.

It is statut and ordanuit for ye mantinence of ye glorie of God And of o^r Liberties, The vphold of o^r seatis And lichtis wtin ye Kirk. The relleiff of o^r pure, vphald of ye preitcheris of ye word wtin ye samyn, That ilk maister but exceptioun wtin ye said Craft sall pay ane penny, And ilk servand ane hapny oulkie to ye vse fairsaid.

Item, yat ilk maister yat cumis not to ye Dekyn quhan he is sene for cu-ing to his knowlege, Toties quoties sall pay Twa schillingis.

Item, yat gif ony Maister mispersones hes nythour sall pay Twentie ss., And gif it be in pres^{ce} of ye Dekyn sall pay fourtie ss. And Lykwayis gif he strik his nythour, To pay fyve pund, And sall mak assythment to ye partie offendit as ye Craft sall Impyne him.

Item, Gif ony Maister heis Tryit to misbehawe himself In privat or publict, or sklander ye Dekyn sall pay fyve pund, And mak sic assythment as ye Craft sall Impyne him.

Item, Gif ony Maister or servand be his maisteris knowlege Deforceis ye Dekynes officiar sall pay fourtie ss. vnforgivein, Toties quoties.

Item, Yat na Maister nor servand nor prenties alme ony skynes in ony ryer hous nor In ane frie Maisteris hous, nor pluk ony skynes on ye soirgait or In foir buithes, or tak vp ony Ledder on ye burne yat rinis wtin ye Kowgait or Welgait of yis burt, And yat na man but exceptioun wirk ony wark in ane Taverne or Browster hous vnder ye paine of fourtie ss.

Item, yat Na man be admitit Maister except he be first Burges of yis burt, And report ye Thesaureris Ticket yairvpoun to ye Dekyn for his warrant.

Item yat ilk frie Maisteris sone yat beis admittit Maister to ye said Craft sall pay for his entres Threttene ss. four pennys, wt sex ss. aucht pennys for vphold and keiping of o' two Kirk seatis belangand to ye Craft, wt ye wyne at ye discretioun of ye Dekyn and counsall of ye Craft, And lykwayis to pay vyer dewties to ye Collector of ye haill craftis as Belangis yairto, And also to be officiar to ye Craft for ane zeir, or ells to pay fourtie ss. Also for ye dуетie of ye mortcloth to be payit of ilk Maister's sone twentie ss.

Item, yat ilk entering Maister being prentiss but exceptionnall sall pay to ye Dekyn to ye vse of ye Craft for his entres Aucht markis, wt ane honest Denner to ye haill Craft, In ane honest Tavernes hous wt ye Dekyns advyss. And to pay to ye vphald of o' Kirk seatis twentie ss., And twentie ss. for his marriage, And to be officiar to ye said Craft for ane zeir, And to keep ye Kirk seatis ou ye Sabbath day, and vyerdayis as he beis requyrit, And sall gif his nyt of fidelitie To ye Dekyne for observeing of all lawis maid or to be maid for ye walfair of ye said Craft, And sall pay all vyer dewties To ye Collector of ye haill Craftis as he sall be requyrit, And salbe examinat be ye Dekyn and sick as he sall appoynt gif he be ane qualifieit craftesman, And his assay to be taine for yat effect, And ye assay to be gifin to ye Dekyn and ye Craft for ye vse of ye pure. And gif he have not completit ye two zeiris of his service to ye Craft efter ye eschewe of sevin zeiris of prentischip He sall pay fyve markis for ilk zeir pro rato. Siclyk yatt ilk frie maister sall pay to o' mortcloth 40 ss. (The payment to the mortcloth has been appended at a period subsequent to the time the other laws were enacted.)

Item, ye forme of ye assey of every Intrans Maister to be produceit to ye Dekyn and four of his brethren, quhome the Craft sall appoynt. In ye first ane dosan off sufficient almeit Ledder, qlk he sall tak vp at ye watter and alme lykwayis w' his awin hand w' so meikell materiallis as yei sall appoynt. And sall mak of ye same ane pair of dowbill gluiffis of haill Ledder ane pair of singull gluiffis, Ane schuitting gluiff w' ane purse of haill Ledder, w' ane calite bage, And ane dosan of poyntis sufficiently hornit.

Item, yat na maister q'somever sall tak ony prentise Induring schorter space nor sax zeirs, and ane vyer zeir for meit and fourtie ss of fie. And lykwayis sall serve vyer twa zeiris efter ye expyring of his prentischip Till ony maister w'in ye Craft for his better lernin, And sall produce his ludento' befor ye

prentise admission be subservyuit be ye Dekin of ye Craft and sall gif his ay^r yair is na hand nor promise betuix him and his prentise nor ye Indento^r contenis maid or to be maid. And ye maister nayer to sell his prentise ner wedset him to ony vyer maister wⁱⁿ ye Craft, under ye paine of tinsell of his Libertie to haue ony ma prentises heirefter, And ye profite he resauais for selling or wedsetting of his prentise to cum to ye Craftis vse.

Item, yat na maister q^tsomever resaiue ane prentise w^{out} he haue ane wyf, hous, meit, and wark sufficient to intertany ye same. And yat he suffer not his prentise to eit, drink, or ly in ony vyer hous nor his awin hous vnder ye paine of Tuentie pundis and Tinsell of his Libertie.

Item, yat na maister gif his prentise ane frie discharge Induring ye zeiris of his prentischip toirsaid, In preuidice of ye Craft, vnder ye paine ye maister Tentit vairw^t never to haue ane prentise In tyme cu-ing. And ye prentise lykwayss dischargeit to haue na mair libertie nor he haid never been entrit prentise. And gif ye prentise leaveis his maister during ye zeiris of his prentischip w^{out} his maisteris Licence, To tyme his Libertie of ye said Craft as gif he had bene never admittet to ye samyn.

Item, that na maister shall admit his prentise to haue libertie To handill, traffiger, or traid wnder collour w^t ony thing belonging to ye Craft, In preuidice of ye samyn induring his prentischip. The maister Tentit yairw^t to pay Tuentie pundis Toties quoties. And ye maister to be dischargeit his Libertie at ye Craftis pleassre.

Item, That na maister resane ony servand but by ye Dekynes advys vnder ye paine of fourtie ss, And ye said servand dischargeit.

Item, all servandis cuning out of ony burt q^tsomever haweing his maisteris Tikat or ye Dekynes yat he hes servit honestly, To be admittit as ane servand to ye Craft for payment of thrie pund to ye Dekyn to ye vse of ye Craft. And na vyerwayss.

Item, yat Na Maister sall sell ony almetscheip Ledder for wyle Ledder vnder ye paine of eschetting of ye samyn, And punischit at ye Craftis pleassre.

Item, yat na maister mak poyntis or laceis or drawars to bagis, purses, or pocketis of scheip ledder, or makis ony wark of misalmeit ledder, vnder ye paine of confiscation of ye wark and punischeing of ye person forder at ye Craftis pleassre.

Item, yat ye Dekyn of ye Craft, wt some vyeris he sall ap-poynt, sall visit all maner of wark belonging to ye Skinnar Craft, among o^r awin Craft, and among m-chaundis and chaip-mon wⁱⁿ and resorting to ye town, And all vyer wark maid

about ye town resorting to yis burt, to be sauld or schippit wtin ye sumyn. And yat ilk fourtene dayis anes or euery Satterday as occasion sall serve, And In speciall at o' heid fairis callit ye First Marie And Latter Marie day, And according to ye tenor of o' Latter and ryt grantit be his maiesties most noble progenitoris, sall try ye foirsaid wark narrowlic gif it be sufficient And trawlie wrot for serveing of his ma^{ties} leigis, And ye wark it beis not fund sufficient to confisk to ye vse of o' pure, or destroying of ye same at ye Craftis plessre.

Item, that na maister qtsomewer reveill In privat or publict, or reassoun In ony tavern hous wt ony ma ony priviledges or Lawis maid pertein-g to ye Craft vnder ye paine of fourtie s., And comptit infamoua.

Item, that na maister sall procure or gif counsall till ony Intrant or vyer persoun To procure at ye Craft for braking of yair Liberties or Lawis maid or to be maid for ye weilfair of ye said Craft, vnder ye paine of Twentie pund, And gif he dois ye same befor ony vyer Judge, To incur ye lyk penaltie.

Item, it is statut and ordanit That In all tyme cu-ing, according To ye lawdable Lawis maid yairanc^t, guid nichtbour shold be keipit among ye maisters of ye Craft, And in speciall yt na maister by skynes pourposly foirnent his ny^tbour buith, And lykwayes gif he be partinar wt his ny^tbour, or makis him privie to ony bargane to buy^t yair co-modities, or settis trust aue with aue vyer mutuale, To gang to ony bargane wtout or wtin ye town, The Maister yat deceitfullie begyllis his ny^tbour And byis ye pennyworth him self, or causes ony vyer vnderdeillo^r In his name In defraud of his ny^tbour, To do ye same, or generallie omittis ony vyer guid ny^tbourheid, sall pay for ilk skyn he byis in ye forme foirsaid to his ny^tbour quha is preuidgeit Twelf pennyis, And to be punischit forder at ye Craftis plessre.

Item, it is statut that quhan it sall happin. as pleases God, ony maister wtin ye Craft to depairt yis present lyf haveing behind him aue prentise vnserving out ye zeiris of his prentischip, And ye prentise binding himself to serve aue vyer Maister, That maister yat resaveis ye said prentise sall pay to ye Craft ye fourt pairt of ye comoditie or prentise he resaves w^t ye said prentise, And sall gif his ay^t of ye quantitie yairof gif he beis requyrit, And yat ye said prentise sall serve him ye remanet of ye zeiris he was bund to his foirsaid vinq^u maister vnoxpyrit.

Item, it is statut and ordanit yat na servand or prentise sall handill or traffiger wt ony mercheandise belonging to ye Craft, nor wark ony wark bot to his maisteris behuill, nor gang In landwart and leirne his freindis, or ony vyer vnfrieman his

Craft, or wirkis ony of his Craft yair to his awin behwiff, vnder ye paine of Ten pund To be payit to ye Craft so oft as he is Tentit yairw^t. And gif he be not of valew to pay ye said sowme To tyne his libertie of ye said Craft for ever.

Item, yat na maister fie his ny^tbouris servand wtout his maisteris guidwill, vnder ye paine of fourtie ss.

Item, it is statut that nather maister, servand, or prentise sall pluk or alme ony skynes or wirk ony wark belanging to ye Craft, or lerne ony poynt of ye Craft to ony man saiff to ony vyer nor ane frie maister, Or lykwayis beis fund bying ony plukit pelletis fra ony mercheand or vyer persoun wtin ye town. The Maister yat beis fund or ony vyer persoun vseing ye Craft as said is sall tyne his libertie for ever, And ye persoun yat beis fund bying ye pelletis as said is sall pay fourtie ss. or ye awaill yairof at ye Craftis pleassre.

Item, it is statut and ordanit that gif ane prentise or servand beis fund stealling or pyking or conveying away any of his maisteris or vyer menis geir privatly or publiethie, He, efter lawfull tryall being convict, salbe deleit fur^t of o^r Lockit buik, and tyne his libertie of his Craft for ever, and to be haldin odious for ever.

Item, it is statute and ordanit gif ony Intrans prentise, haweing serveit his maister honestlie ye tyme of his prentischip, sall agree In ye band of Matrimony w^t ane frie maisteris dauchter, The said prentise To enter maister to ye said Craft as ane frie maisteris sone in all respectis but Impediment.

Item, that na prentise gang away In vaiging to ony forrane nation, or to ony vyer town, leaveing his maisteris service, during ye tyme of his prentischip vnder ye paine of tyning of ye libertie of his Craft as gif he haid never bene enterit.

Item, it is statut and ordanit yat na prentise during ye tyme of his prentischip cuppal him self In bund of marriage w^t ane womaⁿ vnder ye paine of Tinsell of ye libertie of his Craft as gif he haid never been prentise.

Item, it is statut gif ony prentise co-mittis fornicatioun during ye tyme of his prentischip, he sall pay his prentise fie to his maister ower agane In all poynts as gif it haid never bene payit, or ellis to serve his maister for ye dowbill of his zeiris content in his ludentor, And yis to be in his maisteris option and ye Craft, And ye maister not to agrie w^t his prentise y^tloir by ye adwyss of ye Craft wnder ye paine of twentie pundis.

Item, that ilk prentise or servand sall serve yair maister Trewlie, diligentlie, and reuerentlie, And keip ye Kirk on ye Sabbath day In ye tyme of divyne service, And lykwayis yat yai be not fund drunken nor fechting w^t yair ny^tbouris, nor

corneris or playeris, vnder ye heichest paine ye Craft may Injoyne to yame for ye foirsaid faultis at yair plessare.

Item, it is statut and ordanit That all vnlawes and penaltieis set down In yis buik that sall happin to be taine of ony Maister or vyer persoun convict be hist Craft sall be faithfullie collectit be ye Dekyn for ye tyme. And sall be put in ye co-moun box of ye said Craft to ye vse of ye pure. And ye keyis of ye box to be distributtit to honest men being chosin be ye haill Craft for yat effect.

And lykwayss yat ye bonal kaist w^t ye haill writtis and richtis belangand to ye Craft w^t ye handsenzie and all vyer monumentis pertaining to ye samyn To be Inclosit wⁱⁿ ye co-moun kist of ye said Craft. And ye keyis to be distribut To honest men of ye Craft as said is, The kist alwayis to remaneuer w^t ye Dekyn for ye tyme, He being comptable to his successoris Dekynes and ye haill Craft as he salbe requyrit. Quhais compt of resait and delyverie salbe resauit at Michealmas be ye Craft And Dekyne successor, And his dischargu to be Inset in ye said buik zeirly.

These statutes and ordinances are subscribed by 36 masters of the Craft. They are written in the beginning of the Locked Book, in the order in which they are given above. There is no date attached, but they appear to have been written when the book was begun—about the year 1607.

Fines Imposed.—11th October, 1615.—The Qlk day it is concluditt be ye haill Craft y^t q^{uo}erwer Jon Duncan, Skinner, or any of his sall requyre any benefitt of ye Craft he salbe holdin to pay to ye Craft four lib 3s 4d, as ane onlay qlk he was co-vict in be ye Collector, Joⁿ rinken, and his Deakon, becaus he wotid agains ye como-wos in ye election of ye Magistratis, and ye profiteit y^off to ye Crafts deliberatioun.

Item, It is co-cluditt that samen day y^t q^{uo}erwer Thon Low requyrs his freedome as ane maister's sone he sall pay, by and attour his entrie as ane maister's sone, ten pounds for stricken ane master, being ane boy.

Mortification for the use of the Poor and Godly Wives.—28th March, 1634.—The qlk day Alex. boytur, Skinner, her of his frie liberalitie and mowett be ye spiritt of God y^to Dottitt and Mortifyet to ye vse of ye pure of ye Skinner Craft of ye bur^g of Dundie ane hunder markis money of Scotland. The annual rent y^off to be bestowed to ye vse of ye pure of ye said Craft, and to all Godlie wyffis as ye haill brethren y^off sall think expedient. In pres^{en}ce of Wm. Rodger, Deacon for ye tyme, Wm. Stenson, Patrick bur^g, Wm. Quhittitt, and others.

Provision for Decayed Members.—15th December, 1659.—Qlk daye ye Deakon, cownceill, and Craft, and the wholl bodie

of the tread of Dundee, takin to consideratione that the ordnary casualities, mortificacones, and axedences formerlye suthed by our predesesors for the Incouredgment of our tread, and the sustenig of decayed memberis is bot small, and not able to defraye swch Incident charges which doeth and maye fall forth in our tymes, WE thairfor, folowing the ladable exempill of our predesesors, and for the Incowraging of our sucesors maye doe sick lyk, has all of on mynd, bond and obleidged themselves and our swesors whole members of the sd Craft, that we and ewrey one of us and our sucesors shall from this present tyme and daitt shall paye in and mak readie payement to the Deekon of the Craft for the present for each almed skin takin wp aue penny Scotis, which is to be payed be the Deackon also well as any member of the Craft. And the Deacone of the Craft persent for the tyme being he shall taik paines and caire of the faith fwl wptaking heiroy. And to mak ane compt ther of yierlye in his acomptis for the benefit of the Craft at the ordnary tyme of the making hes acompts, and falying heir of we obleidg us that ewrey almed skin so takin wp and payes not wilinglye and readie the dewtie for^d of ane peney, so that the Deackon shall persew legalie, in that caice the Deackon shall exact 4 peneyes for ilk skin, and shall poynd therfor. And it is farther agreid becauses ther is great neglect fownd the pryseing skins that for the fwrthreing of the samein in tym comeing that the Deackon present for the tyme being shall take caire that the apyseing shall be faithfwlye done by the apysers, and then wplfitt by the Deackon. And giwe anye neglect shall be fownd by him that he shall be comtable to the Craft for the dowbill of the dewtie ther of. In witnes heiroy thir presents ar swbscrywed on the other syd (of the leaf). Signed by Patrick Brugh, Deacon of the Craft, and fifteen other masters.

Against Taking other's Servants.—22d November, 1664.—The qlk daye It is finalye acordid and agreied as word and reason wold requeer, That it is agreied and naitwalye consentit amongst us undervreitit that no partie or parties of the Glowier Craft shall cowl or sedwee or swbtilye aleyuat or tak awaye directlye or indirectlye another man's servant within tearmes dwring ther masters pleasr without consent askit or giwne except the master be found vnexcwabill, wnder the paine of twentie pwndis Scotis. As witnesses our hands.—Signed by Alex. Pattillok, Daken, and eight members.

A Previous Act Suspended.—10th October, 1667.—Whilk day, the Deacone, counsale, and bodie of the Skinner Craft of this brough, taking to there consideratione ane act formerlye mad by them on 15th December, 1659, anent an impositione of ane peunie Scots of each almed Skine mad and

dressed by any of the sd Craft, at whilk tyme the co-ditione and state of the sd Craft was so low that they were not able to defrey the ordinary charges and expenses incident to the s^d Craft. And y^t now, by the blessing of God, and good administratione of the rents and casualties it is not required; therefore we, all of one consent, agreed and accorded that from hencefoorth the wplifting of ane pennie of each almed skine shall be suspended ay and while it shall be thought expedient by comon co-sent of the whole Craft to revive the same.

Insufficient Work, and Penally for vending same.—The Craft, taking to there co-siderations that there is and may be much insufficient work mad wⁱⁿ yis brough, as also brought wⁱⁿ the same to be vented by unfreemen, for preventing y^of it is agreed y^t the present Deacon, and the Deacones for the tyme being, shall visite all such worke at such tymes as he shall find co-venient. And where ony insufficient work shall be found y^t the Deacon shall censure and cognose wpon the same, according to the custome observed in other royall broughes. In testimony of the co-sent of the whole Trad the forowd two acts are subscribed as followa.—Signed by Walter Ogilbie, Deacon, and twenty members

Deacon's Term of Office.—15th October, 1696.—The which day the members of the Skinner Tred statuts and ordins that no deacon shall continue above two years.

Increase of Freedoms by Apprentices on becoming Masters.—The Deacon and members also statute that owing to—the weakness of ther coming good, it not beinge abel to defray ther yirlyay expences, dis hir lay inack and ordins that evray on frie man serve his prentisschipe shal pay to ye Tred for ther fridom the soun of fourtay pond Scots, w^h ane sofishant denar, in ane honest tawren withthin the good brogh, befor he can be admitted free master, and all free men's sons only to pay as formerly.

Stranger Masters Excluded.—Item, itt is staittwt and ordeained be the presente Deackon of the Skinners of Dwudie and the reast of the sd members of the sd Crafft shall admitt of no man exeptt he be a free man's son, or a free prentice to aney member of the sd Craft.

Mortcloth and other Dues.—1st December, 1726.—The Trade met and took into consideration the decay of their mortcloth, and the low and mean state of their common stock by the loss sustained by non-solvent masters, which rendered them unable to purchase a mortcloth without an imposition on entrant members. Therefore they imposed on every master and apprentice entering free masters in all tyme coming to pay £10 Scots for upholding the mortcloth. This to be a standing act in the Trade, and every free master's son to pay on entering

master 10 ss Scots for the mortcloth. They also enacted that each master on his entry shall pay for the support and maintenance of the Trade's work or house at the East Port £3 Scots (free masters' sons excepted); also, that all masters on entering shall pay £12 Scots in name of officer's fee (freemen's sons excepted). They also ordained that every stranger journeyman offering himself to work with any master of the Trade, not inclining to fee, shall pay to the poor of the Trade one shilling Scots for each week they are in their master's service, and after three weeks, if his master shall fee him, then the sd master shall be lyable for his booking money.

Lime Pots, &c., at East Port.—29th November, 1770.—The Glover Trade met at the ordinary place and took into consideration the extraordinary expense that the water potts at the East Port have cost. Enacted that every entrant, whether free master's son or unfreeman, who is to use the water potts, shall, upon his entry to the Trade, pay the sum of one pound sterling, over and above the ordinary dues. And in case he shall not choose to pay the said one pound, he shall pay double dues, or sixpence for every hundred leather, the ordinary dues being only threepence.—Signed by four members.

Lime Pots to be Sold.—16th April, 1794.—The Trade met and took into consideration the present state of the Trade's ground at East Port, where the lime pots are situated, that the Skinner house and dykes are gone to ruins, and that none of the members of the Trade have used the same for several years past. The Trade resolved to sell the properties, and authorised the Deacon and Boxmaster to do so.—On 20th June following it was reported that the property had been sold for £80. The Trade approved of the sale.

APPRENTICES.

The Coppie of ye haill prentisses That ar not zit admittet maisteris. Extractit out of the auld buik wt ye day and dait of yair entres.

William Smyth, prentise to vmq^u George robertson, the first of August, 1587.

The list contains twenty-six other entries of apprentices, with the names of their masters and the dates of entry, the last date being 10th February, 1607. Two of these apprentices were bound to Dame Wode, and one to Dame Makie, the others were to masters. After February, 1607, regular minutes of the admissions are recorded, the first of which is as follows:—

At Dundie, ye ellervint day of July, ano 1607.

Qlk day Johnn Duncane, sone lau^d to vmq^u Alex. Duncane, mercheand burges of Dundie, Is becum prenteis to Wa.

Pettillok, Deacane of ye Skynner Craft of ye said burt for ye tyme, ffor ye space of fyve zeiris, and ye sixt zeir for meat and fe. And hes payit his denner and vyr dewties to ye said Craft. And hes gewin his aith of fidelitie to ye said Decane for observeing of all actis and statutis maid and to be maid for ye weilfair of ye said Craft. And hes subst ye sam^a w^t his hand, In pres^e of Wm. Duncane, baillie of Dundie, Rt. Goldina, Alex. boyd, Roger bonar, Alex. Annand, Wm. Carmichael, David Wode, consolors of ye sd Craft.

The Locked Book contains the admissions of apprentices, in terms nearly identical with the above, up to 1st July, 1686, the total number entered during the period from 1607 is 48, being at the rate of three every five years. A marginal note in the following terms is written opposite an entry on 10th June, 1611:—Memorandum, in anno 1615, Roger Bonar, Deacon for ye tyme, ye haill brether of ye Skyner Craft co-veined, Decernis Villiam Peirsonne for ane qualified wrong doin to his maister to pay ten pundis to ye said Craft befor he be bouked maister.

Apprentices' Entry Money.—4th November, 1724.—The Glover Trade—being conveyed within the sepulchere yeard, their ordinary place of meeting, considering that the encouragement of their Trade, both at home and abroad, is now very much decayed, and that there members of there Trade are daylie increasing to such a number That it is almost impossible for the actual members of their Impley sufficiently to provide for themselves and families. And that one-half the actual members are sufficient for serving the lieges, And that the inhabitants of this place, particularly merchants, provide themselves in wool and gloves from other places, to the great hurt of their Trade. Therefore they all, with one consent, Enact, Statute, and Ordain, That in time coming every apprentice, at his booking as a free apprentice in the Trade, shall pay £30 Scots in name of booking money, notwithstanding of former acts to the contrair, which are hereby rescinded. Also, that such an apprentice shall not be capable of entering as a free master till he have served four years as a feed servant here or elsewhere. That after these apprentices are entered as free masters, they and strangers purchasing their freedom for money shall only have title to one-half share of the hand mercate skins and all others in this place for two years after their admission as free masters. And their particular benefits hereto is discovered by their respective subscriptions.—Signed by 12 members.

Apprentices' Entry Money.—20th April, 1728.—The Trade met, and considering that apprentices continued to crowd into the Trade, notwithstanding the above enactment, and for other

weighty reasons and causes, &c., statute and ordain that hereafter apprentices at their booking as a free apprentice be obliged to pay to the Boxmaster for behoof of the Trade 448 Scots in name of apprentice booking money. The heall other clauses in the above act of 4th November, 1724, were ratified, approved, and confirmed.—Signed by 10 members.

Entry Money.—On 31st October, 1738, a member's son paid on his admission as a free master one pound sterling (£12 Scots) of booking money, and £1 10s Scots for the Trade's mortcloth, and these two sums were the whole dues then payable by a free master's son. On 2d July, 1750, a son-in-law of a free master paid the same sum of booking money as stated above; together with £12 Scots for mortcloth, £3 Scots for upholding of the house at the East Port (the lime pots, &c.) and £8 Scots as one year's officer's fee; all at the sight and desire of the Trade.

On 27th October, 1760, the dues payable for his freedom by an unfreeman who entered by purchase was £100, officer's fee, £12, mortcloth, £10, and for upholding the Trade's house at the East Port £3, all Scots money, being in all £125 Scots, or £10 8s 4d sterling. In 1761 the total dues payable by a free master's son was £4 6s 2d. In 1795 the dues payable by a son were reduced to £1 6s 10d, and a son-in-law then paid £2 15s in full for his freedom.

On 3d December, 1824, the Members agreed, as there had been no rise in the entry money for 64 years, though the property of the Trade had increased tenfold, and as other Trades were raising their entry money, to raise theirs to £20 sterling, payable by a stranger.

Since that date there have been few admissions into the Trade either of strangers or of sons or sons-in-law of members. The Trade was never a large one, and for many years past, although a very respectable body, it has been numerically weak. In 1783 there were ten members. In 1859 the numbers were reduced to four, and in 1869 to three. Since then there have been three admissions and one death. The Corporation is therefore at present composed of five persons. The Glovers are understood to be a wealthy Incorporation, but on this subject the outer world have little information, the members being reticent anent the financial position of the Trade.

CHAP. V.

THE TAILOR TRADE.

Fourth in order among the Nine Trades stands the Tailzier Craft or Tailor Trade. The Locked Book, the most ancient document now extant belonging to the Craft, commences in 1567 with the names of the Deacon, Council, and members; but in another part of the book there is a record of the entry of apprentices to the masters of the Craft, commencing 10th June, 1562. The Tailors' Locked Book, like the Shoemakers', has been twice bound, and the second binder has put the leaves together in so confused a manner that it is difficult to trace out the order of proceedings as they had stood in the original volume. The Trade do not now possess either the original or a copy of their Seal of Cause, or of any of their earlier Charters. These have been long lost, as they are not mentioned in an inventory of papers belonging to the Trade which appears to have been made up many years ago. In that inventory the following four curious documents are said to be amongst the Trade's papers, but they too disappeared some time ago, as appears by markings on the envelopes of the bundles of papers among which they had at one time been. It is unfortunate that these documents have been lost, as they would have been interesting.

EXTRACTS FROM INVENTORY OF PAPERS, &c.

1. Act with the town's seal annexed, relative to the seat in the West Church and its privileges, 3d February, 1594.
2. Ane act of the Head Court of the Hilltown held by John Scrymshire of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee, and Andrew Shepherd, Bailie, whereby upon resiting ane Act of Parliament made in the reign of King James the Sixth, cap. 154, and several acts of the Town Council, and the practice for time past, The Trade's Priviledges in the Hilltown are ascertained, which act is dated the 16th of August, 1633.

A modern copy is said to be among the papers, but neither the act nor the copy can now be found.

3. Decreet by David Maxwell, one of the managers appointed by the Duke of Argyle, at the instance of the Deacon, against an intruder, 29th March, 1716.
4. Decreet of Declariter at the instance of Jas. Mullo against Geo. Scott, by which the Lords of Session ascertained

the privileges of the Taylor Trade to the Hilltown, and Declare them to have exclusive priviledge of working therein, dated at Edinburgh, 13th January, 1762.

The Locked Book begins as follows :—

Thir are ye Bretheris names y^t wer at ye making of yis buk.

In ye zeir of God ane thowsand five hundreth thre schor and aevin, y^t is to say, David Watsons, Dekin for ye tyme, and co-sall to him auchte gude and sufficient wnderstand^r p-sons y^t q^{lk} ar sworne, bodelye and trewlie be ye faythis of yir bodelis for till heir and se and do Justice co-forne to yir Charter and libertie y^of, ye q^{lk} they will ans^r before God and ye aithe maid yrvpou, and yir ar ye names instantlie sworne.

Wat. Cor, Jenkin Croll, Ihona Kynere, Thomas Kyd, George Barie, Eduard Chalmers, Arther Watsons, David Colby, And yir ar ye names sworne foirsaid to heir and se and do justice for vis pres^t zeir. The words, "w^t my hand at ye pen," are added by each of the eight councillors.

The heill maisteris of ye said burt ye qlk are putlic alive in ye put zeir foirsaid, ye qlk all suld obey yer dekin at all tymes in all gud offecis, co-forne to ye tenor of yair Charter.

David Watsons, Walter care, and 28 other names are recorded by the same scribe. Several other names, written by different parties follow after, some of them having the date of their entry inserted, the last date on the list being 28th Sept., 1578.

The terms upon which the apprentices and masters were admitted to the privileges of the Craft at the time when the Locked Book was begun are seen by the following copies of the earlier entries in the Book.

ENTRY OF APPRENTICES.

The first entry is as follows :—The entries of Dd. Hepbroune and Ihone Dixsone ye zeir of God J^m v^e iij scorr and ij zeries vpon ye x day of Junij (10th June, 1562), David Kyd, deking for ye tyme befor yir witnies Jamis Lowell, Jamis Profter, and his brother Alexr. Hepbroune souerte for his byding and leilty and his entres zijj ss iij d wared upone ye buik.

The subsequent entries are fuller. They state the term, being five years, and a year thereafter—for meit and penny fie conforme to ye ordir of ye Craft. That the apprentice had payit his dennar and other dewties to the brother of the Craft for this entrie, given the aith of fidelite to the Craft that he sall be leill and trew to his maister, deakine, &c., and to the Provost, Bailies, &c., of the town. That he shall do nothing hurtful to his master's weill, or to the liberty of the Craft, &c., &c.

ENTRY OF FREE MASTERS.

21st February, 1586.

The whilk day Pat. Thomsons, Tailzer and burges of Dundee, is entrit and admittit freeman and ane maister of the said Craft quha hes maid and gifen his aith lov^{lie} faith and fidelitie to A. Duncane, Deacone y^{of}, that he salbe leill and trew y^{to} and authorise and maintain ye liberties and freedome of ye samyn. And sall nether heir, see, nor witness skaith nor hurt y^{of}, but sal warne ye Deacone and bretheris y^{of}, and sall serve it to gret guidlie power. And als hes payit to ye sd Deacon and brethron his diinner w^t sik vyr dewties as appertenit him to do, as in speciall hes payit for ane box bandit and lokit with four lokis, qlks for severall maisteris salhaife ane key in keiping, and ye syt ye said box for collecting in and gathering of the co-mon guid appertening to ye said Craft, and hes submittet him to all guid ord^r keipit, observit, and is to be keipit to yame in tyme co-ming so far as lye in his power, and sall pleis God to bliss and strenthen yame heirin and as ye maisteris of ye sd Craft dois.

In the entry following the above, dated 3d April, 1587, the entrant gave his oath for—obeying, observing, and keiping of all guid ord^r freedom, prewedgedes and statutis of yis Realme, and be ane trew and faithfule subject to ye K. grace Majestie, defend mantene ye co-mon libertie of yis burgh, and thertoir ye libertie of his awin Craft wⁱⁿ ye samyn, &c., &c.

The Craft's Principal Letter.—In the entries of masters in 1601, 1602, &c., the entrants are taken bound to keep the laws of the Craft—And yat wnder ye paines contenit in ye saidis Craftis prin^l lre (principal letter) and book of statutes maid for ye weill of ye said Craft.

PETITION TO THE CONVENTION OF BURGHS, WITH
DELIVERANCE THEREON.

5th July, 1587.

Vnto them, my Lordis Co-missionaris of The Burrowis of yis Realme, pres^{nt} co-venit wⁱⁿ yis bur^t of Dundie, humblie menis and schawis ther serviters, The Deakine and bretherine of ye Tailzier Craft of ye said burgh, for our sellis and In name of ye haill remane^d Dekynis and bretherne of ye said Craft wⁱⁿ ye frie burrowis of yis Realme, That quhair It is not unknawine To their Lo, how It hes plesit ther Lo, and ther maist prudent p^{ro}viders, maistrattis and Rewlaris of ye burrowis of yis Realme, regarding ye equaltie and ye florisching of ye hono^r estate of burrowis, and for settng down of ane cumlie and decent order wⁱⁿ ye said burrowis, As also for advancing of all orders and rankis of p^{ro}sores and inhabitantis y^urof, To subje^t The haill craftismen dwelland wⁱⁿ frie burghis To yair awine particulare

dekynis, quha suld haif ye owir and reformatioun of all wrangis and Imperfectionis that micht be espyit In ye remane^t yair brethrene, As twiching yair vocationis and handievarkis, And according to ye custome of all weil Reformit co-moneveill to do to and grant priuileges and liberteis peculiar to euerie Craft be yain selfis, cheiffie that na p-soun Craftisman suld be sufferit to remaine or be mantenit in ony way to virk wtin the saids burrowis wtout ye speciall ordinare admissioun, And tollerance of ye Dekyne of ye Craft y^t he p-fesses, except ye samen be In ye beich or vnder ye chaigr of ane minister, Qubairfor ye haill Craftismen wtin ye saids burrowis vnder dekinries air agane oblisit to valk waird and suetene yair partis of ye haill burdingis taxationis and Impositionis yat ar layed or Imposed on ye saids burrowis as is maist manifest to thir Lo, none theles to ye greit p-indit of our estait and Craft In particulare, and to the hurt and inco-moditie of ye haill burrowis of yis Realme, qrof we ar speciall memberis. And aucht to be speciallie respectit In our awine rankis. Thair is ane gryit nu-ber of vnfriemen, speciallie of ye Talzier Craft, rossait, Interteaneit, and quietlie mantenit be friemen, Inhabitantis of burrowis wtin yis Realme, wtin yair privat housis and duelling places, and sufferit to virk yairin, In manifest defraud of us and ye libertie of owre said Craft qrbv we ar for ye maist p^t reducit to sik povertie and penurie that we ar na way habill To beir ony burding and Impositionis wt them In tyme co-ming. Qrfor we maist humble beseik ther Lo to provyde Remaid yairto.

Apud Dondy Quinto July, 1587.

The Commissioners of Burrowis Requestis and Premitis the order to be tane wt yis supplicatione be ye Provest and Bailleis of Ilk burt, willing y^t yai sall scharplie attend to all vnfriemen vsurping ye Libertie of frie Craftismen, and affirmis all gude co-stitutionis to be maid to y^t effect, and yis to be extendit in favoris of ye speciall supplicationis above vritine.

Ratification of Craftsmen's Privileges by the Magistrates.— 1st October, 1587.—Whilk day, In consideration of the gryit hurt and skayth sustenit be ye frie Craftismen of the said burgh quha ar subiect and vnder Dekinries yrin, being speciall and necess^{ar} memberis of this comone weil, That be the residence wiking and interteaning of vnfrie Craftismen wtin ye bounds and liberties of yis burgh, It is concludit and ordanit w^t co-mon co-sent That na vnfrieman presume to tak in hand efter this howre to occupie and vse the liberties and privileges of ye frie Craftismen yvest wtin ye boundis and Jurisdiction of ye said burgh vnder ye panes contenit in ye actis maid yairanent of befor, w^t this additioun, That na frie man Inhabitant of yis

burgh efter yis day intertennie, employ, or mantene ony vntrie Craftesman, chiefly ony taulzier wⁱⁿ his house princlie or publiclie, or gif yame ony labour to be wrocht or imploy yame in ony service concerning yair Craft and vocation, vnder ye paine of twentie ss to be vplift of the frieman co-travenars heirop, so oft as he sall be fund transgressing this prest, by and attoure ye penalties prescribit and mentionat in ye auld actis to be vptane of ye vntrie Craftsmen wha does in contrair heirop. Provydding always that ye nighbors of yis burgh be reddilie and tymouslie servit be ye saids frie Craftismen and yair servants whensomever they salbe requyrit. Extracted from the records of the burgh of Dundee.

(Signed) Al. Wedderburn.

Renewal of Foresaid Act.—5th January, 1600.—The bailleis, co-sall, and Dekynis of Craftis Ratifeis ye act above wretine, and ordains ye samen to ressave execution, w^t this addition, That gif ony nythor be tryit resetting ony unfrie tailzeors he sall pay for ilk tyme of his co-traventioun fyve me-kis to ye reparatioun of ye comoun works, And ye vntrie taulzer to pay xx ss for ye first falt, xl ss for ye second falt, and to be banished for ye thrie falt. And ye frieman to pay ye price of ye brakars at ye sight of ye bailleis and co-sall w^t ye persoun foirsaid, and yis gif ye frie talzeor raise ye prices of ye brakars by ye order. . . . yai salbe repruit be ye bailleis and co-sall.

STATUTES AND ORDINANCES, &c.

The Statutes and Ordinances enacted by the Craft, the proceedings of the members, and other details connected with the Trade, collected from the Locked Book, from papers in possession of the Incorporation and from other sources, will now be given in chronological order.

Wat Caris quyttanis.—The zeir of God J^m v^e threscor xij zeiris (1572), Wat Car hes gyfin in his compt quhyllk ye heill Craft is consentis w^t and dischargis and exhonoris ye said Wat Car for now and eu^r, and all vyris deiknis yat eu^r bwr offioic be for yis day and deit we in lyk man^r deschargis for now and eu^r, &c.

A Tailor before the Magistrates.—4th March, 1593.—The quhilk day James Auchinlek, provest of the burt of Dundie, Alexr Ramesay, Patrik Lyonn, and Rot. Fleschier, bailleis of ye said burt, sittand in Judgement decernis. Comperit Thomas Gray, Tailzier, and actit him selfe of his awne co-sent na way to wirk in the libertie and fredome of the frie tailziers Craft of this burt, except vnder ye service of ane frie Mr of ye said Craft, vnder ye paine of ten me-kis, and yt for ilk tyme as he salbe found doing in ye contrair, q^vpon David Nicoll, Dekyne of ye tailziers Craft askit actis.

(Signed) Al. Wedderburn.

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Apud Dondy Quinto July, 1587.

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burgh efter yis day intertennie, employ, or mantene ony vnfrie Craftesman, chiefly ony teulzier w^{hin} his house priuelie or publiclie, or gif yame ony labour to be wrocht or imploy yame in ony service concerning yair Craft and vocation, vnder yo paine of twentie ss to be vplift of the frieman co-travenara heirop, so oft as he sall be fund transgressing this pres^t, by and attoure ye penalties prescribit and mentionat in ye auld actis to be vptane of ye vnfrie Craftsmen wha does in contrair heirop. Provydding always that ye nighbors of yis burgh be reddilie and tymouslie servit be ye saids frie Craftismen and yair servants whensomever they salbe requyrit. Extracted from the records of the burgh of Dundee.

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(Signed)

Al. Wedderburn.

A Runaway Apprentice.—On 7th June, 1597, the entry of an apprentice is recorded in the usual manner. On 22d May, 1603, the Deacon and Council met, as mentioned below the entry, and by desire of the Craft—scrappit out this prentes out of this buik, and this becaus it was knawin to ym yat he departit fra his Mrs service wtin ane zeir of his entre, and mad na paym^t of his praites fie, nor fulfillit his indent^r. (The entry is obliterated in the Locked Book.)

A Jubilee.—28th January, 1600.—It is mentioned in one of the documents belonging to the Trade that this day was held as a Jubilee, but the occasion is not stated.

Masters must have Served an Apprenticeship.—4th October, 1618.—The qlk day Walter Coupar, Deacon of the tailyers, (and other 29 masters whose names are recorded), being all personallie co-venit and heaveing ponderit, co-siderit, and advysit the gryt detriment, hert, and skayth that ye said Craft hes incurrit and sustenit in tymes past and pres^tlie incurris and sustenis thro^t the necligent admissioun and receveing of diuerse and sundrie persones in the freedom thair of q^a wer not prentesses to frie Mrs of the sd Craft within the burch. Thairfor for avoding and eschewing of the said inconvenience heireft^r, and for the weilfair, advancement, and prosperity of the said Craft and privileges yrof in tym cu-ing, the sd Deacon and Mrs w^t ane express co-sent and assent, all in ane voice, statuts and ordains y^t it sall not be lessum to thame, nor nan of thame nor thaire successors in tym cu-ing to admit nor receawe any person or persones in the freedom and pvelege of the sd Craft, bot sik at hes bein and salbe prentessis to free Mrs thair of, and y^t at ther admissioun sall bring and pres^t befor the saids deacon and Mrs and thair success^{rs} sufficient approbatⁿ and verificatioun yat yai hawe bein honest and deuitful servants to y^r Mrs during the tym of thair prentesschip, and hes sufficientlie satisfeit thair partis of thair entrantdes in all points, qlk pres^t statute and ordinance the said Deacon and Mrs binds and oblisses thame and thaire successors be the fayth and trewth of thaire bodies to observe, fulfill, and keep inviolablie in all tym cu-ing, and that thai nor nan of thame sall directlie nor indirectlie in tym cu-ing do anything in the co-trar heirot, Provyding y^t this pres^t statute be na wayis hurtful or prejudiciall to frie men's soncs, frie men's dauchters, nor friemen's prentissies, bot y^t it sal be leissum to thame and everie of thame to injoy thair former p-vileges and liberties in all pounts in all tym cu-ing as yai hawe bein accustomed in tymes byepast. In Witnessing yrof the sd Deacon and Mrs all in ane voice hes instructit me, Ju Lyndesay, Notar Publict, to insert yir pres^t in the Lockit buik of the said Craft, place, day, and zeir foirsaid. The Notarial docquet follows, after

which is the subscription of seven masters, the Notary having signed for the others.

Memorial anent Unfreemen, and Deliverance.—2d February, 1620.—That y^e me^{rs} humble meanes and shawes y^e serv^{ts} The Deykine and maisters of the Tailleors Craft wthin the burgh That where it is not vnknowin to yo^r w^{ps} that yew and yo^r p^{re}decess^{rs} hes grantit to ws, vpon good considatione, diverse and sundrie co-mone actis for repressing of the liberties of vnsrie tailleors hanting and resoirting wthin this burgh, and speciallic ane act vpon the xx day of Aprile, 1610, maid anent the receptiōne of vnsrie tailleors wthin their houses, geveing ws libertie to searche the houses of the inhabitants of this burgh wherein the saids vnsrie tailleors ar recept, accompanied in quyet maner wth ane of the ordinary offi^{cs} of the said burgh, and ordan^g everie neighbor and inhabitant of the said burgh to give us reddie acces, and mak their saids houses patent to all for that effect, and selvyck incise of refusall ordaina the saids inhabitants to co-peir individillie and gif their sithes if they have imployed any of the said vnsrie tailleors, and what peces of work they have wrought to them, To the effect they may be pwinished co-form to the old actis. And now because be the co-tinual resort of the saids vnsrie tailleors, and thaire daylie recept within the houses of the greatest pairt of the inhabitants of this burgh, we ar reduced to great povertie, and presentlie have no imployment for sustentations of ws, o^r families and bairnes, we ar moved to meane o^r selfis to yo^r w^{ps}, And to desyre that hand may be haldine to the executione of the Act abovewretine agains all contravenaris yrof in respect to p-sones, And that yo^r w^{ps} wold have a care of ws as meane members of this co-mone weill who beares daylie burding within the same, and no wayes suffer ws to be wrackit be the inordinat libertie of the saids vnsriemen in tyme cuming. And yo^r @ serv^{ts} most humble ws besik.

Deliverance of the Provost and Town Council, &c.

2d February, 1620.

Ordains the dekyne and maisters to give in their particulare co-plaintis. And thai sall hart Justice ministrat co-forme to ye art^s above wretine agains all co-travenaris thair of.

(Signed)

AL. Wedderburn.

(No copy of the act of 20th April, 1610, mentioned above, is in possession of the Craft.)

Daughters' Privileges.—9th June, 1640.—Jas. Young, Deaconne, and the Counselloris of the tailzor Craft, being convened, efter dew deliberatione for the weill and utilitie of the Craft, resolved that if any frie mannis daughter sall

happin to be mariet and chuse for her husband ane stranger or unfreemans sone, then and in that caice the personne whosoever shall happin to be admitted shall pay to the deaconne for the tyme 44 lib befor he be admitted free master of the Craft.

Apprentice Paying in Anticipation.—On 17th January, 1640, there is an entry in the Locked Book, signed by several members of the Trade, mentioning that the Deacon had borrowed from an apprentice £33 6s 8d Scots—the sum to lie for his use in first end of his freedom, the Craft paying him interest thereon yearlie so long as he is unfree.

No Unfreemen to be Admitted for Seven years.—27th Sept., 1655.—The Deacon, Counsell, and remanent members met and finalay agreed by the whole traid that ther sall no full trie maister nor half maister for ther own hand be entred without the speace of sevene zeirs, which will be in anno 1662. Bot thos who sall be free maisters soncs or other wayes thos who sall marcy ane frei manes daughter, and they who half served ther prentes zeres full fyve zeiris, and ane zer for meat and fei, and sall produs his Indentur when he sall sek for his liberty. And gif it sall hapene the Dencone or oney of ye counsell sall be fund oney wayes refractoreye to the same act, He sall be layabell to the talzours for so doing the sume of ane hundreth pounds and we ar content to subservye ther presents with our hands. The Act is signed by ten members.

Blacknes his Discharge.—13th March, 1666.—I, Sr Alexr. Wedderburne, comon clerk of this burgh, grant me to have resseved from Thomas Nicol, deacane of the taylleors in name of the brethren of the taylleor Craft, full and compleit payment of that gratuitie and pension of ten merkes yearly payable to me be them, and that for all years and termes preceeding this day and daitt, and obledges me to warrant the same at all hands. In witnes heiroy I have wrettene and subscryved at Dundee this 13th of March, 1666.

A. Wedderburne.

Siclyk I discharge the payment of the forsd gratuitie of ten merkes in all tyme cuming that the sd Craft shall never be troubled yrfor, as witnes these of the forsd dait.

A. Wedderburne.

Obligations not to Work in the Burgh.—14th January, 1667-8.—Jas. Kidd, Tailor in the Hill, bound himself to the Tailor Craft that he would "nather scheape nore sow any worke" within the burgh of Dundee, nor carry out any work from it, nor take measure, nor work, nor attempt nor receive any work within the burgh, or from any of the inhabitants thereof, under the penaltie of £10 Scots, toties quoties, &c.

10th February, 1675.—Jas. Gib, indueller in this parochine

of Moneikie, for sameikill as I have given just offence, and done prejudice to the libertie of the Tailer Trade of Dundie by working within their libertie without their tolerance, for which miscarriage and wrangous intrusion the Trade, having power to incarcerate me in the common prison house, And seeing they have granted me libertie from said restraint, Wit ye me to be bound and obleist lykeas I faithfullie bind me, my heirs, &c., with my goods and gear, that I shall neither sow nor sheap, &c., within the burgh in all tyme coming to their hurt, &c., and that vpon the penaltie of ten pound Scots, and sick lyke for every transgression, &c. In witnesse grof, &c., signed at Dundee.

Hilltown Tailor.—20th December, 1681.—The Trade granted Geo. Kay, Tailor in the Hill, licence to work the Tailor Trade to parties who may employ him in the Hill, or within the Wellgate or Cowgate of Dundee, during his lifetime, for his own hand allanerlie, on condition that he employed no apprentice nor servand, nor work or make use of the Craft within the ports of Dundee, nor keep company, &c., with any one encroaching upon the liberties of the Trade, and shall timeously advertise the Deacon of any such, and do what he can to apprehend or stop them, and that he pay to the Trade £40 Scots in case of faultie, &c.

The Tailor Trade entered into agreement with many of the Hilltown Tailors regarding the terms upon which they were to take work, &c. Some were licenced for their lifetime without any payment, and others paid sums varying in amount depending on the localities within which they were allowed to work, and on other causes.

Half a Tailor—3d January, 1683-4.—The Trade agreed with J. Anderson, Tailor in the Hill, to allow him during all the dayes of his lyfetime allenarkie, to use and exerce his sd trad as half ane frie tailziour within the Hill of Dundie, on condition that he pay £4 Scots, and 13s 4d quarterly, And that he takes nor does work for the inhabitants of Dundee either by himself or others in his name, and shall keep himself to yt employment he can have in the Hill and Landwart under the pain of 40 ss Scots.

Admission of Masters again Stopped for Seven years—24th Feb. 1685.—Whilk day in a Court of the Tayler Craft of the burrough of Dundie, haldin in the New Kirk y^e by Alex. Whythead, present Deacon of the sd Craft, with the wnanimous free and voluntar consent of his heull counsell, brethren, and members of the said Craft, being full and compleit in number conveened, efter a free and voluntar vote and voice, they have statute and ordained, and by the tenor heirof they all with ane consent flir them and ther successores statutes, Inacts, and

ordains that during the space of seven yeirs nixt and finalie following this day and date, the sd Deacon nor his successores and Craft shall not admitt nor receive no persone nor persones whatsoever to be ane free tayler within the brough nor yet have a liberty to work ffor ther own hand during yr lyf tyme, neither for money, gratitude, good deids, good will, gift, or other wayes houseover, wnder the paine of fifty merks Scots money, to be payed to the Deacon for the use of the Craft by any person who shall happen to give voyce or vote contrair to this pres^t act, and yt for ilk tyme they shall contravene the premisses, Excepting alwayes power and liberty for bookeing, intakeing, and receiveing freemen's sons, or those who happens to marie freemens daughters, or free prentices to be three masters of the tayler Craft in tyme comeing for payment of the ordinarie dues vsed and accustomed, notwithstanding of any thing above written in the contraire. But no^t other persones whatsoever to be entred, received, nor booked freemen in the sd Craft during the sd space of seven yeirs nixt, and immediatly following this day and date, Provyding alwayes that if it please the Lord to call so many of the freemasters of the said Trade present or to come dureing the sd seven yeirs by death, then and in that caice if the freemasters living be not able to sufficiently serve his maj^{ty} leidges within the brough, or others comeing yerto, It shall be lawfull to the sd Deacon und Craft, with unanimous consent without any discrepance or variance, to admitt alsmany freemasters as will supplie the place of the sds deceasing, and sufficiently serve the leidges ffor the ordinarie entrie and bookeing money. But otherwayes in the contrarie no person to be entred freeman or half master under the forsd penalty to be p^d by ilk p^{ty} giving vote or voyce to the samen, toties quoties. And the sd heall members of the sd Craft subservving without any variance among them, efter reiding of this pres^t act obleidges them and ther successores to stand to abyde att and fulfill the samen in all poynts, under the penalties forsd, and ordaines that all maner of executione may be direct and execute against the contraveuers without feare or favour. Thirteen names adlibited.

An Erring Apprentice.—On 15th May, 1688, the entry of an apprentice is recorded, and underneath, on 22d April, 1689, it is mentioned that the apprentice—has not entred, nor will not enter to his master's service, And therfor they (the Deacon and Council) have debarred and debarrs him from the libertie of the sd Trade in all tyme comming.

A Favoured Member.—5th March, 1690.—The Craft admitted Captaine Andrew Morison, merchant, to all the liberties of the Trade the same as any other free master enjoys—with

power to him to mield with and use the saids priviledges if he pleases us fully and freely as any member of this culling may do, without any exceptione, &c. It does not appear that he paid any money for this freedom. The entry is signed by 9 members.

Aqua Vite.—On 15th July, 1690, an apprentice is admitted whose father is designed—an aqua vite man.

Renunciation of Rights in the Trade.—30th October, 1693. —Margt. Ritchie, daughter of a free master, and relict of John Lyon, also a free master, having married a soldier, agreed, with consent of her husband, for themselves and their heirs, &c., to renounce all the rights and priviledges to which she was entitled as the daughter and widow of free masters, on getting restitution of the amount paid by her late husband for his freedom as the son-in-law of a member. A formal discharge and renunciation by the parties is among the Trade's papers.

FORM OF OATH TAKEN BY MASTERS.

The oath taken by intrants masters to the Taylor Trade of Dundie.

I shall be leall and true to our Sovereigne Lord the King, the Provost, Baillies, and Counsell of the burghes of Dundee and to the Deacon of the Taylor Trade present and to come; I shall maintain and defend the Word of God and his evangell which is presently profest among us, so far as lies in me, and shall never decline yrmae; I shall obey my Deacon of Craft, and obtemper and fulfill all laws and statutes made or to be made for the liberty of my sd Craft, and wellfare yrof; I shall make concord among my brethren where discord is, fortifie the common well, and use myself uprightly in my calling; I shall relieve the poor and needy, and help and support the widow and orphans, after my power; I shall use no fraudulent dealing; I shall use no unfreeman's goods under colour of my own; I shall assist the Deacon and brethren of Craft in all respects that tends to the liberty of the said Craft; I shall come to the Hous or any other place appointed for convention when I am charged by the officer; I shall never contraveen directly nor indirectly the will of my Deacon and brethren of Craft; I shall be no mutineer nor raiser of tumult nor discords among my Brethren. By the holy name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

The above oath was in use from about the year 1700, when it appears to have taken the place of an older one, but no copy of the previous oath has been found.

This oath has also been discontinued, and the following substituted for it, but it is uncertain when the change was made.

Copie of the oath to be taken by the new masters.

I hereby promise and engage that I shall do nothing to the hurt or prejudice of the Common Stock of the Taylor Trade, but shall endeavour to support the same by paying my equal share of dues with the rest of my Brethren, at least as long as capable to do so; that I shall use no fraudulent dealing in my calling, either with those that employ me or with my brethren; that I shall endeavour to keep harmony with my Brethren in whatever tends to the good and advantage of society; that I shall assist my brethren of the Trade in all respects that tends to the wellfare thereof; that, when called, shall, as much as lies in my power, attend meetings of the Taylor Trade, and give my best advice to my Brethren for the wellfare and advantage of the Trade; that I shall not screen an unfree man under the colour of my priviledge, whereby the Trade may be defrauded of their dues and the poor suffer. These things I promise and engage to perform in the strength of grace.

So help me God.

Agreement, Taylors and Bonnetmakers.—10th August, 1702.
—Wee, James Patton, present deacon of the Taylour Trade of Dundee and Hiltoun thearof, and counsellors of the samen Trade subsc-ing. That, David Hog, present deacon of the Bonnetmaker Trade of the sd burgh and Hiltoun of the same, and counsellors and members of that Trade, Hes given in ane complaint against our Trade to James Whyte, present Conveinor of the Nyn Trades of the sd burgh and Hiltoun, and the deacons and members of the samen Trades. *Shewing* that severall members of our sd Taylour Trade does currentlie make cloath bonnatts to severall inhabitants of the said burgh, their children and servands, to the great hurt and prejudice of the said bonatmaker Trade, which, if the samen be not curbed in tyme, and the members and servands of our trade be discharged from making any of the sds bonnatts of cloath in tyme comeing, the same will greatlie lead to the hurt and prejudice of the sd bonnatmaker trade and members thereof, which is contrare to former acts made against making any such bonnatts of cloath. And the said conveyner, deacones, and members of the remanent Trades, and wee haveing taken the said complaint to our cerious considerations, *Finds* the same most just and reasonable to be heard, and that the said transgression be curbed and stopped in tyme. That the said Bonnatmaker trade incurr nor sustein no futur prejudice yrlly in tyme comeing. *Theirfor*, for remead of the same, and in corroboration and sertification of former acts made theiranent, and also, but prejudice to ane late act of amitie made and subs^d among the sds Nyn trades, whairby they are theirin pregedged not to

pirteach upon one and others liberties as the same act at length therein specifies, WEE, the sds Deacon, counsellors, and members of the said Taylour Trade, do heirby bind and oblige ws (subsc^{ts}) for our selfies, and in name of the hail remanent brethren and members of the said Trade, and their servands and our own servands, and our successors, deacons, counsellors, and members and brethren of the sd Taylour Trade, and y^r servands, and for any persones haveing dependence upon our trade, living without this burgh, and takeing full burden in and upon us for them, That wee, nor non in our names be our orders shall not make any bonnatts of cloath within the burgh of Dundee, Hiltoun yrof or liberties of the same, at no tyme efter the dait of thir pres^{ts} under the subsequent penalties esterspeit, to be punctuallic enactit and taken of ilk M^r, servand and wyⁿ efter mentioned, for ilk fault that shall heirefter be co-mitted be them, and that immediatllic efter the transgressing theirol, To Witt, ilk friemaister is to pay Ten pounds Scotts money. Item, ilk servand without his master's order is to pay fyve pounds money fors^d. Item, ilk servand that shall doe the same be his maister's order, and can sufficiently prove the same, the maister is to pay fyftein pounds money fors^d, and ilk person haveing dependence upon the sd trade living wtout the burgh, is to pay ten pounds money fors^d, Whairol ane thrid part of the said penalties and fynes is to be payit to the found of the Nyn Trades, ane other thrid part thereof to be payable to the poor of the sd Taylour Trade, and the remanent thrid part theirol to be payit to the poor of the sd Bonnatuaker Trade. In Witness whairol, wee un-sub^{ts} have subsc^{ts} thir pres^{ts}, w-tine be James Gourlay, writter in Dundee, at Dundee the 11th August, 1702 years, befor thir witnesses, the sd James Whyt Conveiner, and the sd James Gourlay. Signed by twenty persons.—(No copy of any of the Acts referred to in this agreement has been found, and the tenor of them, as well as their dates, are unknown.)

No Unfreemen to be Admitted.—5th September, 1704.—The Trade met, and considering that there were already as many masters as are abundantly able to serve the inhabitants, and that the selling of their liberty to strangers did not benefit the inhabitants, while it injured the members, resolved to admit no strangers to the privileges of the Trade hereafter, but to preserve the same for the present members, their sons, or sons-in-law, and free apprentices; and that the widows of free masters, for the support of themselves and their children, should be permitted, while they continued widows allenarly, to carry on the trade of their late husbands, and for that purpose to employ as many servants as they pleased. This enactment is signed by sixteen members.

Employing Unfree Tailors.—5th November, 1719.—At the request of the Tailor Trade, the Convener and Deacons did fine and amerceate Al. Smith, watchmaker in Dundee, in a sum of money for employing unfree tailors to make "cloaths and bodily abulziements" for him and his family, and took him bound under a penalty of £40 Scots, to be paid to the Boxmaster of the Trade in case of failzie, not to employ any unfree tailor thereafter, &c., &c.

Life Members.—8th May, 1721.—Colin Merier, shipmaster, was, with advice and consent of the Deacon and remanent members, admitted a free master and member of the Trade, with all the liberties, &c., belonging thereto, for his own life time allenarly. Signed by nine members.—(On 1st November, 1780, Jas. Mickljohn was also admitted a free member for his own lifetime only. Entry signed by 14 members.

Many lifetime freedoms were granted during the latter half of the last century, and the first half of the present, as appears by entries in the Locked Book, and by the contracts which were entered into between the Trade and the parties, several of which are still in the possession of the Trade.

Usurpation of Privileges.—19th January, 1732.—Dd. Bower, a journeyman tailor, applied to the Magistrates for permission to work in that capacity in the burgh, as commissioned by R^d. Scott, who was a free tailor in the burgh, and had gone to London. The Trade gave in answers, stating, among other reasons why the request should be refused, that if a master on leaving the town to settle elsewhere could give a right to one man to occupy the privileges of the Trade on his behalf, he could equally well grant it to twenty or fifty, or any greater number of journeymen. That Bower had never been presented to the Trade by his master, nor had the ordinary dues of a journeyman been paid for him. That by the laws of Royal burrows, and particularly by the 19th paragraph of the common and municipal laws of the burgh, proclaimed every year, it is statute—That all Burgesses make their residence within this burgh, for contributing helps in all publick burdens under the paine of losing their liberties conform to the old acts thereanent; That as Scott had gone to London to reside he had lost his liberties, and could not bestow them upon others, and that to grant the request would be an injury "to the whole Nine Trades, and even to the Guildry themselves, and to all the branches yrof," because, were Bower to get the privilege he desired, there was nothing to hinder any gild brother to give a sham commission to others to buy and sell merchandize in the burgh as freely as any trading man in the same, and to keep an open shop for the purpose, &c., &c. The Councill, after voting, refused Bower's petition, and discharged

him from working as a journeyman tailor in the burgh or liberties thereof for and in name of Scott, or by virtue of any Commission from him in his absence. Extracted, Ro^d. Speid, Clerk.

Church Seat and Mortcloth Dues.—On 28th October, 1735, the entry of a free master is recorded in the usual form. On the margin a note is written and signed by the Deacon, stating that—as the entrant had not paid for the seat in Church, nor the mortcloth dues, he has no tittle, nor any of his, to the samen.

Mantuumaker Fined.—22d September, 1738.—The Tailor Trade complained to the Magistrates that Mary Whyte, spouse of Patk. Smith, Barber in Dundee, had encroached upon the liberties of the Trade by making "women's clouths" without being free to the Trade. The Magistrates finel her and her husband twelve pounds Scots, and ordained them—to find caution under the pain of £40 Scots that she shall never be guilty of the like crime in time coming. The husband and another Barber signed a bond of caution to the Trade—that she would never again work any sort of Taylor work or mantie maker work within the burgh without being priviledged so to do, and that under the penaltie of £40 Scots to the poor of the Taylor Trade for each transgression of the premises.

Entry in right of Marrying a Freeman's Daughter.—5th November, 1754.—Jas. Mitchell, Maltman, was admitted a free Tailor, with all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by free masters of the Trade, in respect of having married the lawful daughter of a free master; but he was taken bound—not to colour an unfreeman under his privilege to the prejudice of the other free masters of the Incorporation. He paid the usual booking money, and took the oath of fidelity to the Trade. There are other similar entries in the Locked Book.

Election of Hill Masters.—2d January, 1765.—The Council of the Tailor Trade and the Hilltown Masters met, and considering that it would contribute to the good management of the masters in Hilltown, Chapelshade, and Blackcroft to have proper officers appointed for overseeing the rights and privileges of the Trade therein, agreed that on first Wednesday of January, annually, the Council of the Trade shall meet with the Hill masters, and elect a Deacon Visitor and Boxmaster, who must be Hill Masters—these officers to collect the quarterly accounts from the Hill masters, and pay same to Trade's Boxmaster, and to attend at the Michaelmas entertainment. The Hill Deacon was empowered to prosecute, in name of the Tailor Trade, all who encroached upon their privileges in the suburbs, and to do everything possible for the good of the Trade. A Deacon and a Boxmaster were then elected.

Fund for the Hill Masters.—29th January, 1766.—The Trade, with consent of the Hill masters, enacted that henceforth every Hill master at his admission shall, over and above his usual dues to the Trade, pay one pound Scots for the benefit of the fund to be constitute and raised for the benefit of the Hill masters, to be solely under the management of the Hill Deacon and Boxmaster for the time, and the produce to be solely applied for the use of the Hill masters.

Oatmeal.—5th November, 1766.—Many of the minutes refer to supplies of oatmeal. Of this date an offer was made by Wm. Yeaman, merchant, Dundee, to contract with the Trades to supply them with oatmeal, the growth of Berwick or Merse shires, for 19 years, at 12s 2d sterling per boll, with one boll to each hundred for behoof of the poor, half to be delivered in January, and half in February yearly. The Tailors agreed to take 200 bolls, on it being mentioned that all the other Trades excepting the Bakers and Fleshers, had agreed to accept the offer. This minute is signed by 24 persons.

A list of the members and widows who were to receive this meal, and also 175 bolls yearly which the Earl of Findlater was to supply, is then given. It comprises 43 masters, and 12 widows.

A Minute follows, mentioning that as complaints of partiality in the distribution had been made, this list, and the quantities allotted upon it to each person, should be the basis for future divisions. The minute is signed by 37 members.

In 1773 Mr Yeaman paid the Trades a sum to cancel the contract above referred to.

Essay Master Appointed.—8th May, 1767.—The Trade met in the Burial-place, and considering that, by the laws of the Trade, every free master at his entry was obliged to shape, sew, and fully finish any garment the Trade should appoint, but that this law had been disused for some years, ordained that in all time hereafter, the Trade shall admit no free master until the Trade try his abilities for serving the lieges by appointing some garment for an essay. That the candidate shall take the measure, cut the cloth, and sew the same with his own hand in presence of two masters to be appointed for the purpose, but who must give no advice or assistance—the garment to be inspected by the whole Trade, and if not found sufficient, the person not to be admitted to the Trade.

A Boxmaster Censured.—26th March, 1772.—The Trade met, and considering that confusion had lately happened in collecting the Trade meal money by the Boxmaster, appointed another member to act along with him in such collection here-

after, and enacted that no member of the Trade shall in future pay the meal money excepting when both these parties are present, the money to be paid over to Dd. Jobson, writer, for behoof of the Trade, each day after making a collection.

The following is added—This sederunt was wrote on the leaf upon which this is pasted, but John Stewart having got possession of the Book, blotted out with ink the original, which is the reason of this leaf being pasted.

Deacon and Boxmaster's Mismanagement.—20th June, 1772.—The Boxmaster reported to the Trade that he had been asked for interest on a bill of £10 sterling, borrowed by the late Deacon and Boxmaster, but which sum had not been applied for the Trade's use. The Trade, considering that it might be a disadvantage to this and the other Incorporated Trades were they to refuse payment, agreed to pay the bill and interest, and endorse it to some neutral party to prosecute the parties signing it, so that the money might be recovered. And they enacted that neither of the two parties should be capable of bearing office in the Tailor Trade of Dundee, till both of them shall have paid the whole money due by them to the Trade. And that any vote given for them to any office by any member of the Trade shall be null and void.

St Andrew's Church.—10th May, 1774.—Many meetings took place for some years prior to, and after this date, in relation to the erection and management of St Andrew's Church, but, as this subject is elsewhere referred to, it is unnecessary to give details here. At the meeting of this date Thomas Rait was elected Minister at a salary of £50, and the Precentor without a salary; and many laws and regulations on the subject were made.

Entertainments at Cost of Trade Discontinued.—24th August, 1773.—The Trade resolved that no farther sum should be allowed in the accounts of the Trade at the accounts making, or with tenants of the Trade when paying their rents. That each member of the Trade, present or absent at the Michaelmas meeting, shall pay one shilling sterling in full of their quarter accounts, and that this sum only shall be spent at that entertainment—the Deacon for the time being to be obliged to pay the surplus, if any, out of his own pocket.

Boxmaster Dismissed from Office.—7th February, 1775.—The Trade met, and considering that J. Duncan, their present Boxmaster, had collected a considerable sum of the Trade's revenue and meal money for which he could not account, and that he had let the Trade's finances get into confusion, and so endangered the Trade's credit that he had been suspended from office for one month, but had not yet accounted for his Introductions, there being still a balance of £26 0s 5d sterling in his

hands—the Trade, after voting, unanimously dismissed him, and deprived him of the office of Boxmaster in all time coming, and of all management of the Trade's affairs.

The Trade prosecuted and imprisoned this Boxmaster, but, on getting a payment to account, liberated him again, he promising to pay the debt by yearly instalments.

Meal Accounts.—24th April, 1775.—The Trade met, and considering the difficulties they had had in getting their meal accounts kept properly, resolved, in terms of the power given them by law to make bye-laws for the regulation of the Incorporation, to enact, and did enact that no member of the Trade while in debt to the Trade, should hereafter be entitled to any share of the Trade's Tack meal until their debts be paid up, &c.

Clothing the Deacon.—29th June, 1775.—The Trade, in consideration of the great trouble the present Deacon has taken about the affairs of the Trade during his management, unanimously voted him a suit of clothes of the value of four pounds, and authorised the Boxmaster to pay same.

Curious Account.—Expenses paid by David Clark for and connected with his entry to the Tailor Trade, being an account thereof written by himself, viz.:—

Dundee, the 30th day of March, 1779, which day David

Clark was Entred to the Taylor Trade, per

To a bottel with the Dicon before Entrey,	£0	0	7½
To the Fine,	£	6	0
To one shiling to drink while I was chalking out the sie,	0	1	0
To the First Sume Painej,	10	18	4
To 5 shillings to James Hunter,	0	5	0
To Bieff,	0	10	6
To Bier,	0	7	0
To Rum,	0	0	0
To Flourer Bread, and Meat Rost ^r ,	0	2	0
To Chise and Salt and Candel,	0	2	6
To baco and Pips,	0	1	2
To the First Court after Entre,	£	6	6
	<hr/>		
	£13	6	1½

To may Freedom to the Town of Dundee for my

Life Time, 2 15 7

this Grat Feast was kept in our own Taylors'

Boum. I think 36 members.

Atosted by me,

(Signed)

David Clark.

Trades' Hall.—19th February, 1778.—The Trade agreed to collect twopence upon each boll of meal delivered to the

members, to be paid to the General Fund for the sole purpose of paying off the debt of the Hall.

Entertainments Abolished.—2d June, 1779.—It was agreed that each free master should pay to the Boxmaster, along with the other dues, £1 10s, in place of the entertainment which had hitherto been given to the members on the admission of a master. Also that every new entrant free master shall pay 7s 6d to enable the Trade to defray the expense of the New Hall.

11th September, 1780.—The Trade agreed to pay to the General Fund towards the cost of the Hall—for every master whether a stranger, son, or son-in-law of a free master, over and above their former dues, 5s; marriage of a master, 5s, in place of the former marriage mews; and an apprentice on entering, 5s, in place of the former dues. Signed by 25 members.

In 1783, 35 members signed a minute about apprentices.

Burial Fines.—31st July, 1787.—The Trade had, by a bye-law, imposed a fine upon all members who were not present at the funeral of a free master, the same to be paid to the Boxmaster. The members, instead of this, had for some time past met after a funeral, and spent the fines in drink. It was this day resolved—that the Trade disapprove of this practice, and ordain that in future the fines shall be paid to the Boxmaster for behoof of the Trade, as was formerly done.

Hilltown Masters.—29th December, 1790.—The Hill Masters offered to the Trade, with the view of settling all the disputes which had for some time existed between the Trade and them, to pay to the Trade £3 6s 8d, in addition to the sums they had previously paid for their Hilltown freedoms, to be in full of all dues to be paid by them to the Trade, the same to be paid as soon as it was convenient for them to purchase their freedom with the town. The Trade accepted the offer, and resolved accordingly.

Journeymen Strike for Higher Wages.—1795.—The Journeymen struck work, and asked to get their wages raised to 9s a week. The Trade resolved to ask the Justices of Peace of the county to fix the wages to be paid to the men. The Justices complied, and fixed the wages, but the men were not satisfied with the rate, and struck again. The Tailors then agreed to pay the wages demanded.

Refusal of Office.—1799.—A person who was elected Boxmaster having refused to accept office, a Committee was appointed to meet with him on the subject, but they do not appear to have reported to the Trade. Next year the Trade enacted that if any Deacon shall in future refuse to accept office, after having been properly elected, he shall pay a fine of five pounds

sterling, and a Boxmaster a fine of fifteen pounds sterling, for the benefit of the poor of the Trade.

6th May, 1800.—Colours (flag) purchased, cost £18 8s 7d.

An Infringer Prosecuted.—15th July, 1800.—Wm. Brown, Merchant and Dyer, ordered to be prosecuted for carrying on the Tailor Trade.

The Trade appointed the Clerk to receive from each master on his entry to the Trade, 10s, and the officer 11s 6d.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Tailor Trade from time to time admitted many Honorary Members to the Craft. They were generally entitled to all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the other free masters—with this exception only, That they shall not employ any person or persons as servants or others under them to work in any part of the Tailor Trade. In respect they are only Honorary Members, and not Educate in the profession themselves. The following are among the honorary admissions:—

- 2d February, 1747.— Henry Geekie and John Renney, Merchants, Dundee.
- 10th January, 1761.— George Dempster of Dunnichen, M.P., &c.
- 7th October, 1774.— Rev. James Blinshall, one of the Ministers of Dundee.
- 4th March, 1771.— His Grace the Duke of Atholl.
- 5th February, 1789.— Sir Wm. Murray of Auchtertyre, Bt., and Hon. Capt. George Murray.
- 13th " " Alex. Riddoch, Provost; Patk. Smith, Merchant and Treasurer.
- 20th May, 1790.— Robert Graham of Fintray.
- 1st September, 1796.— Rev. Patrick M'Vicar, one of the Ministers of Dundee.
- 8th January, 1798.— Right Hon. Viscount Duncan.
- 10th September, 1801.— James L'Amy, advocate.
Rev. David Davidson, one of the Ministers of Dundee.
- 6th April, 1820.— Joseph Hume, M.P., and Hon Wm. Maule of Panmure, M.P.
- 5th February, 1830.— John Morgan, of Coats Crescent, Edinburgh. For his benevolence in giving £100 to the poor of the Trade.
- 10th January, 1862.— Sir John Ogilvy, Bt., and David Baxter, Merchant (now Sir David).

Some parties gave "a compliment" to the poor, others paid the dues of an honorary member, which in the beginning of this

century was £2 10s. It does not appear to have been customary for the Trades to make a charge for admitting honorary members, although it was in some cases done by the Tailors.

DUES OF ENTRY.

Dues, payable during a considerable part of the last century, on the admission to the Tailor Trade:—

By a stranger as free master:—

	Koots money	equal to Sterling.
First Court,	£3 0 0	£0 5 0
To the Trade,	100 0 0	8 6 8
Officer's Fee,	12 0 0	1 0 0
Seat in the Church,	8 0 0	0 10 0
Mortcloth,	■ 0 0	0 5 0
General Fund Dues, &c.,	9 10 0	0 15 10
Entertainment to the Members,	18 ■ 0	1 10 0
Officer's dues,	3 0 0	0 5 0
	£154 10 0	£12 17 6

By a free apprentice when admitted master:—

To the Trade,	£50 0 0	£4 3 4
Officer's Fee,	12 0 0	1 0 0
General Fund Dues,	2 10 0	0 4 2
Seat in Church,	6 0 0	0 10 0
Mortcloth,	3 0 0	0 5 0
Entertainment,	18 0 0	1 10 0
	£91 10 0	£7 12 6

By a free master's son when admitted master:—

To the Trade,	£12 0 0	£1 0 0
General Fund Dues, &c.	4 10 0	0 7 6
Seat in Church,	6 0 0	0 ■ 0
Mortcloth,	3 0 0	0 5 0
Entertainment,	18 0 0	1 ■ 0
Officer's dues,	1 10 0	■ ■ 6
	£45 0 0	£3 15 0

By a son-in-law when admitted a master:—

To the Trade,	£12 0 0	£1 0 0
Officer's Fee,	12 0 0	1 0 0
General Fund Dues,	6 12 6	■ 11 0½
Church Seat and Mortcloth,	9 0 0	0 15 0
Entertainment,	18 0 0	1 10 ■
Officer's dues,	1 10 0	0 2 10
	£59 2 6	£4 18 10½

Increase of the Entry Money.—27th December, 1803.—At a meeting of the Trade held this day, the members considering the state of the funds, and finding it necessary to augment them in order to support the poor, resolved that the dues to be paid by persons to be admitted members of the Incorporation after this date shall be raised as follows, viz.:—

Unfreemen,	£8	6	8	sterling.
A free apprentice,	5	0	0	"
Freeman's son or son-in-law,	2	0	0	"

These sums to be over and above the dues presently paid.
Minute signed by 22 members.

24th April, 1805.

The Trade met in their Hall, and considering what is due to the good of the Trade and the poor thereof, also the present value of money, agreed that from this date the dues of entry to be paid by masters and members be as follows:—

Unfreemen,	£30	0	0	sterling.
A freeman's son,	8	0	0	"
A freeman's son-in-law,	10	0	0	"
An apprentice bound 5 years or more to a free master, whose indenture is produced within the first year of his apprenticeship,	2	0	0	"
On said apprentice entering as free master,	20	0	0	"

Signed by 23 members.

On 6th February, 1809, the Trade raised the dues payable on the admission of a stranger as a free master to £33. On 1st June, 1829, the dues were increased to £50, but on 16th February, 1831, they were again reduced to £33. Since then there has been no alteration on the rate, but there has been no admission for many years.

On 20th February, 1809, the Trade resolved that no honorary member should thereafter be admitted except he pay £5 to the funds of the Trade; also that any one elected a Deacon, and refusing to accept office should pay £5, and a Boxmaster £10, to the funds of the Trade. This minute was signed by 28 members.

YEARLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1806.

Income—

Quarter's account,	£6	8	0
Seat Rents,	5	5	0
General Fund,	10	0	0
Apprentices,	1	6	0
Mortcloth,	3	2	0
Entries (average 3 in 4 years),	23	10	0
	<hr/>		
		£47	11 0

Expenditure—

Officer,	£5	5	0
Widows (12 at £2 each),	24	0	0
Old Members (2 at £3 each),	6	0	0
Casualties,	2	0	0
Clark,	1	1	0
	<hr/>		
		38	6 0

Saving,

£9 5 0

Exclusive of rent of about 15 acres land in Forfar, bought in 1804 for £695.

In 1811 the Trade sold the property for £990, and in 1812 bought a property in Murraygate for £810.

On 16th June, 1829, the Trade agreed not to pack or peel with unfreemen, nor communicate to them the privileges of the Trade, nor allow them to carry on the trade under colour of their name, &c., under penalties of £1 for the first fault, £5 for the second, £10 for the third, and expulsion from the Trade for the fourth fault.

In 1783 there were 43 free masters in the Trade. Some approximation to the number of masters at other periods may be gathered from the numbers who subscribed minutes of meetings of the Trade, &c. In 1839 the number was reduced to 27. In 1859 there were only 13 members, and in 1869 the numbers had fallen to 7. Since the abolition of exclusive privileges of Trade Incorporations, this Trade has thus gradually declined. It is to be hoped that the few remaining active members will see the propriety of speedily recruiting their numbers, so as to give the Trade once more the vitality and importance which it long possessed, and ought again to have.

CHAP. VI.

THE BONNETMAKER TRADE.

The Bonnetmaker Craft or Trade ranks fifth in order among the Incorporated Trades of Dundee; its position is therefore in the centre of the Nine. The original Seal of Cause and Charter of the Incorporation are lost, and there is no copy of these documents in possession of the Craft. Of the origin and early history of the Trade nothing whatever is therefore known. The first Locked Book of the Craft, which contained a register of the admission of the masters and apprentices, and the acts and statutes enacted for the guidance and well-being of the body, was destroyed at the storming of the town by Monk on 1st September, 1651. The existing Locked Book of the Trade was commenced on 11th August, 1660; and the first Minute in the book tells the fate of the old book, and why it had become necessary to provide a new one.

Immediately following that Minute is a list of so many of the names of the former masters of the Craft as the members then living were able to remember, dating back from 1529. Thereafter there is a list, also compiled from tradition and memory, of the dates of admission of so many of the previous masters as could be ascertained, but as the list is necessarily incomplete it is not of much value. Had any of the Charters constituting the Craft been in existence when the new book was begun, it is likely that they would have been copied into it, but as the volume contains no such document, it may be inferred that they had shared the fate of the old Locked Book, if not previously lost.

Owing to the loss of all the ancient documents which belonged to the Craft, the rights and privileges originally conferred upon the body, and the immunities and powers which the earlier members enjoyed are entirely unknown, but it is probable that they did not materially differ from those possessed by the other Incorporated Trades.

The Bonnetmakers did not, either in any of their books or among their papers, possess any standard code of laws for the good government of the members in their dealings among themselves, or with those without the Craft. Neither did they have any formal rules and regulations for the guidance of their apprentices or journeymen. Several of the other Trades still have Laws and Statutes, framed at a remote period for the well-being of the members of the Craft. If such acts and ordinances

were required by one Craft they were necessary for all of them, and it is probable that at one period every Craft had laws specially adapted for its own peculiar handywork. Those belonging to the Bonnetmakers may have been in their ancient Locked Book, and lost with it; and although the members remembered their outlines and purport, and continued to act upon them, they may have been unable to write a complete copy into their new Locked Book, and therefore have regulated their affairs according to use and wont. If the Craft ever possessed such a code of laws, it is to be regretted that they have been lost, as they would have thrown a light on the manners and customs of the Bonnetmakers at a remote period, which, for want of them, cannot now be known.

OPENING MINUTE, &c., IN LOCKED BOOK.

The Eleventh of August, 1660.

The quich Day The bonitmaker croft of Dundie, Reprentive, takine to consideratione the loss and want of ther ould and antient bouck of ther acks and kiper of ther measters neams in Register, by the storme and intakine of our forsaid bruch by the Inglis, upon the first of September in anno a thousand six boundreth fiftie ane. His now creat and mead this present bouck in stead and place thereof, to contean and pres-ve our ould and autient acks and statutes that was continit in that former lost bouck by our wyse antecessours, and quhat we in our tymes can think expedient and profitable, or the neirest way for the honour of God and our own weill. And also for all thos that schall, by the providence of God, succed to our bonitmaker crof of Dundie in all tymes heirefter.

Thomas Miller, being Deakone present, and George Spence, leat Deaken ther, And Williame Kreag, somtyme Deakone, With David Hog, older, and Johne Gib, older, and James Ritchertsone, all three being Deaks heirtofor. And for present counselors David Gray and Thomas Printce, James Hog, Thomas Longlandea, Eaduard Spence, and Williame Gib.

George Spence, wreiter heirof.

And heaving the custome to remember the neams of some of our antient prediessours we think it good to put ther neams in Register heir as folous:—

As David Hog, being Deakon in the yeir of God, 1529; David Robertsons, Robert Kynmond, Dawid Bennit, Andrew Robertsons, Georg Wanent, Dawit Lowsons, James Spence, Johne Kinmonth, Johne Spence, Nicoll Bonar, Johne Alex^r, Williame Ritchie, Andrew Watsone, Andrew Sallmond, Patrik Mathisone, Andrew Mathesone, James Low,

Alex^r. Watson, Georg Buklay, Joh^e Cob, John^e Dukie, John^e Batray, Stivine Peiller, James Robertsons, Patrick Longlandes, Robert Smart, Robert Forrest, James Hardies, John^e Gib, William^e Porter, Charles Gourlay, Thomas Kinnmonth, Robert Batchler, Alex^r. Hog, Andrew Man.

The register of the names of members admitted to the 'Trade, and the dates of their entry, commences as follows :—

The Sewent of Jwley, the year of God 1529.—Alexander Flachers is to be com master of the bonnot maker tred, And hes giwene his oth to de fend the libertis thereof. The next entry is dated 7th Swptember, 1589—John Hog, son to Alexander Hog, Is becom master and friman to the bonot maker tred, and hes giwen his oth to defend the libertis therof. Between these entries it is probable that many members had been admitted, indeed the Trade would otherwise have become extinct, but their memory and their names had perished, and therefore no register of their entry could be compiled.

From this period up to 1660 nearly fifty admissions of masters are recorded, and during the last three or four decades of the time the list appears to be nearly, if not altogether correct. From the date when the new Locked Book was begun, up to the present time, a regular record of the admission of masters to the Trade has been kept. Up to 1773 the Deacon of the day signed his name either underneath the entry, or on the margin opposite to it, in confirmation of the regularity and legality of the admission. On 4th December, 1773, the whole members present on the admission of a new master signed the Locked Book in attestation of the entry, and this practice has been continued from that time to the present.

The record of the entry of the regular members in the Locked Book are, in the earlier years, generally in nearly the same terms as those given above, but occasionally the form is somewhat different, as will be seen by the following examples :—

ENTRIES OF MASTERS.

The 29th day of April, 1673.—The quich day James Gib, lawfull sone to roberet geb, boenetmaker Buerges of dundie, hes be com measter and free man to the boenetmaker Croeft of dundie, and his giefin his oeth to defemd the Leiberty therof.

On 9th February, 1678, Andrew Hogg, lawful son to James Hogg, usually called "red," Bonnetmaker, Burgess of Dundee, was admitted.

The 5th day of March, 1679.—The quilk day John Willand is become mast^r and frie man to the bonet makr Croft for his lyf tyme, and without the admision of any of his sucsion to enter after him of frie men, but sall be as they that ar not

burgh but Buys of ther Librtie, and is given his oath to defend the Liberties therof. (This is the first entry of a Life member to the Craft)

January 27th, 1680.—David qhyt, lawfull son to James qhyt, Cordaner, burges of the brugh of dundie, was admitted; and thereafter, on same day, David qhyt, younger sone to David qhyt, older, bonetmakr, burges of the brut of Dundie, was admitted (Father and son were entered at one meeting, the latter in right of the privileges just conferred upon the former.)

October 13th, 1680.—James Bylie, lawfull son to Gorg Bylie, his becom burges and frie man to the brugh of Dundie, and also till all the privalges of the bonet makr Craft as uther men that ar born burgeses.

October 15th, 1708.—James Mill, oldr, his becom burges, And frie man to the brough of Dundie, and also till al the priveleges of the bonnet maker Craft as uther men that dose the lyk and hath given his oath to defend the Liberties therof.

January 25th, 1734.—Andrew Grive, son-in-law to Andrew Philip, Bonnetmaker in Dundee, has become free master to the said Trade by Virtue of the forsd Relation, and hath given his Oath to defend the Liberties thereof. (This is the first entry recorded of the admission of a son-in-law to the privileges of the Trade in virtue of his marriage with the daughter of a free master.

4th December, 1773.—William Langlands, lawful son to Andrew Langlands, a free master, was in presence of the Trade admitted a free master of the Trade, and entitled to all the privileges and immunities thereof in the right of his said father, he having paid the ordinary dues, and taken the oath commonly administered. In witness whereof, the members present subscribe these presents. (Signed by eight members—being the first entry signed by those present at the admission of a master)

On 26th September, 1797, Alex. Robertson was admitted. In the entry it is stated—"The oath commonly administered being dispensed with, he having positively refused to take the same, and in place thereof only promising and declaring as an honest man to be a peaceable member of society and of this Craft, to promote the interest of this Craft, and of the widows and orphans belonging thereto, and to do nothing prejudicial thereto, and to endeavour to make concord where discord is. In witness whereof, the members present subscribe these presents." Signed by seven members. Since that period no oath has been administered to members on their admission to the Corporation, a simple promise or declaration in terms nearly identical to the above, having in all cases been accepted in place of the oath which had been previously administered.

The form of oath originally administered to the members on their becoming masters and freemen in the Craft is recorded in the beginning of the Locked Book. It is in the handwriting of the same George Spence who was the writer of the earliest minute recorded in the book, and appears to have been written at the same period, viz., 11th August, 1660. The following is the oath as it stands in the Locked Book :—

The meaner of the oth takine of the measters of the bonit-makers of dundie quhon they enter to be fremen to the said trad.

I sall obey the Gospell of Jesus Chryst that is presentlie profest; I sall obey the King and hes laws; I sall obey the prowtest and balies of the forsaid bruch; I sall obey my deakone of Croft, and sall not contrawine his will and Croft Derecklie nor inderecklie; I sall, according to my power, reliwe and supore wedows and oerphens; I sall be no motine of tumults reusing among my breithrine, but sall mak concord among them that ar in discord according to my powre; I sall ous no unfremens guida under color of my owne, and all the artakles I tak by the name of the flather, ssone, and holy Ghost.

About 1770 this form of oath was discontinued, and the following substituted for it :—

The Form of the Oath to be administered to every New Entrant Member of the Bonnetmaker Trade before his admission.

I promise to obey the Gospell of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and also to obey the King's Majesty, the Provost, Baillies, Conveener, and Deacon, In so far as they obey the foresaid Gospell, and shall attend all meetings of the Trade when properly called as far as in my power, and shall not contradict nor contraveen my Deacon nor Craft in any thing tending to the good and advantage of the Trade directly nor indirectly. I shall, according to my power, relieve the poor, and shall in noways take, make, nor sell any unfreeman's goods under colour of my own, and shall by every means in my power prevent discord, and promote harmony in the Trade. So help me, God.

After the date of the entry of Alexander Robertson on 28th September, 1797, no occurrence of any importance in connection with the admission of ordinary members into the Incorporation has taken place.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Bonnetmakers have occasionally admitted Honorary Members to the privileges of the Incorporation. The following are the names of the principal parties so admitted, with the dates of their admission :—

- 1761.—Mr George Dempster of Dunnichen, M.P.
 1778.—John, Duke of Athole.
 1789.—The Honourable Captain George Murray, and Sir William Murray of Auchtertyre, Baronet.
 1789.—Alexander Riddoch, Provost of Dundee.
 1790.—Robert Graham of Fintry.
 1798.—Admiral Viscount Lord Duncan. In consideration of the high sense which the Trade entertains of the signal and important victory obtained by his Lordship over the Dutch Fleet on the eleventh day of October last, of so much consequence to Great Britain.
 1862.—Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., and David Baxter of Kilmaron.

These several parties each signed the record of their entry in the Locked Book. Lord Duncan added after his signature—
 "by which he is much honoured."

MINUTES, ACTS, AND STATUTES.

Several of the old minutes of meetings and Acts of the Bonnetmaker Craft are written in the beginning and end of the Locked Book, and also in the Account Book of the Trade. They are generally written in a quaint hand, but some of them are beautiful specimens of the caligraphy of the various periods when they were penned. Some of these minutes and Acts are interesting, tending, as they do, to elucidate the habits, manners, and customs of the members of the Trade, and of the general inhabitants of the town, at the respective periods at which they were written.

Anent Keeping the Sabbath.—11th May, 1665.—I, Williame Craig, present Deakone to the bonitmakers in Dundie, with the consent and aduyce of the breithrine weill conveund in the hous or buriall place ther, taking to our consederatione that the Lord's day is not so weill kept holie as schould be, therfor We unanimousle ordeine that if anie of the breithrine of the said tread sall be found transgresing the lord's day in anie mesour, that they sall be lyable to the payment of fourtie schilling Scots monie, tosomis quotims, and spesall if they be found drinkers, or drinking in any taverne, or withdraung themselves frome diwine service one the Lord's day, And if anie of the counsell of the said tread sall be found in the breach, that in that case he sall be deposid of his counsellrie, as witnes we undraubcryers. Signed by the Deacon, two late Deacons, and five other members.

The Collector and Deacon to be Obeyed.—31st October, 1668.—The which day deacon Eduart Spence, decan to the bonetmakers, and the counsellors of the said Croft, as followis, Thomas Millear, Goreg Spence, John Hoog, Tomas Lainglandes, James Hog, Willam Crag, Willam Garning, Daved Hog, Pattrek Gepstone, Goerg Duncan, Statutes and ordaines that when it shall pleac the Lord to get ane call from the Collector to rid or goe the townes erantes, or when it shall hapen the decan of Croft to call them of the counsell to rid or goe ther own herents, that they shall be redy to goe upon ther owen chaerges in thes presnt zeer or all others yers folowing, or any other metings among ower selfis by this our act, as witnes the under subscribers. Signed by the parties above named.

A Tax Imposed to Pay the Trade's Debts.—The thretie-one day of desember, in the year of God Jai vi^c and seventie and thre zears (1673), the deacone and counsell and Croft being convided the forsd day, taking it to considerations that we being ind-beted to sevrall persons, therfor the wholl Tread forsd with ane unanimous consent statouts and ordanis y^t ilk master and servand conforme to the proper dues of yr quarter compts, y^t ilk persone propersonable master men sall pay four shilling four penies, and each widow no less mor, Ilk servand that can dight a bonet two shilling two penies, by and out our our old and ordinar quarter compts. And thes status holds guid and waked, renouncing all excepsions in the contrar ay and qhyll the said debit sall remaine unpaid, and therfor the deacone and counsell afirmes this act to be good and wailed, writine and subsc^t with our hands as foullous our names. Signed by the Deacon and other 14 members, several of whom sign by their initials only.

The Use of the Mortcloth.—8 Apryll, 1682.—The whilk day, personly compired in the hof and comane burall place of Dundie, the heall mastors of the bonetmaker Croft, John Hog being present deacone at y^t tyme. The natur of the meating was for to show ym ane mortcloth, qch they formerly gave yr consente yrto, they being fully satisfied yr wt, statut and ordained y^t no person q'somever sall heave the use of it but upone ane stof cofine; secondly, y^t no person q'somever is to have it in the night tyme, but the old cloth, and is to reseawe the best cloth on the mornjng at eight hours; Thirdly, y^t no person q'somever is to heave the use of it but such as payes the Crafts dues pacably and in due tym, if they be not found struagant to the Crafts ordnances in yr lyf tyme, only robbers is to be most debared from the cloth.

Breaking the Lord's Day, and Penalties therefor.—May Twentie eight, MDCLXXXIII.—The whilk day the bonetmakers in Dondie being conwinit together, &c., for sevrall urgent affairs

for the good and weelfair of the Craft, presentit the copie of ane act to them aient the keping of the lords day, Acludit upon the twentie sixt of May, 1584, be Robert Phillip, presend deacon, John Hog, Wm. Gib, oldr, Wm. Gairner, Wm. Gib, Dawid Hog, James Gibson, Wm. Gib, yo', Dawid qhyt, yo', Gorg Bylie, and keping of good ordr both on the week day and on the Sabbath day, yt wheras ther is amongst us wery gryt abuce, and profaning of the Sabath by some cwell disposed and ungodly persons, in seting forth ther bonets on that day, and laying out yr cloaths to dry, and in caring water and washing ther meat at the well in tyme of sermon, and in going to yr nighbours houses together in companies to drink in tyme of sermon, which spiketh out much of ther ungodly carig, and ane ewedent token of ther eternall rowing without repentane, thes sins being too orderly comitet on his day, without amendment of lyf doth prowok the lord to anger, and in justic to give us upe to hardnes of heart and to the sin of unbelif, and allso to punish us wt temprall stroaks, to the clear deserning of all our nighbours for Sabath brakrs. It is statut and ordaind, wt unersall asent, that fra this day forth If any person whatsomewer sall set out yr bonets to dry on the Lords day, or lay out ther cloathes to dry, or heng out yr fish to dry, or carie water from the wall, or wash yr meat yrat in tyme of sermon, or bee-g found in ther yards gathering in ther kell in tyme of sermon, or going to ther nighbours houses in tyme of sermon, except the caus be laifull, that is to say in tyme of A womans trawall, or persons young or old be dangrouslly sick, if any sall be found in yr nighbours hous, without this lawfull excus, sall be holdn drunkards and sabath brakrs, and be further punisht According to the Crafts will and desyre, Item for the bonets seting forth sall pay for the first fault 6 sh 8 d unforgiwen; 2ly for ther cloathes laying out to dry sall pay for the first fault 4 sh unforgiven; 3ly for ther fish caring forth to dry sall pay for the first fault 3 sh unforgiven; 4ly for caring of watr from the well or washing ther meat yrat in tyme of sermon, sall pay for the first faultt 8 sh unforgiven; 5ly for gathering in ther kell in tyme of sermon sall pay for the first faultt 5 sh unforgiven; 6ly for going to ther nighbours houses in tyme of sermon sall pay 12 sh unforgiven for the first faultt, and for the second fault twice as much and to be sharply rebukd before the Craft, and for the thrid fault to be citit befor the Sesone, and to be persuid wt riguar, and receawe public rebuk befor the congregations. Thus our Act, being put to exection, may be a means to bring us in fawour wt God, and pace Amongest our selwes, and for the mor conforming thus our Act we Abowe writne ar most wiling to sube and stand to the manegment yrof, by God's help.

A Sinner Repentant.—28th January, 1686.—The whilk day the Bonnetmakers in Dundie being convinat together, and befor them did Wm. Craig, leat deacon, on of our auncient and weil beheaved brother, did humbly present his suplication and moane his Adetion, disyring help at our hand againest David Barkly, on of our most misbeheaved and ill disposed brethren in our Craft, for often and many tymes both formerly and of leat he heath ben sensert, fyned, and rebukit for his scandlous beheavor and ill nighbourhood for the most pair of his lyf tyme, and neamely at present for his misbeheavor in reproch and calumnie to our forsd auncient brother, we being fully instructid therein, and reaply adwised, doo statut and ordaine that fra this day forth the said Dawid Barkly sall live peaceably in all tyme comeing.

And I, the said Dawid confeses all thes faults and injuries and miscariges, both formerly and of leat, that ar laid to my chairg, and I doo hirby bind and oblidg for myself and famely to live peaceably and queatly to ward my breathren in all tyme comeing, and if I sall ofend ane present Deacon, either in his good name or deseapling, I sall pay fourtie sh without debat; and if I sall ofend ane old deacon, twentie sh.; and if ane counsler thretine sh 4 d; and ane ordainer member, ten sh for the first fault, and for the second fault to be laid asyd from my Craft, and not to be ane brother amongst them for ane year's tyme, aforme to our auncient charter, in witnes whereof I am content and sreibt this present act wt my hand at Dondie, day and deat torsd, befor my Craft. Subscribed as follows:—

This is Dawid D B barklys mark.

None to Pass away from the Trade.—22d April, 1694.—The whilk day the bonnetmakers in Dundie being couviniant togder in their pairt apointed, hath taken to consideraetion that no master, man, nor servant shall pas from the traid unless they cannot get work from the rest of the traid, theirfor it is acted by the said Craitt, becaus both master and servant hath past away, which hath done great evill to the traid herein, theirfor if the master shall pass away he shall los his libertie, and the servant likwis, and non of them shall return again, and to verifie this hierin we subscribe James Carnigy, present deackon, Robert Philip, James Craig, John Hog, David Whyt, y^r, Gorg Dunckan, James Gibson, David Hog, old^r, William Gib, William Garner, Gorg Baylie, William Hog, Andrew Philip.

Auncient Ill-Dyed Bonnets.—16th October, 1694.—The whilk day personally compared the heall masters of the bonnetmaker Craft, &c., befor James Carnigie, present deacon, at q^t tyme they, taking to yr consideration the gryt los, sheame, and skeath that the Craft doth lyie under by making light colours, and not

waring sufficient allowane to mak good cowlors, and doo blander on bersall and Attme, being a gryt cheat to the cuntrie and disgrace to our selwes, and hath prowacked the cuntrie to buy bonetes made in other pleaces. Therefor for remead of thes ewil practices, and base and fals cowlars, it is statut and ordinad that the bonets shall be secherched when they com from the mill, and that the seek be not opned till the secherchers com and sie the bonets that be not sufficient and well cowlered, and if they shall tak any bonets that be not sufficient in the cowler of blew, they ar to carie them to the deacon, and befor they get ym againe they ar to pay half mark, and for the beter manegment of this our Act we heawe srobt it w^t our own hand, day and deat fors^d, and ewry secher that doo not wait on them selwes or send another for them shall pay three shiling four penes unforgiwen. Signed by eleven mem-
bers.

Deacon's Term of Office.—10th May, 1698.—The which day personally compeared William Gib, present Deacon of the Bonnetmakers, in the common and ordinary place of meeting, at four hours in the afternoon, Taking to their serious consideration that there hath been several honest men chosen to be Deacons and oversmen, and their honesty has caused them to be long continued in their place, which became burdensome to them, and there hath also been some chosen which have been unjust in their office, that have spent the poor's money unnecessarily without, and also other ways at home; therefore, forewarned of this, not to burden an honest man, and also to stop others, it is Statute and ordained by us Deacons, Councillors and remanent members, for ourselves and successors, Deacons, members, that from this year forth there shall no Deacon that shall be chosen by us to continue above the space of two years, and that Deacon to be subject to change according to the Craft's will and pleasure yearly. And also it is statute with universal consent, for ourselves and successors as so is, that the Deacons shall be subject to call some of the members upon the Council to review his accounts, and audit them upon Wednesday immediately before the election, they may fully know either to change or continue the Deacon. And for the better establishment of this our good Act, It is statute also that no inaster whatsoever, Deacon, Councillor, nor ordinary member shall presume to break this Act, and that under the penalty of ten mark Scots unforgiven, and to be discharged the Craft until it be paid; and for the more strength, we, William Gib (and 13 others), do subscribe with our hands, day and place fore-
said.

A Member in Fife.—17th September, 1700.—The whilk day

the traid being met together, and hath taken to ther consideration anent James Forest old', being contracted and like to marie Nansie Gibson, that he is to pay his quarter compt in all tym coming whill he shall dwell in the town of Leslie in frf, and if they shall hapin to com to Dundie to dwell they shall be in the traids will for his by going quarter compts.

Alum, &c., Prohibited.—30th June, 1710.—The whilk day the Trade being meet togher, &c., hath mead ean Act against the taking of any birsol and alun to put upon ther bonnets, whereupon every member is to subribe the contrar, so that any person that shal make any use of it shall pay for ye first falt, twentie sh. Scots, and for ye second falt fourtie sh. Scots, and for the thyrird falt thrie pound Scots.

The weedows finatel as weel as the rest.

And a suficent seirteb to begin at Limbas.

Subscribed by 27 members.

A Son to Pay his Father's Debt to the Trade, &c.—14th October, 1708.—The which day, the Trade being personally convened, &c., hath taken to their serious consideration that by loss in tymes past to the common gude of the Trade bath made an Act, and do statute and ordain that whosoever shall happen to be booked in the Trade's burgess book shall be liable to their father's debt resting to the common gude of the said Trade. Likewise whosoever shall happen to strike the table in the Deacon's presence shall pay six shillings eight pennies, tosis cois, for the first fault, and for the second fault thirteen shillings four pennies, tosis cois, the third fault one pound Scots, tosis cois. Signed by 12 present and late Deacons and Councillors.

Payments to the Trade by the Office-Bearers.—20th October, 1721.—The whilk day, the trede being met together, and hath given ther wotes by plurality, y^t everey non enterit Dicken shall pay to the tred thre pound Scotos. Lickways y^t everey Box-master pay the soame of twentie shilling Scots; also y^t evere person y^t is set out to be Deaken shall pay twenty shiling Scots; lickways yt every on yt is chosan to be a Counselor shall pay ten shilling Scots; also every on for there first voice shall pay ten shilling Scots. Signed by the office-bearers.

Against Glasgow-Made Bonnets being Sold as Dundee Bonnets.—13th October, 1726.—The which day, Willm. Hog, present Deacon of the Bonnetmaker Trade of Dundee, with the hail free masters and brethren of the said Trade, mett and convened within their ordinary place of meeting, consulting about the common affairs of the said Trade, and taking to their serious consideration that some of their number have, contrary to the duties incumbent upon them as members of our Inco-

poration, taken the freedom to purchase from strangers in Glasgow Bonnets, which they have exposed to sale, and even sold to merchants in this burgh with the Bonnets that are the product of our manufactory, which is a manifest Inroad upon, and prejudice to the exercise of our Employment within this burgh. *Therefore*, and for preventing such a practice in time coming, The Deacon and haile members and free masters of the said Bonnetmaker Trade, all of mutual and joint consent, *Enact, Statute, and Ordain* That no member or free master, or his Relict or Children, in all time coming shall buy or purchase from any Bonnetmaker in Glasgow, or anywhere else, any Bonnets or Caps made by them, or sold by merchants coming from thence, But on the contrary no member shall presume to sell anything that is ye product of our Imploy but what is actually manufactured within this Burgh and the privileges thereof, under the penalty of three pounds Scots to be paid by every transgressor for the first transgression, and to be doubled for every subsequent transgression. And farther, they *Enact, Statute, and Ordain* that no member or free master, his Relict or Children, shall be at freedom to sell bonnets or caps to any merchant in this Burgh, who sells such after he is convict before the Deacon and Trade of buying from strangers in Glasgow, or anywhere else, bonnets and caps, under the penalty of above specified for the first and subsequent transgression. And for the better observance of this Act the Deacon and each member has subscribed the same. Subscribed by 18 members.

Dispute with a Feuar.—25th May, 1773.—The Bonnetmaker Trade having met this day in the Meal Market, in order to consider of the present difference betwixt them and William Wilson, their tenant, relative to the cess of the yard feued to him, they hereby empower James Dorward and Willm. Hogg, their present Deacon and Boxmaster, to settle that matter in the best manner they can for the good of the Trade.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

It was customary from a very early period for the masters of the Bonnetmaker Craft to enter into agreement with the sons and daughters of their fellow masters, and of others, for their services for certain periods, and to enter the terms of these engagements in the books of the Trade. These agreements show the service then exacted from apprentices and servants, the wages and other emoluments given for these services, and other curious customs incidental to this Trade.

Entries of this nature are very numerous in the books. The greater portion of these entries are identical in their terms, but some of them are unique. The following, from amongst the

entries, show their general conditions. The agreements are generally witnessed by the Deacon of the day, and a few of them are signed by the contracting parties.

Nowmbr 13, 1682.—The whilk day John Mill and David qhyt, older, agried for one year's serwic of John Myll, his son, to be acomplished be andro mill yo', his fie is four pond Scots, ane pair of shoes, ane pair of hos, and bonet.

Andro Johns son, his task is ane dozn gryt bonets, working fyffine of the six pond sort, and twentie two of the four pond sort, ilk one of thes syses to be one wiks wrk to him in tyn of ther wrking.

Januar 8, 1683.—Woillame Gib hath agried with Elspit Smyth for one yers serwic, hir weekly work is twenty two of the six pond sort, and others accordingly, Elspit's fie is six pond thritine shilling four penes Scots.

March 26, 1683.—James Carnigy hath agried with Elspit Hog for one quarter year's servic, week about w^t James Gibson, her fie is two pond Scots; her wekly task is sixtine gryt bonets, working or spinning at eightine ounce the pic; if ye bonet be less working the yarn is to be delewid bak w^t the bonet, and if the bonet be mor then 18 ounce working, she is to reseawe spun yarn to out wead it, two dozn of the six pond sort at twelf ounce per pic, and two dozn and eight of the four pond sort at 8 ounce the pic.

Janwy 11, 1683.—James Craig hath Agried with Elspit Hog for ane half year's serwic, week About; her fie for that tyme is four pond Scots. Hir wekly task is sixtine gryt bonets, working or spinning at eightine or 20 ounce the pic, or mor if njd reeqwyr, of the six pond sort two dozn, and of the four pond sort two dozn and eight, ilk ane of this sorts q["] wrought to be ane week's work.

Ayug^t 6, 1683.—James Gib hath Agried w^t Margrit Hog, daughter to James Hog, for ane half year, week about w^t hir father; hir fie is from James Gib, for hir half year's work is fiwe mark Scots. Hir task is sixtine work or spinning, and the wight of this is betwixt 14 ounce and twenty ounce mor for the six pond sort 4 for 3 of the most sys, and the four pond sort 2 for ane gryt bonet working.

May 21, 1684.—Robert Philip, present Deacon, hath Agried w^t John Mill for ane year's serwic of Thomas Mill, his son; his fie is five pond Scots. His weekly task is fortine gryt bonets, working, of the six pond sort twentie and ane, and of the four pond sort twentie and eight, ilk ane of thes sorts when wrought to be ane week's task to him in ther tynes of working. Agried before the old Deacon.

Feb. 17, 1690.—Whilk day, Alex. Johnston hath agried with Wm. Garner for his youngest daughter, Kirstan Johnston,

for two year's servie, and Wm. oblidges himself to furnish hir sufficiently in meat and clothing during the said two years, and if William be content he is to heawe hir the thrid year.

July 13, 1691.—Elspit Smith and James Gib hath agried with Margret Gib, her doghtar-in-lawe, and the said James, her brother, for ean year's servie week about; hir fie is 5 pound Scots money, her task is too her mother-in-lawe 32 litell bonets wickly, and too her brother James 32 litell bonets, 24 midlen, 16 muckall, all this to be observed in tims of working.

Agust 28, 1693.—William Langlance hath agried with deackon Craig for ean year's service, his fie is ten pond Scots and ean bonnet. His task is ean dozn great bonets the first four days, and the nixt two 8 dighten that be larg, all this to be wrought in tym of working be him.

November 6, 1693.—Andrew Mill hath agried with deackon Philip for ean year's service, his fie is 10 pond, and if have no tinsill he is to ressave 1 lb more, and if he have onie he is to pay 1 lb 10 sh. His task is 16 great, 24 midlin, 32 litell bonnets, and be hath two days dighten, and four days wifing, all this to be wrought in tyne of working.

September 1, 1695.—Margret Low hath agried with her two good daughters for nin pond weight of wool, to be wrought by them evry wik in that yier aboue menshoned, and ther fie is 6 pond evrey on of them.

Aprill ye 13 day, 1702.—Deacon Gib hath agried with Margart Gib, lawfull Daughter to the decast William Gib, hath agried for a year's service; her fie is six pound Scots; her wicklie task is twentie five lang midlen bonets, spining or working at eleven ounce ye p^a bonnet.

27th May, 1718.—Deacon Carnegie and John Hoge hath agried with William Morgon for eghtien fourst ses bonnets in the week to each of them, week about, for eight pound Scots betwixt them in the year to him. What is feading each bonnet, six pennies; each bonnet more, six pennies to him than the task.

February 3, 1729.—David Whyt hath agreed with Gorg Inies from Candlemas, 1729, to Candlemas, 1730; his weekly work is 18 fouorth sys working and 28 dighten, 20 mangrels working and 20 dighton, 22 third sys working and 21 dighton; his fie is ten pond Scots, and he hath when his work is done he is to get a dozn to dight.

Aprille 10, 1736.—The which day Androw Grive, Bonnet-maker, and James Milln, Bonnetmaker, hath agried with James Milne is son for a yeares work, if they agrie; if not he is trie at yo half yeares end, and that from Whinsday seventin hundred and thretie sex, to Mertem seventin hundred and thretie six, and Whinsday sevenulan hundred and thretie seven yeares, his

work being two dozen of thred seies wesen and dresen on, and twentie Manglars working and dresen, and eghtin fourt seies working and drisen; is sic is ten pound Scots.

9th December, 1738.—The which day George Innes bath agried with James Millne, son to James Millne, Juner, bonnet maker, for on years serves; his work is 14 fourths seys, 16 mangrels, and 18 third seys working and dresing, vizt, his sic is Eight pond ten shilon Scots, begining elevent coront.

AUDITING THE TRADE'S ACCOUNTS.

The oldest existing Book of Accounts of the Bonnetmaker Trade commences with the year from Michaelmas, 1706, to Michaelmas, 1707, and the accounts have been kept regularly since that period. The Book of Accounts prior to 1707 has disappeared, and no information regarding its "Impurments and Depurments," as the Charge and Discharge were then called, can now be obtained. The accounts of the Trade had been regularly kept long before 1707, as a part of the Locked Book was set apart for the reception of annual docquets approving of them. The earliest of these audits in the current Locked Book is dated 30th October, 1669, and they are continued up to 30th October, 1745. The first of these entries is in the following terms:—

The threitie day of October, 1669.—The whelk day Eduart Spence, Decane to the boenetmakers, Has made his acomt, and they ar reseved thankfuley, as witnes the under subskravers, Goerg Spence, older, Thommas Milear, John Hoog, Willam Geb, Willam Gaering, Goerg Spence, yovingear. (Signed) George Spence, older.

On and after 10th October, 1728, the docquets mention that the Deacon cleared his accounts.

In the first of these docquets, although the members whose names follow are called subscribers, only one person, probably the Chairman, actually signed it, but in the subsequent docquets all the members present at the respective meetings actually subscribed them.

From 1750 and onwards the docquets approving of the accounts by the members, were written in the Account Book underneath the year's transactions, and the members present at the audit adhibited their names to the docquet.

In addition to the approval of the accounts by the members of the respective Trades, the Convener and Deacons of the several Trades, or the Convener and a Committee of the Deacons, were in the practice of examining the accounts of each of the Trades, and of appending a docquet with their deliverance thereupon. This custom was continued up to 26 Nov., 1818. Since then the General Fund Court has taken no cognizance of

the accounts of the individual Trades, the funds of each Incorporation having thereafter been solely under the management and control of the respective Trades.

The Extravagant Spendings, &c., of the Trade condemned.
 —1st November, 1709.—The Convener and Deacons, after perusal and auditing the Bonnetmakers' accounts betwixt Michaelmas, 1708, to Michaelmas, 1709, do find in them several extravagant spendings, such as the five pounds sixteen shillings at accounts making, and also five pounds at the election, do hereby discharge such unnecessary spendings for the time to come, otherwise they may expect to be punished according as the fault requires, and yet notwithstanding we, for preservation of unity, do hereby discharge the foresaid accounts, in hopes that such things in the accounts will never be presented to subsequent auditors, in testimony whereof we subscribe this discharge day year and place foresaid. Signed by John Gourlay, Convener, James Gourlay, Deacon to the Glovers, Andrew Guild, Deacon to the Tailors.

29th October, 1713.—The Convener and Deacons under subscribing having perused the foresaid accounts for the preceding year, do hereby approve and discharge them, and withal desire that in time to come the accounts may be more formal to the satisfaction of posterity, likewise discharges the distributing of meal to insolvent persons, lest the Trade burden posterity with debt. (This year and the last there were sundry sums entered among the disbursements as paid for balances of meal due by various parties. The docquet was no doubt intended to stop such transactions.)

27th October, 1718.—Which day the Convener and Deacons having perused the preceding accounts, they approve thereof and appoint the Bonnetmaker Trade at auditing their accounts in time coming to produce receipts for such articles of their discharge for which they are usual to be given, and the said accounts are hereby discharged by us. Signed by John Whittet, Convener, William Petrie, Deacon to Cordwainers, James Jobson, Deacon to ye Waulkers.

On 25th October, 1720, the Auditors, Convener, James Davidson, Deacon to ye Bakers, and Thomas Maver, Deacon to the Weavers—appoint the Bonnetmaker Trade in all time coming to charge yourselves with the penny on the Boll of their proportion of the Trades' bargains of meal, under the penalty contained in the Act thereanent. (The Trades, generally unitedly, but sometimes individually, were in the practice of purchasing quantities of meal and supplying their members therewith. The meal was purchased where it could be got on best terms, and the profit of it went to the funds of the Trades.)

1st December, 1757.—The Auditors recommended the Trade to demand and get up their outstanding debts, and apply them to paying the Trade's debt.

In 1761 some errors in the accounts are pointed out by the Auditors. In 1763 they observe that William Hog should and has promised to repay to the Trade £1 10s, spent by him at a meeting with the Boxmaster, and entered among the payments of the Trade. (The sum was repaid and credited in next year's accounts.)

In 1766 the Convener and Deacons in their audit approve of same with this observation, that henceforth the Trade always properly docquet their accounts as other Trades do.

From 1758 to 1774 the Convener and Deacons, in docqueting the accounts, mention that they were perused and approved of by the "Convener's Court."

In 1778 they are approved of by the "Managers of the General Fund."

In 1783 the Managers recommended that the balance (£20 1s 5d) should instantly be lent out upon interest.

Waulk Mill and charge for Waulking Bonnets.—The Trade appear to have rented a mill for waulking the bonnets made by the members. It was situated near the mouth of the Lighthouse. The last rent paid was to Mr Gardyne, Factor to Lord Panmure, for crop 1763, amounting to £63 8s Scots. The principal income of the Trade up to that period consisted of weekly pennies, collected from the members for the bonnets waulked by them. In the accounts for the year ending Michaelmas, 1707, there were 1021 dozen bonnets made, and in the following year 1914 dozen. The charge was two shillings per dozen on the bonnets waulked; and there was an additional charge, called pennies, of two pennies per dozen on them. The total amount credited in the accounts for 1707 for both charges was £111 13s 10d Scots. This sum was paid by eighteen persons, which appears to have been the number of members in the Trade at that period. The last entry for the weekly pennies for waulking the Bonnets was in 1764, the revenue from that source for that year being £47 1s 10d Scots.

BOXMASTER.

The accounts of the Bonnetmakers appear to have been kept by the Deacons up to a comparatively recent date, as they are so entered in the account book. The first mention of the term Boxmaster, which appears in the books of the Trade, is in a note appended to the accounts for 1714 by the Conveners Auditing Court. In the docquet by the Convener and Deacons for 1744, the Boxmaster is again mentioned in the following

terms :—The eighteen Deacons observe that £323 13s Scots is to be accounted for by the Boxmaster, or proper diligence done for the same, with which condition or certification the accounts are approved. It was not, however, until 1762-3 that the Boxmaster is specially mentioned, along with the Deacon, in the accounts, and the docket by the Convener and Deacons, dated 1st December, 1763, refers to both these officers. After that period the names of both the Deacon and Boxmaster appear in the accounts.

Change of Scots money to Sterling.—The accounts of this Trade, in common with most of the other Trades, were kept in Scots money up to Martinmas, 1766, and thereafter in sterling. A balance of £51 18s 4d Scots, due by James Miln, the Boxmaster, being entered in his accounts for 1767 at £4 6s 6½d sterling.

Entry money payable to the Craft.—The dues payable to the Trade on the admission of Freemasters have varied from time to time. In the accounts for 1706-7, William Hogg paid for his booking money £6; in 1723-4 five members who entered paid £9 each; in 1726-7 several members entered, some of them in right of their fathers, at £6 each; in 1729 £9 was paid by members entering in right of their fathers; in 1734 the booking money for sons-in-law was £12 10s; in 1740 for members £10; from 1753 to 1766 the sum paid by the sons and sons-in-law of members was £12; in 1719 an apprentice paid £6; in 1724 a member paid for his apprentice booking £12; and next year 12s was paid to the General Fund by the Trade for the same apprentice; in 1727-8 an entry of £20 for an apprentice occurs, and next year £1 was paid by the Trade to the General Fund for him, the Fund in both cases getting five per cent. of the sum paid by the Trade; in 1730 the Trade received from a member for his apprentice £1 14s, and the same was paid over to the Fund, in 1766 Edward Lesly paid to the Trade for his booking money and marriage mark £12 13s 4d. The money referred to above as paid for booking, &c., is Scots. The subsequent entries are in sterling. In 1769 and up to 1780 the booking money for members, whether entered as sons or sons-in-law, or as unfreemen, was £1 sterling. It was then raised to £1 5s. Before 1780 some of the entrants paid 12s 2½d, and after that date 16s 10½d, in addition to the booking money, which was paid over to the General Fund of the Nine Trades. In 1818 the entry money for unfreemen was increased to £4 4s, sons-in-law of members, £2 12s, and sons, £1 15s, of which the General Fund received £2 5s, £1 17s, and £1 respectively. In 1822 the entry money was £8 8s; in 1826, £10 10s; in 1830 eleven members

entered at £6 6s, and one half do., £2 12s. At the present time, 1871, the entry money payable to the Trade on the admission of unfreemen is £2 10s, and for sons or sons-in-law of members, £1 5s. In addition to these sums unfreemen pay to the Nine Trades' Fund £10, and sons and sons-in-law of members, £2 10s.

ACCOUNTS.

Sundry Receipts.—The members paid small sums periodically for the support of the Trade, and they are entered as quarter accounts. In 1706 these receipts amounted to £5 10s 6d, and in 1707 to £6 3s 6d. In 1746 the Trade received £16 10s from Mr John Glass, for feu of his Meeting-house, less 10s spent at the receiving of the money. In 1749 the Trade borrowed from the General Fund £100, and from "The Manufacturing Stock" £1578 (The nature or purpose of this stock is unknown.) At this time many bills between the Craftsmen and the Trade appear on both sides of the accounts. (The Trade appears to have lent their funds to the members on interest, and taken Bills for the money.) About this period there was a Rentmaster; and various intromissions of his are among the Trade accounts. In 1753 the Trade received from Alexander Nicoll, for his and his wife's seat in the church during their lifetime, £12. In 1755 £63 18s was received from Mr Glass for unpaid feu-duty. It had been unpaid for about five years, and the Trade prosecuted him for same—the action cost £1 13s 6d. In 1761 £1008 was received from Andrew Tender, for the land lying on south side of Dudhope Wynd. In 1830 quarter accounts (6d per quarter, being 2s per annum), were received from the members for the last time. In 1794, 1832, 1840, double feu-duty of £3 7s was received on Gairsdale's Feu. Since then another double feu has been received.

Sundry items of Expenditure.—The Trade occasionally expended considerable sums in conviviality. In 1706 the total payments amounted to £71 10s, of which £15 8s 4d was spent on the election day, at accounts making, at auditing accounts, with Convener and Deacons at auditing by them, &c., &c. In 1706, and for several years thereafter, 10s were paid to the Writing Master (probably for writing the Trades' accounts, minutes, &c., into their Books). In 1707 a bonnet to the mill-wright cost 16s; in 1708, 14s; and in 1709, 10s. In 1709 a pair of shoes to the officer cost £1 16s; in 1711, £2; in 1758, £2; in 1762, £2 8s; and in 1785, 4s 6d. In 1711 a bell of oatmeal cost £6 13s 4d; and later in the year, £7. In 1710 £15—paid for defending the liberties; in 1712 and 1713 £21 19s 10d—paid to the Convener against the laws; 1715, £12—paid to the

Convener against the Magistrates; 1718, £6 6s 8d—paid for a suspension against our Waulk Mill; 1742, paid to Strathmore's process, £15. In 1766, and in other years, considerable sums were paid for the process by Skirling and Kollo against the Nine Trades anent meals. Many other items are entered in the Trades' accounts in several years for law expenses, &c., in actions in which the Trade was engaged. In 1736—paid at the town's Marches riding, 12s; 1740, £6 paid to the Trades of Arbroath (it is not stated for what); 1741, £21—paid for erecting a giral for holding the Trades' meal; 1743—to lost on the giral meal, £49 13s; 1746—paid to William Ferguson, Student in Philosophy, £1 10s. Several payments in charity were made this year, among which—To a man robbed by the rebels, 18s; to a soldier's wife, &c., 10s; 1757, £6 6s given to the Convener of Edinburgh (the object not stated); also, for putting out a man to serve his Majesty, £12. In 1760, paid for cleaning and hanging the hearse (chandelier) in the church, £1 7s. There are payments entered yearly for candle for the church on sacramental occasions. The hearse was suspended over the Trades' seats, and lighted on communion evenings. 1746, paid John Keuny for twelve yards silk, and 3 yards ribbon for a flag, and painting it, £27; 1777, paid for a new silk flag, £4 5s. A new flag was got at the opening of the Baxter Park in 1863. It was customary to put out the Flag at all the meetings of the Trade, and payments are entered in the Trades' accounts yearly—for putting out the colours. In 1764 the Trade paid—for waulking bonnets at 2s per dozen, £58 12s, being 586 dozen, or 7032 bonnets. Same year 46 18s was paid—for gathering the bonnets; and a like sum was paid—for going twice to Pantmure about the Waulk Mill. In 1765 8½ yards Osnaburg for church seat cost £2 13s; 1767, paid for new mortcloth, £11 12s 4½d; for making same, and a bag to put it in, 12s 6d; for velvet, and making—a little mortcloth, £1 19s. In 1772, paid W. Hog for managing the Trades' business when the Boxmaster was at Riga, 9s 10d; paid W. Wilson 20 years' purchase of his cess—he being bound to pay it in time coming, £3 3s 11d; 1778, paid for plastering, fitting up, and furnishing the Trades' room in the new hall, £6 11s 9d; paid the Montrose Trades to assist them in their process with the country gentlemen, £1 11s 6d; 1784, paid Convener Jobson, &c., for the Cowgate Church, £62 10s 4½d. In 1866 the Trade sold their twenty-fourth share of the Church to the Kirk Session for £72. The Nine Trades subsequently purchased it from the Sessions, and also acquired the shares belonging to the individual Trades, at £60 each share. In 1784, and in other years, the Trade contributed sums—for carrying on the Reform Bill.

CHAP. VII.

THE FLESHER TRADE.

The Fleschouris Craft, or Flesher Trade, stands sixth in order among the Nine Incorporated Trades of Dundee. The date of its erection into a distinct Craft is entirely unknown, but it must have been about the same time that the other Trades were incorporated, probably towards the end of the fifteenth century.

The Locked Book of the Trade might have thrown some light upon the early history of the Craft had it been examined, but most unfortunately it disappeared three years ago, and has not been recovered. The General Fund Court have been in the practice of examining the Locked Book of the several Trades yearly for some time past, for the purpose of ascertaining if any members have been admitted throughout the year, in order that the dues payable to the Court on new entrants may be collected by the Treasurer. After the examination the Convener certifies the production of the Locked Book, and docquets it accordingly. After the Locked Books had been attested in November, 1868, the Boxmaster of the Fleshers deposited the Locked Book of the Trade in his business premises. During the night these premises were broken into, and the Book, along with other books and property, stolen therefrom. The Trade have used every effort to recover their ancient Book, but hitherto without success. The loss of this valuable Book is much deplored by the members of the Trade, as it is a loss altogether irreparable.

The lost Locked Book dated back from the earlier decades of the sixteenth century; but whether the older entries were original or copied from a previous book is uncertain, as the volume had never been examined by any person competent and qualified to read and decipher the quaint old writing which it contained.

The Trade do not have their Seal of Cause, Charter of Incorporation, or other old document; nor do they possess copies of any of their old evidents or charters. The oldest document in the possession of the Trade is a Book of Accounts, commencing in 1713-14, into which a few Acts and Statutes of the Trade, passed since the book was commenced, are entered. These statutes do not throw much light upon the history or the affairs of the Trade; but, meagre as they are, they possess an interest in respect they are all that now remains of the old laws and

ordinances of this ancient Craft. The following are the Acts referred to :—

ACTS AND STATUTES.

Increased Taxation.—23d October, 1714.—Wee, Under-subscribers, Masters of the flesh shambles of Dundie, for as much as it is enacted formerly that each master within the sd shambles hath been use of paying preceeding this date eight pennies Scots money for each oxen, cou, calfe, and swyne, and two pennies money foird for each sheip, lamb, and goat slaine by them or any of y^r servants within the said shambles. And in regard of the reperatyones of flowr doors in the sd shambles, which hes brought us to the expences of depursing more as Ane hundred pounnd Scotts money tharis we are in debt. And having no other way to repay the samen, we have thought fitt to lay on ane new stent on evrie beast, which is heirby condescended upon and unanimously agreed among our selves to pay for each oxen, cow, calfe, and swyne at twelve pennies Scots money for each, And for evrie sheip, lamb, and gout four pennies money foird slaine by us or any of us or our servants within the sd shambles. And y^t wee obleidge our selves, evrie on of us for our owne parts, to pay the samen to the Collectore of the weiklie pennie evrie weik, And y^t ay and while the debt for the foird reparationes be compleitlie payed, And y^t non of us shall conceal any of the s^d bestialle to be slaine by us within the sd shambles, and to give scownt yrof evrie weik under the penaltie of four shilling money foird, to be payed to the Collectore of the weiklie pennies. And that pay^t shall be made to him once evrie weik without any excuse. And this is heirby declared to be and begine the said payments upon the 29th of Oct^r inst^t, And to contynue the samen foird, And heirto we bind and obleidges us for our owne parts, to stand till and abyde to the sd act now made and condescended by us, and not to reseill yrfrac under the penaltie of ten merks money foird each braker, to be payed to the said Collectore of the sd weiklie pennies, besids performanc of the premisses. In testimonie yrof we have sub^t this present act with our hands at Dundie, the 23d day of Oct. J^m vij^e and fourteen years. Signed by eight members

Division of Oatmeal.—23d October, 1714.—Wee, under-subscribers, masters of the flesh shambles of Dundie, w^t consent of Jas. Kige, present deacon of our sd Trade, and wee, all of an mynd, doe heirby make and constitut ane Act that what bargaines of meall shall be heirafter bought by the Conveener of our Trads for yr use and behoof, That our sd deacon, or any oy^r deacon y^a may represent him, nor non of our sd Trade, shall

after this day and date dispose or give away any of the sd bargain of meall, except what shall fall to yr proportionale share, without first consent be sought of each member or master of our sd Trade within the sd shamells of Dundie, And y^t under the penaltie of twentye shilling Scotts for evrie boll meall so disposed upon, to be payed by any of the members or deacon that shall be found guiltie of the samen, And y^t the Deacon of our sd Trade shall dispose upon non of the sd bargain of meall except his owne share yrof, wtout consent of the masters yrof, or at least to call a Court and informe them under the foirsd penaltie, And wee bind and obleidge ws, everie on of ws, for our owne parts to stand till and abyde to the present act now made under the penaltie of ten merks money foirsd, besids performance, and the haill penalties, if incured, to be payed to the Collectore of the weiklie pennie for y^t tyme. In testymonie, &c.

Blown Meat.—23d October, 1714.—Wee undersubscryvers, Masters of the Flesh Shambles of Dundie, for as much as the inhabitants yrof, and oys doe by themselves, lay to our charge that we doe blaw fleshes when we kill them wtin the sd shambles. Theirfor for the future, that the lyke be not laid to our charge, we hereby enact and statwe vt if any master or servant shall be found to blaw any fleshes killed wtin the shamells, and convict of the doing yrof, the master at whose door it shall be done shall be immediatlie obleidged to pay, vizt., fourtye shillings Scotts for the first fault, thrie pound Scotts for the second fault, and for the thrie fault three pound money forsd and confiscation of the beast yt shall be so blawen, and so furth yrafter. And heirto we bind and obleidge ws, evrie on of ws for oure parts, to stand to and abyde to the sd act, and to pay the above penalties, if any shall be, to the Collectore of the weiklie pennie, and that upon demand, under the penaltie of fourtie shilling Scotts besides performace. In testymonie yrof we have sub^d this present act wt our hands at Dundie the 23d day of October, 1714, years by us.

Boxmaster and his Depute.—11th December, 1740.—The Flesher trade being mett and convened consulting about yr common affairs of the said Trade, unanimously agreed to choose a Boxmaster for the insueing year, and after voteing they made choise of John Ferguson, one of their members, to be boxmaster for the insueing year, who accordingly accepted with this provision, that he should be allowed to name a depute, which being agreed to, he thereafter named John Constable to be his depute, which he accepted of.

Location for killing, &c., fixed.—19th July, 1751.—The Flesher Trade do hereby enact, statute, and ordain that no master of said Trade shall hereafter kill, hing, or sell beasts at

any other door than these sett to them by the Trade, under the pain of twelve pound Scots, and we subscribers, members of said Trade, hereby oblige ourselves to stand, abide at, and yield obedience to said Act under the penalty foresaid. Signed by nine masters.

Payments to the common Stock.—21st Sept., 1751.—We subscribers, members of the Flesher Trade of Dundee, do hereby bind and oblige us to pay into any persons appointed by said Flesher trade, or to the Deacon and Boxmaster of said Trade one shilling Scots for each cattle beast, and two pennies Scots for each calf, sheep, and lamb, and six pennies Scots for each swine, each of us shall slaughter or kill, and that weekly for the use and behipte of the common stock belonging to said Trade, and that under ye penalty of three pound Scots in case of failzie. Signed by six of those who signed last Act, and by other three.

Payments for being allowed to Flesh.—We, J. Small and D. Constable, Fleshers in Dundee, oblige us to pay to the Deacon of the Flesher trade for the use of the poor of said trade, four shillings stg. each of us yearly of quarter accounts, and each of us, D. Sime and J. Stroak, two pounds money foresaid, also of quarter acc^{ts} to the Deacon of said trade for ye behoof fores^d. Beginning the first year's payments yrof at ye date hereof, and so furth yearly yrafter while we continue fleshing.

Removal from the Shambles—22d May, 1770.—The Trade considering that the Magistrates and Town Council of Dundee have given them a summons of removal from the Shambles of the burgh at this present term of Whitsunday, and have also brought a process of removing against them to have them ejected from said Shambles, which would deprive them of a proper market place for disposing of their meat in, no proper place having been provided for that purpose, as is done in all other burghs. And, being advised that they had good and sufficient grounds for defending the action of removing, did empower the deacon and boxmaster to employ proper persons to appear for them in the action, give in defences, and do everything necessary to maintain their possession of the Shambles in the court of law. And should the Magistrates, in repairing the streets of the burgh, pull down the Shambles, they agreed that an immediate application be made to the Court of Session for an interdict to prevent the Magistrates from taking down the Shambles. The Trade to pay the necessary expenses thereanent. Signed by fifteen members.

19th March, 1776.—The Flesher Trade considering that the Magistrates were to renew the summons of removal from the Shambles, and that the Magistrates are preparing a flesh

market in the dockyard to which they expect the Trade to remove. That this place, owing to its situation, the passage leading to it, and other circumstances, is not only inconvenient but unfit for the purpose, and would be detrimental both to the Incorporation and to the members individually. That, having got an opinion of Counsel regarding their possessory right of the Shambles, they resolved to follow the advice given them, and that suspension and declarator be at once raised. The Trade instructed the Deacon and Boxmaster to employ agents in Dundee and in Edinburgh to carry on the action, and agreed to pay their equal share of the expenses incurred.

Dues to be paid on animals killed—30th June, 1776.—The Trade considering that they were presently engaged in a dispute with the Town Council relative to their removal from the present flesh Shambles, and the dues to be paid for the new market place, it was unanimously agreed that while these disputes continued, and they remained in the present Shambles, the members should pay the Boxmaster for the use of the Trade, &c., two pence sterling for each ox and cow, a half penny for each sheep, swine, and calf, and a farthing for each lamb and kid they shall slaughter within the Shambles, the payment to commence from a fortnight ago, and continue while the Trade continues to possess the Shambles, and to be paid every Tuesday and Saturday night. Signed by ten members.

The purchase of a market.—14th August, 1776.—The Trade met, and considering that at former meetings they had been proposing to buy the lodging and ground in Seagate belonging to Mr Hunter of Burnside, which was thought a very proper and convenient place for erecting a market. It was agreed to offer £300 for the property, and a Committee was appointed to purchase it, the members relieving them of responsibility, and authorising them to uplift the money due by sundry parties to the Trade, and pay the price therewith. Signed by twelve members.

Unfreemen to be prosecuted.—14th February, 1782.—The Trade met, and considering that their privileges had been openly encroached upon by unfreemen keeping slaughterhouses within the liberties of the town, and carrying on every branch of the trade therein, to the prejudice of the poor's funds of the Incorporation. They, after voting, authorised the Deacon, &c., to prosecute such unfreemen as encroach upon their privileges before such courts as may be thought most prudent. Also to take steps for recovering payment of the door rents of the old flesh market, standing over unpaid. They recommended the Deacon, &c., to exert themselves to bring these matters to an issue as fast as possible. And after letting and voting made choice of a Boxmaster for the ensuing year.

Blood let to the Sugar House.—4th December, 1782.—The Trade authorised the Deacon to sell the Sugar House Company, for three years, same quantity of the Shambles blood as they had previously received yearly at the yearly rent of eight pounds sterling.

Slaughterhouse manure to be roused yearly.—30th November, 1784.—The Trade met, and considering the advantage the blood and dung of the slaughterhouse and mercate had been to their poor and the Trades' fund, statute and ordain, that in all time coming the present members, and all who may hereafter be admitted free masters, shall be bound with all possible care to preserve the blood and dung of all bestial slaughtered by them, under such penalty for neglect or wilful transgression as the Trade for the time, agreeable to the nature of the offence, may think fit. And further, that in all time coming the blood and dung shall be annually publicly roused and set to the highest offerer. And that this shall be a perpetual rule, binding on all members present or to come. Signed by 21 members.

Confirmation of previous Acts.—10th September, 1816.—The Trade met and agreed to the sederunts of the Flesher Trade presently extant in this and the other books, and in particular to that of 30th November, 1784. Signed by five members.

Sundry resolutions of the Trade.—10th October, 1816.—The Trade resolved to prosecute several parties who were infringing the liberties and privileges of the trade. On 14th March, 1817, it was reported by the Clerk that the Magistrates had given decree against certain unfree Traders he had prosecuted, and that they had since presented a Bill of Suspension against that Decree in the Court of Session. The Clerk was instructed to follow up the case and get the decision of the Court. In December, 1817, the case was decided against the Trade, with expenses. On appeal it was again decided against them, on the ground that the parties prosecuted had been soldiers, or the children of soldiers, who, by certain public statutes, were entitled to trade in any town in Great Britain, &c. The Trade accepted the decision, and did not carry the cases farther.

On 25th November, 1819, it was agreed to renew, for five years, the lease of the blood of the slaughtered beasts to the Dundee Sugar Refining Company at £31 10s yearly, in case more cannot be got.

The Flesher Trade was sometimes known as the "Masters of the Shambles," and the members of the Trade have generally owned or rented the Shambles or Slaughterhouse. In it the animals killed for food in the town were slaughtered, and the exclusive use of the premises belonged to the members of the

Trade. At one period the Slaughterhouse was immediately to the east of the High Street, on the site where the Trades Hall (now the Clydesdale Bank) was afterwards built. Then the booths or shops in which the beef, &c., were sold, adjoined the premises in which they were killed. The contiguity of the places in which many animals were slaughtered and the carcasses sold, was not conducive to the cleanliness of the town. This caused disputes between the Trade and the Magistrates, and ultimately led to the removal of the Shambles from the centre of the town. The recent increase in the size and population of the town will, no doubt, necessitate the closing of the present Slaughterhouse, and the erection of a new one in a more open situation at no distant day.

In addition to disputes anent the Shambles, the Trade was often involved in litigations in defence of their liberties, which, from various causes, were very liable to be infringed upon, especially by parties residing in the suburbs of the town. These litigations wasted the funds of the Trade, and now they possess little income beyond the rent of property of the present Slaughterhouse, which, however, owing to the increased demand for butcher meat, caused by the extension of the town and prosperity of trade, now amounts to a considerable sum yearly.

In 1805 the dues of entry of unfreemen were fixed at £42, besides clerk and officer's fees, and since then the amount has not varied much.

Many of the entries in the account book of the Trade are similar to those in the books of the Cordwainers and Bonnet-makers, already referred to. In the Fleshers' book there is an entry in the yearly accounts which, though long continued in them, has no corresponding entry in the books of the other Trades, viz., one dozen oxen tongues to the Town Clerk. In 1720 the cost was £3 12s. In 1743 the quantity was only half a dozen, which cost £2 8s Scots. The convivial spendings of the Trades' funds at meetings, auditing accounts, &c., were sometimes complained of by the Convener's Court.

The Flesher Trade does not appear ever to have been a numerous body, as the numbers who signed the Acts given above never exceeded 21 members, and this number signed on only one occasion. The *Dundee Register* for 1783 gives the members at that period as 16. In 1839 the number was the same. In 1859 there were 19 members; in 1864, 16; and in 1869 the numbers had fallen to 10. Since then a few new members have been admitted; but the numbers are still fewer than they might be, and ought to be.

CHAP. VIII.

THE HAMMERMAN TRADE.

The Halmermen Craft, now Hammerman Trade, stands seventh in order among the Nine Trades. The numerical strength of the Trade has varied considerably, but it has always had a large membership, and at present it ranks third among the Nine in point of numbers. Its early history, like that of the Crafts already noticed, is unknown; and the Seal of Cause and Charter which it had at one time possessed, must have been lost long ago, as no evidence of their existence in recent times has been discovered.

The oldest, indeed the only ancient document which the Trade now possesses, is its Locked Book, which was begun in 1587. The volume has been carefully kept during nearly three centuries, and it is still in excellent preservation. It contains a list of the names of the masters at the time the Book was commenced, and a record of those admitted from that date to the present day; also, a register of the apprentices who entered with the Craft. The volume also contains a code of laws, prepared at the time it was begun, for the welfare and good government of the Incorporation; of other Acts and Statutes subsequently passed, and of various matters relating to the Craft.

The early statutes are said to be prepared after the form and tenor of their old foundation, and letters granted to them thereupon, and of use and wont. They have been prepared with much care, are very comprehensive and complete, and admirably adapted for accomplishing the objects sought to be attained by their enactment.

The reference to the "form and tenor of their old foundation and letters," and to "use and wont," which occurs in the preamble to the Statutes, Acts, and Ordinances in the beginning of the Locked Book, written in 1587, attests the great antiquity of this Craft. Their foundation was at that date old, but how old cannot now be ascertained. It was, however, so old that even then its Statutes had, by long established usage, acquired the force of law, and were as binding on all parties as if they had been included in the Seal of Cause, or Charter of the Craft. This established usage must have been continued from time immemorial, or past memory of man, before it would have the strength of "use and wont." The Craft must, therefore, date

back from some time in the fifteenth century, if not from an earlier period.

The Halmerman Craft was composed of a number of distinct handicrafts, into one or other of which the entrants were admitted, and their occupation was confined to that one branch of the Trade into which they had entered. The Craft was, therefore, a combination of distinct Trades united into one confederated Incorporation. The members of each branch appear to have watched with care the privileges of their own distinct handicraft, as well as from infringement by those belonging to the other branches of the Craft, as from those without the confederate body; and the United Craft assisted in protecting the privileges of each branch, as well as the rights of the united body. At one time the Craft seems to have been composed of about twenty separate trades or callings, an enumeration of which will be given hereafter. In course of time some of the distinct callings became extinct, and others of them were blended together, but so long as the exclusive privileges of Incorporated Trades existed, distinctions among the subsisting handicrafts were maintained, and sons and sons-in-law of, and apprentices to, masters were, when they joined the Craft, restricted to the practice of the particular branch to which their author was free. Now, an admission into the Hammerman Trade entitles the entrant to the rights and privileges of all its branches, and he is in all respects a free master of the common Trade. Some of the other Trades were also divided into two or more branches, but in none of them were the distinct handicrafts so clearly defined and kept apart as in this craft.

The title page of the Locked Book states the object of the volume, after which the names of the masters are recorded, and then the Acts and Statutes of the Craft. It commences as follows:—

The Buik pertening
to ye halmermen of ye
burgh of Dundee w^hin
Is contenit ye names
of ye freemen yair of
ye Interestis of ye
prentesis &c.
Thair Statutis and Actis
maid for ye weilfair
of yair said Craft
maid and begun
ye tyme of pu-
trik Ramsay
Dekia

Vpoun ye twenty sex
day of december ye
zeir of God Ane
thousand fywe hun-
dre^d foure skoir sewin
zeiris.

Thir ar the namis off ve maisteris of the halm-men
craft off ye burgh of Dundie giffin vp put-he be
Patrik Ramsay chosin and electit Dekin off the said
craft be ye brethers y-of In this put zeir off God Jaj
vc four skoir sewin zeiris (1587).

Silvester Ramsay, smyt, burges and brothergild,
James Low, lockmaker,
Ritchert Patt, gardmaker,
Thomas Ramsay, goldsmyt,
Chauris Ramsay, goldsmyt,
Patrik Pattullo, swordshipper,
Walt Patt, gardmaker,
William Vilkre, swordshipper,
David Hunter, swordshipper,
Andro Smyt, swordshipper,
Jhone Smyt, forner,
Jhone Smyt, lokmaker,
Robert Moreis, cutlar,
James Alyson, gunmaker,
Peter Alyson, gunmaker,
Isak— Patrik Ramsay, gunmaker, sone to ye said Silvestr,
Jhone Alyson, gunmaker,
Maitein Gray, powderer,
Andro Lowell, saddlar,
Thomas Daudsone, blaksmyt,
Thomas Hayne, blaksmyt,
Walter Smyt, blaksmyt,
Andro Alyson, gunmaker,
David Smyt, loksmyt,
Robert Alyson, gunmaker,
How Ramsay, gunmaker, sone to ye said Silvestr,
George Jansoun, saddlar,
Jhone Droneus, swordshipper,
Alexr. Lichteoun, gunmaker,
David Hwde, cutlar,
Andro Myllar, cutlar,
Mark Myllar, cutlar,
Anthone Chapman, lokmaker,
Alexr. Chapman, blaksmyt,
Jhone Smyt, blaksmyt, portionar of Denmyln.

eing 35 brethren in all, the whole of whom were burgeses and
tild brethren, the words " burges and brother gild" being re-
peated after each. The last name appears to have been added
the time after the others were recorded.

The Statutis Actis and Ordinances Maid be Patrik
Ramsay, Dekin off the Halm-men Craft off the

burgh of Dundie w^t aduyse counsall and consent off the haill brethrs y^of for ye libertie and weillfair off their said craft, and preseruation off guid order y^t untill y^t Infrie may hawe na place. The craft estimit, The Dekin obeyit, Trespassors punisit, and dissobediens vnlawit efter ye forme and tennor off thair auld fundatioun and letties grantit to thame y-vpone and constitution and custom off thair said craft, off auld vsit and vonit.

1. *That nane be maid frie without he be sevin zeirs prentieis and yt he be qualifit ye craft.*

Item.—In the first the deken and brethers off ye craft forsaid for ye mentening off thair said craft hes Mandat, Statut and Ordanit, lyke as thay be ye tennor heiroll Mandattis Statuttis and Ordainis that na mais nor maister off thair said craft salbe resawit or acceptit amang tham to be frieman except first he be prentieis for ye space off sex zeiris, and aue vther zeir for maite and fie, conform to auld vse and vonit. And y^t he salbe reput and haldin off gude repout and fame, qualefut in his airt and vocation, and haiff sufficient number off varklumis and tryllis to serwe his handling, y^t ye Kingis grace liegis be nawyse defraudit nor circumvenit be him and his wark. Sik salbe sichtit and tryit be ye dekin off the said craft for ye tyme and sex maisteris y-off with him. And be toir he be haldin to set vp bwith or virk or labour y-untill he salbe astrictit and devriect^d to gif in to ye said dekin aue assey and maist^r stik off y^t craft y^t he intenda to profess, y^t his qualificatioun thairhy may be knawin and tryit be his said dekin and brethers of craft forsaid. And efter tryell tane y-off gif he be qualefut he salbe admittit. Utherwyis repellit quhill he attain to mair knowledg and practeis of his craft.

2. *That nane be maid frie to ye craft without thai be maid burges and brothergild off the burh.*

Item.—It is decreitit and det-nit be ye dekin and haill brethers of craft forsaid for eschewing off thair Aith glk they salbe maid to ye prowest and baillies of this burgh ye tyme quhen thai var maid frie men, and for obserwing of thair letter and foundatioun grantit to thame y-vpone, y^t thai sould not admit amang thame na persone to thair craft without thai be inrollit in the common lokit buke, and maid frie burges and brothergild off this burgh. For evacuatioun quoff thai statut and ordain yt na persoun heirefi^r be admittit to exerse and vse thair craft without yt thai be maid burges and brothergild off this burgh. And vair names inrollit in the Townis lokit buke and in thair lokit buke alsua.

3. *That na maist' gif tollerance to his serwand or prenteis to virk in his buith bot ye Mrs awin vark.*

Item.—Yt na maister off the said craft in ony tyme heireft presume or attempt to gif and grant licence and libertie to his serwand or prenteis to virk or labour and ho' off his awin turne or ony vther Mrs vark on Sattirday at ewin, or ony vther day in the oulk, as was ye auld vse and custume, qlk is growin now to eick ane abuse yt servands and prenticis ar maid y-by proud and enritchit, and thair maisteris damnifut and defeameit thairthrow. Thairfor it is Mandat and Statut yt na maister gif thaire tollerance and licence to virk nether his awn vark nor na vther maⁿ Mrs bot onlie to pay the serwand his stipend and fie, as he and his Mr convenit vpon the tyme of his feing. And yt Mr yt transgressis this present Statut sal pay the sowne of Ten m-ks money vnforgiffin, in maner following, viz., fywe m-ks y-of to be applyit to ye support off the pair of the said craft, and the vther fywe m-ks off ye same to ye velfair off the said craft, quhairfor the Dekin sall mak ane accompt thair of quhen he is chairgit be ye brothers of the said craft.

4. *The penaltie yt srwands or prenticis sustenis gif thai defraud thair maisteris in guidis or geir.*

Item.—In considerations off the great skaithe and damage yt the maisteris off the said craft hes gottin throw serwands and prenticis. Thairfor ye said Dekin, wt the woic off the haill brethirs off ye said craft, Statut and Ordanit yt gif ony Mr heireft be damuitit or skaitit be his srwand or prenteis ony maner off way, or hes defameit his said Mr in labor, guidis, or geir, he sall pay for the first falt yt he is tentit withall the sowne off twenty twa schillinges money, to be applyit be divisionis in maner above mentionat. And gif he be tentit twyise in the said cryme he salbe bamsit the craft, and newir to be maid freman thair off in na tyme yuiflex.

5. *That ewrie maist' virk his awin vark he professes, and na vther manne.*

Item.—For eschewing off the great abuse qlk sum off the maisteris of the craft fairsaid hes vsit in tyme bygone. And now for esteming and decoring of the said craft, And yt the samyn may fluris and cum to mair perfection in tyme cwing. The Dekin and haill maisteris fairsaid decreittis, delyueris and dec-nis, yt na Mr off thair craft, off qt sumevir airt he profess, presume or p-tends to conduce and fie ane srwand to virk in his buith, to forge or mak ony kynd of vark qlk his Mr can not virk him self, and hes not practisit the sam^e in his buith of befor be his awin deid and industrie, bot instructit be his serwand, qlk is ane great opprobrie and schame to the rest of

the p-fyt and qualifiit maist^r off the said craft—Quhairfoir it is Statut yt gif ony mast^r tak on hands y^t wark qlk he him self cannot fineis and p-fyt, sall pay fowrtie schilling vnforgiffin. The ane half thairoff to ye pair as said is. And ye vther half to be applyit to ye veillair off the said craft. And yt ewerie maister vae and exerse thair awin craft qlk thai profess. And not to vsurp na vther mast^r professioun of airt, sick as gold smyth to vse thair craft in making of silver and golden vark. The cutlars knyffis and quingers. The gunmakeris haybuttis and daggis. The sword shippers scabertis, dighting off cweras and armo^r. The lorimers bittis, spurris, stirrops and siclyk. The black smyth roch vark. The saidler, sadillis, harnessingis and horsgraith. The potteris pottis, punis and caldronis. The peuderer stouppis, plottis and trancheris, and siclyk ewerie ane to virk according to thair cu-ning and knowlege thair awin vark qlk thay profes. And all the saids brothers wichtchews to concur altogid^r in and as becu-mis faithful men to do, and yt ye penalties strik y'on as put.

6. *That nane tak vy^sis howssis or Buithis or vy^sis haids, or feis vy^sis serwands.*

Item.—For exterminatioun off great debaittis, cummeris, and quarrellis yt hes rissin amang the brather off the said craft for taking or thair haddis off vthers bwithis and howssis, and intysing and fieing off serwands ilk ane fra vtheris in tyme hypast, and apperand to be in tyme cu-ing, flor eschewing quoff ye said Dekin and haill maisteris toirsaida mandattis, Statuttis and ordains yt gif ony of thame heireft^r invaid vtheris, or takis vtheris bwithis or howssis or vtheris haiddis, or intysie or fie vtheris serwands without thair M^r gudvill and licene grantit and gottin y^{to}, and ane frie dischaarge obtinit y^r intill, y^t the pairtie contravenands yis put sall pay the sowm of Ten m-ks money to ye craft, vnforgiffin, to be applyit in maner above specifit wt ame-dis to ye pairtie y^t the offence is comittit to. To be maid at ye sicht of the said Dekin and maisteris foirsaida.

7. *That nane tak vy^sis warks or vy^sis heiads.*

Item.—Alsua for extinguising off quarellingis and debaittis amang the said brethers of craft It is statut and ordanit yt nane of thame circumvein ane ane vther, nor tak his vark out of his hand nor owr his haid, vntill the tyme yt he and his merchand be fullie aggrit y^rppone, and he weill applesit for his labor. And yt na brother off the said craft seik na vark at na manis hand within this burt without ye vark be brocht till him, or thay be sent for to wirk the samin and aggrie y^rppone wt his merchand. And quha transgresses this put Statut, or vlc-

pendis ye ordinance y^{off}, sall pay the sowine of fourtie schillings for ewerie salt thai be attentit wt vnforgittin, to be applyit as is above wrytlin.

8 *That nane blasphame vy^s is for stands or rowms in ony marcattis or fairis.*

Item.—Atto^r y^t lowe, sauer, and freind schip may awyise remane among ye brethers of ye craft fairsaid. It is Statut and ordainit that gif on Mr or swand jas to ony marcattis within yis realm to sell yair wark or wairis, and thair trublis, molestis and iniuris vy^s is w^t deids or blasphemus words for setting off stands and getting off rowms for the marcat. That quhat partie beis fund in the salt sall pay fourtie schilling vnforgittin, to be applyit to ye pair and velsair off the craft as said is, wt amends to ye pairtie at ye sicht of the Dokin and brethers of craft.

9. *That nane gif out smiddy collis wt the watter mett.*

Item.—For eschewing of fraude and gyle It is statut and ordaint be ye Deken and haill brethers of ye halm-men craft fairsaid, y^t gif ony off thame tak vpon to deliver or caus be delivrit ony smiddy collis or thair coll to ony out man or in man w^t ye vatt^r mett, or takis thame in his howse or buith to sell or mett ye saids collis out agane w^t peck or firlet in defraud off the pair and ye said craft, sall pay for ye first salt fourtie shillingis vnforgittin. And gif thay be tentit wt ye samine salt to tyne ye libertie off ye said craft for ewir.

10. *That all maisteris mak sufficient wark conforme to thair assey and aith.*

Item.—For establishing of guid ord^r mentining off the balmermen craft, and y^t ye said craft may be hed in estimatioun and reuerence, and na dessait yⁱⁿ suld be fund. It is decretit be ye Deken and brethers off the craft fairsaid y^t ewrie M^r thairoff mak his wark guid and sufficient and fund conforme to the assey and aith, and y^t na salt be fund y^{wt} wnder ve pances off eschewing off the said wark, and ye transgressors bwith to be stekit up for ye space off ane moneth, or langer in ye Deken and remanent M^{rs} oppinioun and will.

11. *That na prenteiss comit adultere nor fornicatioun.*

Item for eschewing off the wraith of God qlk hingis o^r owr haiddis, and for abominable and untollerable sonnys comittit dalie aganis his Maestie, It is expresse statut and decretit y^t gif it fortune ony prenteiss off the halm-men craft to comit adulterie or fornicatioun during the tyme of his prentischip, sall doubill his prentischip, and sall pay fourtie schillingis to ye pair, or ellis sall tyne ye libertie off his craft for ewir. And

this by and besyddis ye penaltie qlk the Kirk and Ministrie will incrue to him.

12. *Quhat Ane maister sall pay sa oft as he is margit.*

Item for the releife and veillfair off the halmermen craft fairsaid, It is statut and ordanit y^t quhen It sall appin ony maister off the said craft to be mariit sall pay vj.s viij.d at e^ri tyme off thair mariadge, qlk ye said dekin sall mak accompt y^roff as is above rehersit.

13. *Quhat penalties is for disobeying off the Deking and deforcing off the officier.*

Item y^t quietnes and obedience may be giffin to ye Dekin off ye halmermen craft fairsaid and brethers y^roff, It is decretit and dec-nit y^t q^t sumewir persone off ye said craft disobeyis or defamis ye Dekin, or deforceis ye officiar off craft, or vilepedes ye iniunctionis aboue exprincit, sall pay for thair offence ye sowing of furtie ss vnforgiffin, wth amends to ye Dekin and officiar at ye sight off the remanent brethers. And to be punisit or dischairgit his fredome coustant to ye cryme comittit, at thair pleso^r.

14. *Quhat penaltie is for manassing off vthers in pus. off the Dekin.*

Item alsua to statut y^t gif ony persone off the craft fairsaid manasses, mispersouns or misreportis de Dekin, or ony vther his brether in his pus, or at thair conventionis and court, sall pay fourtie ss vnforgiffin, with amends to ye pairtie as effeiris.

15. *Ane additioun maid anent the intysing and feing off serwandis or prentisis.*

Item for eschewing as said is of en-iner and debait y^t may succed amang ye brethers off the halm-men craft, It is statut be ye Dekin w^t ye haill vrittis of ye bretherin y^roff, y^t nane off thame tak vpone hand to intyse, allure or resawe ony mannis s^rwand or prenteis to his s^rwice without thair maisteris gudvill and thair t^r-me (terme) off s^ruice runn out, sall pay ane stane off waix for s^ruice to ye kirk, and furtie ss money vnforgiffin, conforme to thair auld fundatioun and actis maid thair vpone.

16. *That na maister tak ane prenteis without he be margit.*

Item.—It is mandat Statut and ordanit be ye Dekin and maisteris off the craft fairsaid, y^t it sall no^t be lesun to nane off thame to resawe and except ane prenteis to ye said craft, without y^t the maister be mariit.

17. *That nane refuse ony office laid to yair charge.*

Item, becaus y^t sundrie maisters off the halm-men craft hes bein chairgit to accept the ofcis off Dekinrie, collectorrie, and

counsallarie, and officiarie in and vpon thame, quha hes contemptuallie and stubornlie refusit the same, to ye da-nage off the said craft. Quhairtoir it is Statut and ordanit, y^t quhat persone disobeis ye acceptioun off ony off the saids officis, sall pay for ewerie tyme thaj ar chairgit to accept the same ye sowne off viij ss vnforgiflin. And gif thaj refuse and will no^t accept ye saids officis for ye penaltie of the said vnlaw, thaj salbe delatit to ye provest, ballies, and counsall off this burgh, quha will compell thame to accept the same, and injone greater painis to thame for thair disobedience.

18. *That na maister ressaue ane alient s^rwand without he hes bein prentis.*

Item.—It is Statut, mandat, and ordanit be ye Dekin and brethers off ye halm-men craft foir-eid, y^t it sall onnawysse be lesum to thame, nor nane off thame rext^{er}, at ony tyme heireft^r, to ressaue ane alient serwand in service without he hes bein ane prentis to ye said craft of befoir, or than hes bein ane prentis to his father or brother, and hes occupit and leurnit the said occupatione. And y^t the said M^r sall no^t ressaue him without ane sufficient testimoniall and verifications off his said father or maister vnder quhome he lernit. And gif he haiff the sam^e, the said M^r sall fie him befoir ye Dekin off the craft for ye tyme and twa Mⁿ y^roff, and sall pay for his intres killer ye sowne off vj. ss. viij.d to ye said Dekin, and quha contravenis this put Statut sall pay x ss. vnforgiflin.

19. *That nane be fond playing, drinking, or dancing in tyme of pretching or prayers.*

Item.—It is convenit and aggrit vpon be ye Dekin of ye halm-men craft, and maist^rs y^roff, y^t gif ony serwand or prentis off the said craft be fund dancing, playing, or drinking on the Sabbath day in tyme off pretching or prayers, or fund at ony g^rumus, or playis, or ony vther vnlauchtull turnis, thaj sall pay to the Dekin for ilk tyme thaj be tentit ij. ss. by and atto^r ye punishment off the kirk maid for sick transgressoria.

20. *That ewerie M^r mak his quarter comptis.*

Item.—It is Statut y^t gif ony M^r off the said craft beis chairgit w^t ye quart^r comptis, and disobeis, sall pay ij. ss off vnlaw vnforgiflin, togadder w^t half ane pund waix, as oft as thaj failzie, being varnit. And this conforme to ye tenor of the auld fundatioun, and letter maid thairvpon.

21. *To co-vein at ye Sepulchre q^a one of ye craft deceise.*

Item.—It is statut and ordanit, as is above rehersit, y^t gif it fortowne ony maister, serwand or prentis off ye halm-men

craft off this burgh to depart fra this momentain lyff, That ye Dekin for ye tyme sall caus the officiar to warne ye haill brethers off ye said craft, to pas w^t the defunct to ye sepulchere at ye tyme appointit off buriall, be ye belman and quha co-inis (convenes) no^t y^to, lauchifull warning being maid, sall pay v ss to ye puir vnforgiffin. And ye dekin to mak distribution y^toff on his conscience, as he will answ^r to god on the dreidfull day off judgment.

22. *That everie prenteis name be insert in ye buik, and y^t he sall pay y^r foir.*

Item.—It is ordainit and Statut y^t giff ony M^r off ye halm-men craft ressaue ane prenteis in ony tyme heireft to ye said craft, y^t he sall mak the dekin adverteisment y^toff. And caus ye prenteis name to be insert in the lokit bwke, quha sall pay for his intres to ye said craft ye sowme of twenty sex shillingis viij.d. And ye bancat, conforme to auld vse and vonit. Togidd^r w^t iij. ss. iij.d. to ony persone quha insertis ye said prenteis name in ye said lokit bwke. And gif the said M^r failzie in ye p^rmisses, he sall pay the sowme of fourtie schillingis vnforgiffin, to be applyit, the aue half to ye puire, and the vther half to ye weillfare off ye said craft. And to vud-ly the censure and jugment off ye Dekin and brethers off craft for his attemptis.

23. *Q^r prentisis sall pay at ye vpset off their buith and to accept ye offic^rschip.*

Item. For ewacuatioun off ye sumptous bancattis y^t ye prentisis makis ye tyme thai ar admittit maisteris, it is decretit and decrenit y^tfoir y^t gif ony prenteiss desyris to becum M^r at ye iacha off his prentischip, sall pay at ye vpset off his bwith ye sowme off Ten m-ks, Togidd^r w^t Twa m-ks for his brotheris siller, by and attour ye bancat, conforme to vse and vonit. And ye said officiarie off ye said craft in and vpone him qⁿ ewir he be requyrit y^t to be ye dekin and craft foirsaid. And sall nevir be insert in ye lokit bwke quhill he obtemper all the premisses.

24. *Dischaarge of the bancat for ane sowme of money for frie men sonis.*

Item. Mairower it is ordanit and Statutit y^t ewerie frie manns sone off ye halm-men craft off this bur^r y^t sall happie to be ressaunt M^r in tyme ew-ing, salbe astrictit to pay for his bancat bot furtie s.s. onlie, and twenty s.s. for drink at his inrolling in the lokit buke. And salbe sugget to serwe in the office off officiarie quhen he be chairgit y^to. And ye said bancat to be dischairgit for ye saids sowmes. And gif the said intrant will no^t pay the said xl ss. and xx ss., he salbe be devinct^d as said is, to pas to ye taweroun and pay the bancat and vther casualtis

as vnfriemans sonnys dois, conforme to vse and voint and thair auld fundatioun maid y'vpon. Provyding expreslie gif thair be ony vther to serwe in the office off officerie off the said craft, y^t the sam^e sall no^t be laid to ye chaire off ane frie manns sone off ye said craft.

25. *That ye Dekin by the smiddy collis y^t sal happin to arrywe heir.*

Item for ye veilfair off ye halm-men craft of ye bur^t off Dundie, and for obserwing off the auld actis maid off befor, It is statut and ordainit y^t ye d-kin of ye craft fairsaid, put and to cum, by ye collis off the smiddy y^t sal happin to arrywe to this port. And sail distribut ye sam^e amang the brethers off ye said craft, conforme to vse and vonit. And gif the Dekin, put or to cum, sal happin to transgress this put Statut, sall pay the nowine off furtie ss money, vnforgiffin, to be applyit ye ane half y off to ye pur off the said craft, and ye vther half to ye veilfair of the sam^e, conforme to the Actis maid off befor, qk salbe poindit and tane up be ye maisteris off the said craft without ony persute or calling y for. And without ony vther danger y^t can result y'vpon.

Parties to whom masters may give work.—It is statut and ordanit be the Dekin and brethers fairsaid, y^t na M^r off the craft fairsaid pretends to ressewe in his howse or bwith ony persone to wirk y^tin w^out y^thaj be serwand, taskman, fie man or prenteis. And y^t thair befor he gif thame ony wark sall en-o to ye dekin and caus thair name to be prewit in the buik, except he hais licence and tollerance off the dekin and brethers off craft, vnder ye pains contenit in the actis maid off befor.

Thir laudable Acts and Statutes befor wryttin, maid for ye veilfair of ye craft befor specifiit, being red and publishit in the howse, In put off the said Dekin and remanent brethers off the craft above rehersit. Quha hes auctoresit ye sam^e in all heids, numberis, and clausse, And obligt thame to obtemper and obey ye sam^e but appelatione or reclamatioun, And in signe and takin y^toff hes gifin yair bodily aithis y^t anent be the ostensioun off thair ry^t hands, And sa money off the saids maisteris as can vrytt hes subscriuit thir put-is w^t thair hands, and sa mony as can not hes causit ye nolar vnd^rwryttin to subscriue for thame.

Additional Statutes.—The following two Statutes, written in a different hand from those above, then follow:—

Item, It is statut and ordanit y^t gif ony alient seruand mary ane frema-is dochter of ye said craft w^hin yis bur^t, sall be fre of ye craft co-forme to ane frema-is sone and na vy^t wyisa.

Item, it is statut and ordanit be ye haill maist-is foirsaidis, y^r gif ye Dekin, put or to cum, transgris ony of ye acts above writtin, sall double ye painis co-tenit in ye acts, And y^r ye maist-is peynd y^rfoir hut dangeir or p-sute.

Then follow the subscriptions of eight of the members, the names of the other members, as in the list already given, having been added by Robert Wedderburn, Notary Public. W^t of hands touchand the pen, desyrand the notar to subscriuwe for ws for obeying of the haill Statuttis and Actis befoir exprunit, qlk we obeyss ws to do be thir put-is for evir, and sall never contravene the sam^e in na tyme cw-ing. And sic lyk, &c.

The notarial docquet is then added.

Stranger apprentices to serve a year before being enrolled in Locked Book.—Item It is statut and ordanit be John Droneiss, Dekin, and ye haill Mrs and co-sell of ye said craft, yat yai sall nistar enter scruands, na alient prentesis in y^r buik, nor admit him freman of craft, w^tout he agre first to go off for ye space of ane zeir efter he is ordanit to serve y^rvpone, co-form to the acts maid y^rvpoun of befoir. And for the performa-ce heirof his promisit ye same be delyvering of y^r ryt hands y^rvpone.

This Act is signed by some of the members, and also by R. Wedderburn, N.P.

STATUTES ENACTED SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE FOREGOING.

Masters must be Burges and Gild Brother, 1st March, 1602.—Item, It is statut and ordanit be John Carnel, Dekin of ye halmer craft of yis bur^t, and ye maist pt of ye M^{rs} y^roff. That na prenteiss nor serwands of y^r craft sall be insert in y^r lockit buik, nor yet admittit freman of craft ama-g yame, w^t out yat yaj be first admittit freman, burges, and brother gild of yis bur^t be ye prowest and ballies of yis bur^t, and insert and rollit in ye townis lockit buik y^roff, And quha contravein yis put sall be haldin as periurit p-sones.

Signed by the Deacon and nine masters.

A Licence Granted, 28th June, 1602.—The qlk day Johne Carsaill, dekin of ye halmerman craft of Dundie wt ye co-sent of ye maist pt of ye Mrs y^rof, all in ane voic hes grantit licence and libertie to David Thane in Stradichu-tie, the vse himself w^tin yis bur^t, als frei as any vis dwelland in ye suburbis of yis bur^t, and to pay his oukle penny to ye craft as yai do in semblant maner, and na vy^r wyise. Signed by R. Wedderburn.

Strangers marrying freemen's daughters not to be admitted masters, 24th July, 1606.—The qlk day ye haill M^{rs} of ye halmer craft of ye bur^t of Dundie, being co-venit in ye holf

y^e of respectand ye weilfair of ya^m and y^r successors, and calculating y^e grit skay^t and damage ye saids Mrs incurris and sustenis for making of alient seruands fremen of craft amang ya^m to ye grit prejudice and detriment y^e yai ar cause abill to win y^r living for pluralite of ya^m, Thairfor ye saids Mrs vndersubscrivand, all in ane voce but distibjance, decreits, delyveris, and for evir dec-nis, That for na tyme cu-ing thai nor y^r successors sall nevir resaive ane alient serwand freman amang yaime, nor name of yame sall procur entrie for ye said alient serwand for na tyme heirefter. And quha co-travenis yis present, and procuris at ye brotheris hand, to ressaive ane alient serwand freman. The procurer sall pay ye sowme of x lib., mo^e of Scotland, vnforgevin, sa oft as he failzeis. And sall be haldin amang ye brethers as ane odious and abiect violatar of his faith and aith givin yair-ent, qlk sowme sall be applyit to ye weilfair of y^r saids craft, at ye saids Mrs sychtis.

The qlk day Wm. Low, Dekin of ye halmermen craft of Dundie, and ye maist p^t of ye Mⁿ y^e of vndersubscrivand, being co-venit as said is, decreits, delyveris and simpl^r dischargis all fremas dochteris of ye said craft fra ony benefit of libertie y^e of, and nevir to injoy ye privilege of ye same, gif yai mary ony vnfreman. Bot y^e yai sall aggre w^t ye Dekin and brethers for y^r libertie as gif yai had maryit ony v^r alient, Debarding yame y^e maryis ye said fremas dochter fra ony privilege of y^r said craft for evir.

Signed by nine members, including the deacon, and by a notary public for other fourteen members.

Marriage fees, and penalties for uncleanness, 6th February, 1611.—The qlk day Patrick Ramsay, Dekin of ye Halmermen craft of Dundie being co-venit, and ye maist p^t of ye masteris y^e of. It is statut and ordanit be yame, all in ane voce, y^e quhusumevir brether of y^r craft, being mariit in ony tyme heirefter, sall pay at ye tyme of ye marriage ye sowme of xiiij ss. iiij d, and ane pynt of wyne to ye Dekin for ye tyme, qlk sowme sall be imployit for ye support of ye decayit brether of y^r craft. And als quha co-mittis fornicatione sall pay ye said sowme of xiiij ss. iiij d, and ane pynt of wyne as said is. And quha co-mittis adulterie sall dowbill ye said penalties, viz., twa m-ks, and twa pintis of wyne, to be imployit as said is.

Signed by the Deacon and sixteen other members.

Increase of weekly payments to the Trade, 9th December, 1622.—The quhilk day ye haill masteris of ye hamber craft of ye bruch of Dundie vnder subscrivand, being convenit togidder in ye holve of ye said bruch, and respectand ye weilfair of ame and zair successors, And also considering that ye vekkis eny payit of wuld be ye Mrs and servaunds of ye said craft to

ye box and comone vse yairoff, is now to littill for ye adous of ye samen. Becaus ye last acts, warrand and ordinoince in and anent ye auld extant of ye said veklie dewtie, qlk was ane peny Scoties be ye Mrs and hallepenny be ye scruands, wes done and maid beyond ane long tyme since, qⁿ ye money wes skaire in ye cuntrey, at ye least qⁿ the ane penny Scots wes of gryter value and mair to be had y^rfoir nor for twa pennyies now. Thairfoir they all, of ane consent, hes augmentit ye said veklie dewtie as followies—To wit, ye haill M^{rs} for^d of ye said craft vnder-schery^d, of ane voice, hes statute and ordenit, And be thir put, for yame and yair successors, statutes and ordenis, that ilk M^r put and to be heirefter in ye said craft, sall pay veklie heirefter to ye deacane of ye said craft successors for ye tyme, to be input in ye box y^roff, to ye utilitie and comon vse of ye said craft, twa pennyies Scottes M^{rs}, and cuer ilk scruand ane peny Scots money veklie heirefter, qlk as ye doubling of auld dewties be rescevd for^d. And thir puttes they ordenis to remaine and appettain as ane constant ordinance, establisch^d and set down be thame for ye weill of ye said craft.

This Act is signed by the Deacon, and nine members, and by a Notary Public for several others who could not write.

Prentice fees to be paid before entry in Locked Book, 10th November, 1626.—The quhilk day Andro Smyt, Deacon of ye hamberman craft of ye bur^{gh} of Dundee, and haill remanent masteris of ye said craft, being convenit togidder all of ane consent and respectand ye weillfair of yame selfis and yair successors, M^{rs} of ye said hammerman craft, Hes, efter advysement and consideratioun of ye rysing and rysenes of money be ye distance and difference of tyme, and vpone wy-g and co-sideratioun, Statut and ordenit. And be yir puttes, for yame and y^r successors Statutes and ordennies, that all prenteisses yat heirefter sall be buikid in ye lockit buike of ye said craft, and enterit y^r intil, sall at his entrie and buiking pay to ye deacane yan put and to be put at ye entrie for yair box, and for ye vse, weill and behove of ye said haill craft, the sowme of flytie merkis vsuall Scottis money, by and atto^r ye banquet and wyne of auld acoustomit to be payit, befoir op-ing of ye said lockit buike. As also the said deacon and haill remanent brethering of ye said craft hes, vpone co-sideratioun, as said is, Statutit and ordinit, that all prenteiss serving y^r tyme, co-torme to ye former statute, at yat tyme quhen they sall be buikit frie Mrs to ye said craft in ye said buiking sall pay to ye deacon for ye box and to ye vse and behove of ye weill of ye said craft, as said is, the swme of twentie m-kis, atto^r ye banquet to ye haill craft, and vy^r casualteis usit and wont, and w^t giving in of his essey, and be cwming officer to ye said craft for ye zeir, according to y^r

ordinar forme, And this they appoint and ordene to remaine for yame and y^r successors, as ane orlinance and statute in all tyme cwning, for ye weill of ye craft foirsaidis.

This Statute is signed by the Deacon and sixteen members.

Making steel of iron for merchants, 9th November, 1657.—It is Statutt and ordinit by the Deceon of the hammermen and the wholl craft, Deacon present was Andrew Taylor, that no brother sall work or cleam heid gales to mak steill to ony merchant of ther owen yron, qlk is ane great prejudice to the craft. Ther, I, fornamed Deacon, ordaines any in the craft, if ye doo such abuse of prejudice he sall pay ten merks Scots.

Signed by five of the members.

Ancient grinding of strangers shears, 2d September, 1662.—Forasmuch as our ancient Fathers, Deaconis and bretherene of the hammermen Tred, hav mad maney good Lawse for the weill-fair and standing of the said Tred, and dois allow all geles and Statutes mad, and to be mad, for the vs, weillfair and behove of the hammermen tred. Therfor we the Deacone and remanent bretheren of the said Tred, taking to consideration that the standing of tred consists in agriment among themselves, therforwe, deacon and remnant bretheren of the hammermen do consent and allow that for the groundings of walkers sheirs ther be ane grindstone furneist and maintained by the deacon and tred vpon the common allownce; and that no deacone, member nor maister, nor servant presum or tak in hand to ground any walkers sheirs vpon any maisters ston, but vpon the treds grindsten, and the pryce of ilk pirs to pay two schillings Scotts money, And that no maister sall set up a ston atour the town for the grending of walkers sheirs. And that ilk person or persons who bricks this Act sall pay ten merks, vnforgittin.

One branch of the Trade not to perform the work of others, 8th Apryll, 1663.—With consent of the Deacon and wholl brethren of the hammermen Tred. It is Statut and ordenied, because of severall abwases that his bein comited among vs, That no brassier sall midle to chang pewter or mend pewter, or any petter, or tinkler, or any other member of ovr Tred sick lyk, That no peuterer worker sall midill with bras or copper, and that ilk member sall follow the same, and that ewry Deacon sall sie this Act fulfilled, and this to be and begine from the daitt for said, as witnes our hands at dundie day and daitt forsaid, whilk day is the eight day of Apryll 1663 zeirs, and to be exactlye followed, and this subscrivat by the Deacon, John Hubert, and craft of the brethren, and this don acording to the order of the Tred.

This Statute is signed by

James Smyth, Swerd shpar
Patrick Gilberte, blakamyth
Andrew Waiker, blakamyth
Whame Smythe, blakamythe
David Serymgour, Goldsmith
The AGB work of Alex Gib
Alexr Smith, Swerd shpar
Richaird Cok, Blacksmyth
John Branah, Sadler
Thomas Henderson, Sadler
being twenty in all.

Johns Hobert, Dacione
Robert Hamiltoun, old Deacon
Andrew Watt, Cuttlar
Robert Gairdyne, Goldamyth
Charles Allisone, gaurismyth
James Alyssoun, Kneeksmeth
Jhone Allsone, Gunemayth
William Smyth, blakamyth
IA. Gunamyth
Daniel Daniel, Foir Bk. smith

Members to prove their qualifications before admission, 14th November, 1668.—The said day Robert Hamiltoun, Pouterer, and Deacone of the Hammermen Trade of Dundie, with the counsell of the said Trade, Actes and ordaines that no man heerefter be admitted maister in any siz of the said Trade, without he give ane faithiull tryall of his profession, and use practionen theirin; and that no man take in to serve him a serv^t bot what his maister can teach him.

Signed by

William Smyth, Blakamyth
Andrew Bonar, Smyth
Alex Smyth, Sourd Selper
Daniel Daniel, Foir Smyth
Hendrie Ratteray, Sadler
Thos Lyndsay, Goldsmyth

Robert Hamiltoun, Deacon
John Hobbert, Sourd Selper
Andrew Mackinse The Sadler
William Smith, watchmaker
Andrew Watt, cutler

Work by unfreemen to be exposed for sale on stands in the market, 5th Dec., 1696.—The qlk day in due court and convention holden within bwirall place of the brugh of Dundie, be George Ramsay present Deacon of the hammermen trade, and haill remanent brethren and masteris of the said craft, considering that the inhabitants of this brugh and others are mightilie prejudged be unsufficient black smith werk, pewterer werk, and other werk of that kynd, which is sold be unfriemen, and brought in be them within the s^d brugh not on a mercat day; and that those unfriemen doe not dewlie expose their werkmanship to the publick mercat at the ordinar tyme of the mercat, and y^by prejudices and ineroaches upon the liberties and priviledges of the hammermen craft of Dundie, contra to the old laws and Statuts, made be our Sovereigne Lord and his most Royall progeniters of blessed memoria, in favours of frie tradsemen liveing within Royall Brughs, and contrair to the acts and constitutions made of befor be the Deacons and masters of this craft, doe hereby enact, appoint and ordain that all unfrie hammermen liveing without this brugh, shall from tyme to tyme expose and lay down their werkmanship on timber stands, dereuntlie on the mercat place on lawfull tyme off day, wiz., in

the summer tyme at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue the samen untill four o'clock in the afternoon; and at eleivin a'clock in the forenoon in the winter tyme, and continue untill thrie hours in the afternoon, and no longer nor shorter tyme. And in caise the sds unfriemen shall contravein this Act that their werkmanship shall be seized upon be the frie masters of the s^d trade, and applyed for the behove of the poor of the sd craft, and that the transgressors hereof shall pay to the Deacon for the use fors^d two pounds Scots for the first fault, and four pound for the second fault, and six pound for the third tyme, by and attour the loss of the werk, and be discharged y^after to bring anie werk to the s^d mercat place; and discharges the sds unfriemen to leave their werk with anie off the inhabitants of this brugh, but immediatlly after the mercat to remove the samen without the brugh, under the pains and penalties above rehearsed. And this without prejudice of anie act or staitut made of befor for this effect. In witness q^of, &c.

Signed by eleven members, and other six append their initials.

Quarter accounts and booking money increased, 26th Oct., 1698.

—The q^lk day, in aue court holden in the buriall place be William Dow, present Deacon of the hambermen craft of this brugh, and haill members of the s^d Trade, considering the weillfair and profit of the poor of the sd Trade, and the common good yrof, and that they, through seaverall reasons known to themselves, have bein occasioned to contract debt, to the great greiffe and prejudice of the sd craft. Therfor the s^d deacon and breithren of craft, all of one mynd, consent and assent, doe hereby inact and ordain that the quarter compts shall be payed four tymes in the year, viz., three shill-gs and four pennies ilk head court day to the Deacon and boxmaster within the houff of Dundie, extending yearlie to thertein shill-gs and four pennies, Scots money.

Ancient Banquets.—Item it is ordained and inacted be the sd Deacon and remanent breithren, that each allien master sall pay for and in lieu of the banquet formerlie in use to be given, eight pound Scots money, and that by and attour ane quart of wyn befor opening of the locked buik.

Item that all frie masters sons shall pay for their banquet fyve pound moe fors^d, and the quart of wyn, and fyve pound of booking money, extending in haill to twelve pound.

Item that all frie printises shall pay at his entrie to be a printise twenty merks, and at his entrie to be a maister twelve pound Scots, without anie banquet. And lastlie all banquets, feasts and unnecessar drinking on the trades expenses, be the Deacon present and to come, or anie others of the s^d trade, is hereby discharged in all tyme coming.

Seventeen members sign this minute.

Booking money payable by Journeymen, 31st August, 1699.

—The which day, in a court held by the Deacon and breithren, &c., considering the wellfair and prosperitie of the trade, and haveing bein formerlie prejudged by the entrie of journeymen, and withdrawing of themselves from the masters svice to whom they first ingadged themselves to work. Therfor, and without prejudice of former acts made be the s^d trade for aud to the effect above and after mentioned, but in further furtitica-n of the samen, the s^d Deacon and breithren of craft hereby inact and ordain, that in all tyme coming each journeymen shall pay to the trade at their booking one pound ten shill^{en} Scots, and the master ten shill^{en} Scots if the s^rvant remain with him the space of ane year, and if the same s^rv^d so entred and booked as ane journey man shall remove from his master within the libertie, that he shall pay to the sd trade sixteen shill^{en} moe fors^d, each tyme so oft as he shall goe from master to master, and if the same journey man, booked as s^d is, shall returne from ane master in the countrey to ane master within the libertie, that he shall pay ten shill^{en} moe fors^d at his entrie. In testimonie qrof the sd deacon and breithren of craft have subd thir presents, place, day, month and year of God forsd.

Booking money payable by stranger masters increased 18th October, 1720.—The Trade enacted that thereafter none should be entered free master to any of the arts of the Hammerman Trade without paying one hundred merks Scots, ready money, and the ordinary accidents for his freedome, and satisfying the trade by an essay as to his qualifications in the art to which he is to enter—unless y^t be none of that art to which any person shall hereafter offer to enter to serve the place, thir puts being allwayes but prejudice to the priviledges of free masters sons or free prentices.

Signed by George M'Crochett, Deacon, and fourteen other members.

Last Act rescinded—Strangers booking money reduced, 26th February, 1722.—The Trade having considered the above Act, they, for certain causes and considerations moving them, rescind, cass and annull the above Act, and declare Charles Dickson, goldsmith and watchmaker, his entrie as valide as if the same had been never made nor sub^d. In witness qrof thir puts are sub^d by the Deacon in presence of the Trade, place and date fors^d. (Signed) George Scott.

On same day the said Charles Dickson, goldsmith, &c., had been previously entered in the Locked Book as free master in the art of goldsmith and watchmaker, in the usual form.

Freedom and booking money by strangers again raised, 2d January, 1728.—The Trade met, and considering that the mem-

bers are numerous, and their business and employment small, and that their accidents and booking money is inconsiderable, and being convinced that it would tend much to the common weill and advantage of the trade, and to the support of the poor thereof, unanimously Statute and enact, that from and after this date no unfreeman shall be entered a freemaster to any of the arts or branches of the trade, under 100 merks Scots money for his freedom, and sixty pounds money foresaid of booking money, besides serving a year officer, and satisfying the trade with a sufficient essay as appointed by them. And that none be hereafter be received a free apprentice in the said trade, under the like sum of £60 Scots of booking money. This being but prejudice to freemasters sons, and the Deacon and members of craft appoint this present Act to be inviolably observed in all time coming.

Subscribed by nineteen members.

New scale of freedoms and accedents, 21st June, 1733.—The Trade met, and considering there is no act whereby the dues of intrants is clearly established, and that the dues in use to be paid by unfreemen are as follows, viz.—Three pound Scots at the date of their first court when application is made for their entry, One hundred merks as the dues of their freedom, Two pounds Scots at opening the locked book to insert their admission therein, Twelve pounds Scots of booking money, Five merks money foresaid to the General Fund raised for the use of the Nine Trades, Twelve pound Scots of officer fee, or an obligation to serve one year officer to the trade, in their option, and Four pounds Scots for the benefit of the Trades seats in the Churches, and of the mortcloth; and that each free mastersson, or any hammerman marrying a freemasters daughter are to pay £12 Scots in full of their freedom, and no more. They unanimously Statute and enact that the fors^d dues be punctually exacted from each person entering in time coming, and that none be entered member until they be first admitted burges of the burgh, and perform an essay to the satisfaction of the trade as to their qualification for the art to which they are to be entered, and appoint thir presents to be inviolably observed in time coming.

Subscribed by eleven members.

Quarterly payments for the poor of the Trade, 1st May, 1747.—The Trade enacted that thereafter each member shall pay three shillings Scots each quarter of the year to the Box-master for the use and behoof of the poor of the trade, and appoint ther presents to be inviolably observed in time coming, &c

Subscribed by nine members.

NOTE of DUES payable to the HAMMERMAN TRADE on the admission of members. Entered in the end of the Locked Book. No date given:—

By an unfreeman.	
At opening of the Book,	£0 3 4
To the Trades Fund,	8 6 8
To the General Fund,	1 1 8
To the Entertainment,	1 10 0
Bond to the Trade, including stamp paper,	0 15 0
Officers fee, 20s, officer and clerks servand, 2s,	1 2 0
	<hr/> £12 18 8

By a free apprentice.	
To the Trades Fund,	£4 3 4
To the General Fund,	0 13 4
The other dues the same as above,	3 10 4
	<hr/> £8 7 ■

By a freemans son.	
To the Trades Fund,	£1 0 0
To the General Fund,	0 5 0
The other dues the same as above, but he pays no officer fee. . . .	2 10 4
	<hr/> £3 5 4

By a freemans son-in-law.	
To the Trades Fund,	£1 0 0
To the General Fund,	0 16 1½
The other dues same as above, but he pays no officer fee,	2 10 4
	<hr/> £4 6 5½

NOTE of DUES payable at entry to the HAMMERMAN TRADE.

April 7, 1818.

By a son or son-in-law of a freeman, six pound nine shillings and eightpence.

ADMISSION OF MASTERS.

The earliest entry recorded in the Locked Book of the admission of a master of the Hammerman Craft is on 16th Sept., 1588. From that date onwards to the present time the entries of the members admitted to the Craft are regularly recorded. Every master, before getting his name enrolled in the Locked Book, was required to take an obligation to be faithful "to the powers that be", and true to the Craft. The original form of

oath, which was in use from the opening of the Locked Book in 1588, if not from an earlier period, is in the beginning of the book, and a new and revised copy of same is entered beside it. They are as follows:—

The maner and forme quhow ye Dekin sall gif the maisteris off the Hammermen craft off Dundie thair aithis quhen thair ar admittit maisteris and inrollit in thair Lockit Buke.

I salbe leill and trew to our souerane Lord the Kingis (y), to ye Provest Bailies and counsall off this brugh of Dundie, And to my Dekin off the halm-men craft thairroff, put and to cum. I sall mentein and defend the word of God and his evangell qik is puttie professit amongst vs, so far as lyeis in me, and sall newir deelyue yrtra. I sall obey my Dekin of craft. I sall obtemper and fulfill all lawis and Statutes, maid or to be maid, for the liberties of my said craft and weillfair yrof. I sall make concord amang my brithers quhair discoid is. I sall fortifie ye commounveill. I sall vse my self vprichtlie in my calling. I sall relewe ye puir and nedi, and help and support the videwis and orphanes est my powar. I sall vse na fraudfull dealing. I sall also vse na vnformes guiddis vnder cullor of my awin. I sall assist the Dekin and brethers of craft in all respectis y^t tendis to ye libertie off or said craft. I sall cum to ye howf, or ony other place appointit for conventions quhen I am chargit be ye officiar. I sall nevir contravene, directlie nor indirectlie, ye will of my Dekin nor brethers off craft. I salbe na mutiner nor raser of tumults nor discoidis amangis my said brethurs. Be the haly name of God the father sone and haly gaus.

Form of the oath to be taken by each person entering a free master of the Hammermen Trade of Dundee.

I shall be leall and true to our Sovereign Lord the King and to the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the burgh of Dundee, and to my Deacon of the Hammerman Craft thereof, present and to come. I shall maintain and defend the Word of God and his Evangel, which is presently professed amongst us, so far as lies in me, and shall never decline therefrom. I shall obey my Deacon of craft. I shall obtemper and fulfil all laws and Statutes made, or to be made, for the liberty of my said craft, and welfare thereof. I shall make concord among my brethren where discord is. I shall fortifie the common weil. I shall use myself uprightly in my calling. I shall relieve the poor and needy, and help and support the widow and orphan to my power. I shall use no fraudulent dealing. I

shall also use no unfreeman's goods under colour of my own. I shall assist the Deacon and brethren of craft in all respects that tends to the liberty of our said craft, and attend all the meetings when called thereto. I shall never contravene, directly nor indirectly all just and lawful Statutes made for the welfare of the said craft. I shall be no mutineer, nor raiser of tumults nor discords among my said brethren. By the holy name of God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

EARLIEST RECORDED ENTRY.

Decimo Sexto Die Mens^a Septemb^r Anno Dm millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo oct-avo (16 Sept. 1588).

The quhilk day, in pus of Patrick Ramsay, Deakin of the halmerm^a craft of this bur^t, Thomas Ramsay, Charles Ramsay, Richard Pett, Walt Pett, James Low, Patrick Pettillok, Johnne Droneiss, David Hunt^r, and Richard Wilky officair of the said craft, w^t c-tane vy-ra M^rs of the said craft, comperit in y^r pus. James Watt, saidler, and desyrit the said Deakin and craft foir-said to ressaue and admit him to be Mr and Broy^r of the said craft, as he y^t his done his dewtie y^rfoir, and is becum burges and broy^r-gild of this bur^t befoir the Prowest and Ballies y^{of}, And gaif in ane assey of his craft, to be tryit be ye brether y^{of} gif he be qualifeit yⁱⁿ. Qlk desyre the said Deakin and brether foirsaid tho^t ressonabill, and takand tryell and cognitionn of his qualificationns of his occupationn, And siudand him qualifeit, and bound admittit burges and broy^r-gild wⁱⁿ this bur^t, y^rfoir the said Deakin and brether foirsaid hes admittit, and be the tenne^r heirof admittis the said James to be frie man and broy^r of craft among thame in all tymes cw-ing. And the said Deakin hes causit the said James to gif his bodily aith for abeying and fulfilling of the hail inunctiones and ordinancia maid for the maetenans of the libertie of y^r said craft, and com-onweil of this bur^t, conforme to the aith maid in the former end of this put lockit buik. The entry is attested by R. Wedderburn, N.P., because the newly admitted master could not sign his name.

Aberdeen Saddler admitted, 12th August, 1642.—Qlk day Thomas Smyth, as Deacone the hamermen, his admitted Alexander Guthrie, saidler in Ald Aberdeen, friemen and bretheir of craft, wpoun his great aithe, to ye dwtie of ane frie M^r of ane saidlier and frieman of the said hamermen craft. And to maintaine and sustaine y^r liberties as ane faithfull brother, as he will ans^r to God and the Tread. Be thir puts wreⁿ be robert gray wrt^r, and sub^t with hes hand in put^r Thomas Smyth, 1st decane, and remanent brethering of craft wundersubscrivends.

A master expelled for treachery in revealing secrets to the English commander.—On 25th April, 1645, two members were admitted, separate entries being made for each. The second is as follows:—Samen day, in put of the said Deacone (Thomas Smyth) and craft, Alex' Guthrie younger, saidler, is admitted, who hes given his aith according to the ordour co-tened in ther Lockat Buk, whairupon the said Alex Guthrie asked and hes taken instruments. The entry is signed by a Not. Pub. This entry has been deleted by ink lines drawn repeatedly across it, and the following is written underneath:—The occasion of this deposing and crossine this mans name, Alex Guthrie, is for disobedience to his Deacon (on the margin David Nicoll, Deacone, is written) and filthie carriag to his brethren, and dyly ling wpone them to the Inglis commanders, qlk indangered them of ther crydet, to the great losse of ther guds and persons, qlk man they have disivared of the craft and societie before a ful court. This record of disseverance bears no date, but D. Nicoll was Deacon in 1653-4. It must, therefore, have been written at that period, or shortly before it, and while Monk's soldiers were in the town.

A paper is pasted into the Locked Book, with notices which appears to refer to the father of the said Alex. Guthrie and himself. The notices are as follows:—

The copie of Alex Guthrie his entrie to the hamermen craft, written in the fowrt of Apryll 1645, qlk craft discharges the said Alex' Guthrie of his fredome of the said craft with a full consent of the brethren, and hath bloted his name out of ther Locked booke; and no societie to be had with him, or any they wud have power of, for causes qlk is knowen, that is to say for the first he strauck his Decon, and was under the act of banishment, and sundry other cawses qlk is not decent to publis.

Qhilk day, in put of Thomas Smyth, couperitt Alex' Guthrie younger, saidler, and desyred the libertie of the said craft, qlk craft of hamermen did allowe, but his miseriage was and is, so that we frely discharge him of his fredome, by consent of the hailt brethrene.

These paragraphs are not dated.

An English saddler admitted a Hammerman, 19th Nov., 1660—The qlk day in presence of Robert Hamilton, Deacon of the hamermen, and the rest of the remnant brethren of the said craft in the brugh of Dundie, couperitt Jhone Barnet, saidler, Inglisman, and lawfull son to Robert Barnet, who did live at Bowston in Linkon schyre. The said Jhon, with consent of the brethren, by the forsaid Deacone, Robert Hamiltone in his tym did please this forsaid Jhon ane frie saidler, and did ordaine that Jhone sall work conform as he may or can with his

own hand, and not to receave no man to serwe him, nor receave no instruction mor then it hath pleased God to bless him at this toleratione of the deacone and the rest of the remanent brethren hath admitted the said Jhone as ane frie sailder within the brugh of Dundie, who hath giwen his ordinary oath, conforme as was and is used and convenient.

Two ink lines are drawn diagonally across this entry, and the following paragraph underwritten:—

This writ was ane mastak bay the writer, and the writ was disloud by the Decane and tread.

The next entry after the above is one in the usual form, admitting the same person to all the privileges of the craft.

Admission of a master cancelled. On 5th September, 1688.—David Buchanan, blacksmith, last in Corbiles, near Glasgow, was admitted a free master of the craft on the usual terms. Underneath this entry in the Locked Book the following paragraph is inserted:—

17 Octo^r 1689.—The abovenamed David Buchanan payed nothing for his entrie, and y^rfor W^m Dow, present Deacon, w^t consent of the haill trade, doe annull his entrie, and declair the samen of non effect, untill he pay the dewes accustomed to be payed for a frieman in the hammerman trade in Dundie.

signed W^m Dow.

A master prohibited from employing servants. 18th Oct., 1689.—The qlk day in presence of William Dow, present Deacon of the hammermen craft, compeared Thomas Webster, citizen, burges of Dundie, and was entered and received ane frie hammerman in the said burgh, for exerceing and using the office of Chocksmith, and dressing and mending of watches be himselte allanerlie, and for that effect, in puse of the said Deacon and remanent brethren of craft, gave his oath of fidelitie as use is, and promised to the utmost of his power to warrand and defend the said craft, with all the liberties, priviledges and immunities of the same, in testimonie heirof the said Thomas Webster hes subscribed these presents with his hand, day, moneth, year of God and place rex-tive fors^d

signed Tho Webster.

The following note is written underneath this entry.

N^o. Wher it is read above that Thomas Webster is for himself alenerlie, it is hear ment and condeshendet be the tred, that his cheldren shall not be excludet but incloued.

New form of entry of masters in Locked Book (1703).—At Dundie the thleid day of August Jaj vij^e and thrie years, the qlk day George Ramsay, present deacin of the Hammermen trade of Dundie, and remanent brethren and members of the s^d craft, haveing mett in ane lawf^d court for consulting and considering the welltaer of the s^d trade, and especiallie anent

some informalities and altera-ns in inserting frie masters names in this book, doe hereby pass by, dispens with, and omit all faults, tailzeings, nithersertions and neglects anent the same in former tymes: And doe hereby staitut. enact and ordain that in all time coming the forme of admitting frie masters shall be as follows viz^t At Dundie the—— day of—— years, in presence of——, present deacon of the hammermen craft of Dundie, and remanent breithren and members of the s^d craft, compeared——, and was entered and received ane frie master within the s^d brugh and liberties y^{of}, and his maill children and printises after him, being admitted burgesses, as use is; With power to the s^d master and his fors^{ds} to use the s^d trade be himselfe, his maill children, and s^rvs and printises, and for that effect gave his oath of fidelitie to the s^d trade, and ane assaye of his qualificat-ns to be ane frie master, and promised to maintain the s^d craft and all its priviledges. In witnes q^{of} the s^d master hes sub^d thir puts in presence of the s^d Deacon and remanent members of craft, place, day, month, and year fors^d. And this the s^d present deacon and members of craft ordain to be the inviolable forme and manier of entring frie masters in all tyme coming as is above set down. In token of all qch they have hereto set their hands and subscriptions, place, day, month and year first above mentioned.

Signed by fifteen members.

ADMISSION OF LIFE MEMBERS., &c.

At Dundie the sixteen day of October Jaj-vij^o and eighteen years (1718).

The which day in presence of Thomas Muir, present deacon of the Hammermen Trade of Dundie, and remanent members and breithren of the s^d craft, compeared William Douglas, wigmaker in Dundie, and was admitted and received a freemaster as goldsmith to the s^d trade dureing his lifetime, and gave his oath of fidelity to the s^d trade as use is. In witnes q^{of} the s^d William Douglas hath subscribed their presents, place, day, moneth and year of God above written. Signed Will: Douglass. On the same day Alex^r Ferrier, merchant in Dundie, was admitted a frie master as blacksmith to the said trade, also during his lifetime. s^d Alex^r Ferriar.

Admission to a second branch of the trade, 27th Dec., 1726.

—In presence of George Miller late Deacon, and remanent member of the trade, Alex Smith put Deacon was admitted free master as goldsmith, and entitled to all the privilege &c belonging to the goldsmith art &c. He had been admitted as clocksmith and gunsmith on 27th August, 1718, and this second admission empowered him to extend his trade by practising

another art. Many such entries occur in the Locked Book. Up to 1833 the entries of the admission of masters into the trade generally mention the particular calling of the member to which both he and his representatives and free apprentices, being burgesses, are admitted, as use is. It is also declared that the member and his forebears shall not be at liberty, by this present entry, to do any work belonging to any of the other arts or branches of the said Hammerman Trade, but are restricted to that sort of work which properly belongs to, and is ordinarily wrought by (the particular trade) alienarily.

In the entries since that date only one or two of them have any reference to the member admitted being a burges, that qualification not being necessary for members after the exclusive privileges of corporations were done away with.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Hammermen Trade frequently admitted Honorary members to the privileges of the Craft during their lifetime. Among these were the following:—

10th June, 1761—Geo. Dempster of Dunnichen,

4th March, 1778—The Duke of Atholl.

5th February, 1789—Hon. Cap. Geo. Murray and Sir William Murray, Bart.

13th February, 1789—Alex. Riddoch, Provost of Dundee.

20th May, 1790—Robert Graham of Fintry.

8th January, 1798—Viscount Duncan.

25th August, 1818—Willm. Roberts, banker, and Dd. Blair, merchant.

30th November, 1842—Geo. Duncan, M.P. for Dundee.

10th January, 1862—Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., and David Baxter of Kilmaron.

The following are the terms upon which Mr Dempster and Mr Duncan were admitted. The others do not vary much from these, the form in many of them being identical:—

At Dundee the tenth day of June 1761 years.

Which day in presence of Thomas Scot, present Deacon to the Hammerman Trade of Dundee, and other members and brethren of the said trade compared personally George Dempster of Dunnichen, Esquire, Advocate, and member of Parliament, and was admitted and received a freemaster as blacksmith, goldsmith and jeweler, clocksmith and watchmaker, gunsmith, sword slipper, cutler, ferrier, saddler, lorimer, founder, plumber, peutherer, coppersmith and white iron smith in the said Hammerman Trade during his lifetime, and promised to

support and maintain the libertys and privileges belonging thereto. And subscribed these presents place and date above.

(Signed) George Dempster.

On 30th November, 1842.

Which day George Duncan, Esquire, Member of Parliament for the Burgh of Dundee, was admitted and received an Honorary member as a blacksmith, goldsmith, jeweller, clock-maker, watchmaker, gunsmith, sword slipper, cutler, locksmith, farrier, saddler, lorimer, brassfounder, plumber, pewterer, coppersmith, white iron smith, guard maker, and potter in the said Hammermen Trade during his lifetime, with all the privileges and immunities thereto belonging. And in testimony whereof Mr Duncan has subscribed this entry in the Trades' Locked Book along with the Deacon.

(Signed)

Geo. Duncan.

And by the Deacon.

The number of entries of masters recorded in the Locked Book is as under:—

From 16th Sept., 1588 to 1600 inclusive,	35	
" 1601 to 1650	85	
" 1651 to 1700	78	
" 1701 to 1750	67	
" 1751 to 1800	91	
" 1801 to 1830	54	
" 1831 to 1869	64	Total
	—	474.

The entries from the commencement in 1588 up to 1650 comprise 5 armourers, 10 blacksmiths, 2 bucklemakers, 7 cutlars, 5 goldsmiths, 21 gunmakers, 6 lockmakers, 6 lorimers, 4 gairdmakers, 6 powderers, 5 pottars, 10 sword slippers, 11 saddlers, 4 dagmakers, and 15 called hammermen, without any distinctive art or branch of the trade. From 1651 to 1750 the entries comprised 2 armourers, 47 blacksmiths, 7 cutlars, 7 braziers, 4 brass, copper, and white iron smiths, 11 goldsmiths, 5 gunmakers, 11 knock and motion makers, 2 ferriers and horse shoers, 1 lorimer, 1 lockmaker, 8 pewterers, 9 saddlers, 2 sword slippers, and 18 chiefly called hammermen only. Armourers, gunmakers, locksmiths, lorimers, sword slippers, pewterers, and braziers are not found among the branches of the trade to which masters entered in the following half century, but several new branches appear instead. The entries comprise 9 clock and watch makers, 3 cutlars, 5 goldsmiths, 38 blacksmiths, 7 saddlers, 10 white iron smiths, 4 copper smiths, the others being coach and cart smith, engine and

machine maker, founder, &c. These alterations in the branches of the trade practised by the Hammermen show the great changes which had taken place in the habits and customs of the country during the respective periods, and the varied requirements of the people consequent thereupon.

Agreement.—Master and Servant.—I, Andro Zewng (Young) servand to Johne Smay^t, in Denmyllie, Older, of ye ziers bypast, zier of God 1617 ziers bypast, and nowe is become servaund to Jhone Smay^t, zounger of Denmyllie for ye space of three ziers to cum, eft ye dait hierof, in and sall weille and trulie observe and kiep his maisters labor, and sall not hide nor sie his maisters skaitht and siclyk, his maister is obleist zat he sall delyver and fulfill to him ane staud of his awine clais, ane fork and ane nyve, a pair of schone zierly, enduring ye space of three years, before thir witnesses, Patrick Ramsay, Deacon, andro bonar, David Villand off^r, and Jhone Ramsay, vreitter hierof.

A saddler's account disputed, 5 of August, 1651, Rihard ajr Sadeller in Dundie his compt.

	lib	—
Item you ar to pay be for the accompt of Georg heilders the quibich he order me to resane,	3	6
Item to your self for 13 girthes w ^t hydes at 4ss peis is	2	12
Item mor 6 bockells w ^t a jingell girth at all,	0	10

Thes I djd resane and no mor as 6 8

Witnes my compt and hand wrjttjne at oer the 9 of desember Jaj Vj^e and fywfifje two (1652) yejres

Willjame Loremer.

Mr Ajr Kuan I resauet for the accompt of Georg heilders no mor as befor^s 3 lib 6ss and for your awjne ws that ye bocht of me as afors^d I resaueth no mor as 3 lib 2ss so you may call your self to mejmorje I had no mor of you, for so my compt book bejres, that is better than my memorje and youres.

The Locked Book of the Hammermen contains a record of the free apprentices entered with the craft, commencing 3d June, 1585. The entries contain the name of the apprentice, the master to whom he was engaged, the terms of the engagement, and the period during which the apprenticeship was to subsist, &c. The entry of the apprentice's name in the Locked Book entitled him to certain important and valuable privileges in the craft, provided he faithfully performed the obligations contained in his indenture, and produced that document, duly discharged, to the Deacon of the craft, after the expiry of his servitude.

Before the name of the apprentice could be inserted in the

locked Book, he was required to come under an obligation to the craft as well as to his master, the form of which was as follows:—

The maneir and forme of ye aith qlk ye prentesis of ye halmermen craft sall gif ye tyme zai ar inrollit in yis Lockit Buik.

I sall be trew to o' sourane Lord ye King and to ye comonoweill of yis bur^t. I sall me-tyne and defend ye evangell of Christ putlie professit. I sall obey my dekin and luill acts and statuts maid be him for ye weillfair of o' craft. I sall obey and serve my master (during ye tyme of my prenticship) in all lesum and godlie affairis. I sall be trew, leill, and obedient to him, and sall never heir nor see his skaitht privatlie nor oppislie, but sall mak him advertisement y^oelf. I sall frequent ye kirk on ye sabbot' day twyiss at ye leist, during ye time of pravaris or preaching, be ye holy name of God ye fater, sone, and huly gaist.

An honourable apprentice.—The first entry of an apprentice in the Locked Book is in the following terms.—

Tertio die mensis Junii Ano Dmo millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo quinto (3 June, 1585).

The qlk day James Lesscles, sone Law-ll to ye Ryt Honorabill David Lesscles of Inner dovet, is becom^e prentis to Thomas Ramsay, gold smy^t, for ye heill space, dayis and times of seix co-pleit zeris prentis, and ye next zeris yest for meit and lie. And hes resueit the aith of fidelitie according to ye ordir by Johanne Smy^t, descone for the time, in put of Silwest^r Ramsay, Charles Ramsay, Valt^r Peit, James Allesone, Patrick Ramsay, Andro Smy^t, David Huntair, Andro Lowell, and Hew Ramsay, officiar to ye craft for ye tyme.

A member's son bound apprentice to his uncle.—2d April, 1595.

The qlk day William Smy^t, sone lauchfull to ring^lo Johne Smy^t, cutlair, is be zeir put-ta (w^t co-sent of his friends) becom prentis and seruand to James Alysone, his mother's brother, dekin of ye hallmermen craft of ye said bur^t of Dundie, for ye space of sex zeirs next and immediat following ye dait put, and zat becaus he is ane fremas-son, and his curatorie ry-nis furt at ye ische and end of ye saids sex zeirs, his intrie to be pu-tle, and ye saids James sall sustene ye said W^m in meit, drink, bedding, and washing of clayis during ye saids space, and als sall teche, lerne and instruct ye said W^m in all poynts of his occupation of the gunmaker craft during ye saids space, and his yeir to sustene him in clayis indurig ye forsaidt space, and ye saids W^m sall be ane trew and obedi-t seruand to ye saids James, co-forme to ye ves of indentre. And ye saids W^m hes

ressavit ye ay^e according to ye custom, be ane grit p^t of ye M^{rs} of ye said craft. And ye said W^m is co-tent y^t his curatⁿ pay to ye saids James ye sowme of xx ss money of his rediest geir in na^o of prentise fee. s^d R Wedderburn.

An unnatural apprentice.—On 27th May, 1627, Alex^r Duncane was registered as an apprentice to Robert Alisone, gun-maker, the entry in the Locked Book being in the usual form. Immediately underneath the following entry occurs:—

16 Nov. 1629.

Quhilk day Alex^r Smyth, deacone of ye craft for ye tyme, and hail remanent bretherine of ye hamerman craft of ye br^ut for ye tyme being all convenit togidder at yair court, and siclyke compeirand befor ye said deacone and M^{rs} and bretherine of craft gilbert alisone, one of ye M^{rs} of ye said craft, quha gave his complent to yame makand mentione that Alex^r Duncane aboue namit prentise to ro^t aleson, hamerman, burges of ye said brut, laillie admittit in maner fors^d, had vpone ye threttene day of this instant come behind him, And strukine him on his head with ane irove instrument to ye effusion of his blood, as his co-plent importit. Quhilk put-lie being tryed and provine befor ye Deacone and craft. The Deacone and masters y^of, ffinding ye samen ane heich ryot and contemptabill fault, Thay all in ane voice decernis and ordeind, be yis y^r writing, ye said Alex^r Duncane, prenteis, before he be admittit frie in re-stur to ye said craft, to content and pay to ye Deacone for ye tyme, in name of ye said craft, the sowme of twentie punds moey, as peinitlie for ye said faut. And forder that coveyrid prentiseis may restraine fra comysion of ye lyk. They statut and ordeane all prentiseis quha sall fail in ye lyk fant in time to cum, nevir to be admittit Mr till they pay ye lyk peinitlie.

Subscryt be ye deacone and craft day zeir, and place fors^d and qrvpone ye deacone in name of ye craft, &c.

Runaways.—23d August, 1656.—Which day compearit George Welson, &c., and became free apprentice and servand to Robert Hamilton, pouterer, for five complete years, and one year thereafter for meat and fee, &c. The entry is signed in a bold hand.

Georg Wilsone.

Immediately underneath this entry is the following resolution:—

We, the full body of the hamermen traid, synding this George Wilsone guiltie of ane great sawlt qlk was never practised befor by any prentisse, and the sawlt, is for disobeying the Commandement of God, that is to say, Thou sall not steall, and this forsaid George Wilsone hath stollen away his indentur from Robert hamiltone his master, and efter he comitted sutch ane sawlt, did rune away from his master's service. Therfor it is

apoynted be the traid, this man befor he be entered free master that he sall pay twentie pund to the traid, and give satisfactions to his master. This is done and wretten wpon the 20th day of May, 1660.

Signed by Robert Hamilton, Decan,
and Androw Tailour.

On 7th May, 1657, John Anderson was admitted as a free apprentice to Gilbert Dac. Immediately underneath the record of his admission is an entry of the same date, and in similar terms to the above resolution anent Wilson, showing that their crime and punishment were identical.

The following paragraph anent Anderson is added :—

This prentis, Jone Anderson, is ordred by the Decan and the Hammermen tred, for the falt of theif, that he schall neuer in joy the leiberte of the hammermen tred. Signed by the above parties.

A disobedient apprentice.—On 5th March, 1661, William Watt, from Tullibellstone, was admitted as a free apprentice, &c., to Andrew Watt, cutler and freemane of the traid, in the customary terms. On the margin of the Locked Book, beside the entry, is the following paragraph :—

On the 16th March, 1667, William Wat, cutleir, and prentize to Andrew Wat, being found guiltie of taking that in hand which he longed to his Traid, his M^r not knowing, and disobedient to his Traid, discharges him of all benefit that he might have be the aforesaid booking, this wth co-sent of Trad, and orders he work not heer.

This paragraph is witnessed by the Deacon, Clerk, and other two ~~members~~.

The number of apprentices entered to the Trade, whose names and dates of entry are recorded in the Locked Book, is as follows :—

From 3d June, 1585 to 1600 inclusive,	33
" 1601 to 1650 do.,	30
" 1651 to 1700 do.,	24

—
87 in all.

A few names are entered after that date, but the regular record had probably been kept thereafter in another book, now lost.

Several interesting documents belonging to the Trade are said to have been in existence within the memory of some of the present members, but they disappeared many years ago, and nothing is now known regarding the present custodier of them, if they are still in existence, or what they contained. The loss of such valuable old documents is to be deplored.

The Hammerman Trade is possessed of considerable property.

indeed the Corporation is perhaps the wealthiest of the Nine Trades. The greater part of the annual income of the Incorporation is divided among the aged and decayed members of the Trade, and the widows and children of deceased members, and the money so distributed has been of great benefit to those parties. For some time past the number entitled to participate in the funds of the Incorporation have been considerable, but as comparatively few members have been admitted to the Trade of late years, the beneficiaries are fast dying out, and unless the payments to the poor are increased, the funds will now accumulate rapidly.

CHAP. IX.

THE WEAVER TRADE.

The Brabaner or Webstar Craft, or Weaver Trade, holds the eighth place among the Nine Trades. This Incorporation is the only one of the Nine which has preserved the original "Letters," Seal of Cause, or Charter granted to the Craft by the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Dundee. It is also rich in the possession of several ancient sasines or charters of property in which the Craft once had an interest, and other old and valuable documents, which throw considerable light upon the early history of the Crafts. The Trade also possesses four Locked Books, the oldest of which commences in 1557. Some of the documents belonging to the Trade are unique, and in a high degree interesting, both from their great antiquity and curious character. Copies of a few of these documents (in addition to those in the "Historical Account") will be given in full, and such extracts from some of the others as will sufficiently explain their purport. The Statutes enacted by the members, and other details from the Locked Books, to show the practice and working of the Craft, will then follow.

The valuable books and other ancient documents which this Trade still possesses are curious memorials of a long past age, and as they have been kept so long and so carefully by their predecessors in the Craft, and are now, from their great age, very valuable, they ought to be carefully protected and preserved by the present Craftsmen. Dundee now possesses comparatively few documents of date antecedent to the storming of the town by Monk, and the destruction of any such which still remain would be a public loss.

The Webster or Weaver Craft was in former times a large and most important body. A century ago its membership was the most numerous of all the Nine Trades, and since that period none of the Trades have been so strong, numerically, as it then was. The Weavers have latterly decreased greatly in strength, and instead of being the first of the Nine in point of numbers, they now only rank fourth among them. In 1761 there were 119 members; in 1783, 100; in 1839, 41; in 1859, 18; in 1864, 19; in 1869, 15; and at the present date the numbers are about the same as in 1869. From 1761 to 1800 there were 90 members admitted; during the first two decades of this century 76 were entered, and

since 1820, 31 have been admitted, as recorded in the Locked Book.

A list of the members in 1761 is entered in the beginning of the current Locked Book. It may interest the present manufacturers to know the names of those of the same calling who occupied their places upwards of a century ago, and with that view the following abstract, arranged alphabetically, has been prepared :—

Mudie, Smith, 8 each ; Martin, 6 ; Mill, 4 ; Paterson, Rait, Robb, Simpson, Thain, Whitton, Wilkie, 3 ; Anderson, Barclay, Baxter, Duncan, Gray, Guthrie, Hay, Hill, Nicoll, Petrie, Rough, Walker, 2 ; Bowman, Bunton, Butter, Chalmers, Chapman, Cobb, Cowper, Crawford, Christal, Croll, Curr, Davidson, Donaldson, Elder, Farquharson, Ferguson, Flowers, Gibb, Gibson, Glass, Greig, Hendrie, Keillor, Lamb, Leck, Lighton, Lindsay, Lowson, Matthew, Meal, Medison, Miller, Mitchell, Muir, Ower, Patrick, Ramsay, Small, Spalding, Stalker, Steel, Stool, Touch, Watt, Welsh, Wemyss, Wighton, Young, one each—making 119 in all.

OLD SASINES OR CHARTERS OF PROPERTY.

The most ancient documents in the possession of the Trade are sasines or charters, &c., of property in Dundee. They are written on small pieces of parchment, signed by a Notary Public, and some of them have one, two, or three seals attached. They are in Latin, generally well written in the style and character of the period, and very many of the words are contracted, which makes them difficult to decipher by those not accustomed to the perusal and translation of such documents.

The oldest of these charters is dated 7th November, 1475, but it does not appear to have any reference to the Weaver Craft. It is a sasine of a tenement with its pertinents, belonging to the chaplainry of the altar of St Michael the Archangel, in the Parochial Church of the most glorious Virgin Mary of Dundee. The tenement is situated on the north side of the seaway (or gait) between the land of Robert Dyk, on the east, and the land of Andrew Fodringham on the west. Names of parties—Sir Richard Wright, chaplain of the said altar, James Fodringham, and William Barry, junior, burgesses of Dundee ; Andw. Davyson, one of the bailies of the town. Witnesses—Thomas Doig, Alexr. Bell, John Coupar, John Bristow, sergeants ; John Bell, clerk of the burgh, and Wm. Cor, witnesses, William de Key, Not. Public.

24th August, 1497.—A sasine, in connection with a new chaplainry, purposed to be founded by the Weaver Craft, in the parish church of Dundee, in honour of St. Severus, Bishop and

Confessor, the patron saint of the Weavers. The proposal is formally made by "Jacobus Guld decanus artis textorum burgi de Dund et tota communitas dicte artis"—i.e., James Guld, deacon of the Weaver Craft, and the whole fraternity of the said craft. The altar was to be upheld by them and their successors. James Scryngeor, constable and Provost of the burgh, is mentioned in the document. James Scryngeor, Not. Public. There are three seals attached to this charter, one of which is that of a bishop.

19th April, 1505.—A sasine connected with a tenement of land bounded on the north by the "Flucargait" (Nethergate) between the lands of St Nicholas, on the west, and the land of John Moncur, on the east—the possession of an honest woman, Margaret Fotheringham, spouse of John Lovell, burgess of the burgh of Dundee. James Dyk, sometime bailie in Dundie, and James Fotheringham, burgess, are mentioned. The witnesses are Alex. Lovell, Thomas Monorgand, Walter Fotheringham, John Robertson, Robert Seres, Not. Public. There is no reference to the Weaver Craft in the sasine.

10th February, 1506.—Sasine of an annual rental of 13s 4d, usual money of Scotland, out of a land on the south side of Argylegait, in the burgh of Dundee. Thomas Ogilvy, one of the bailies of Dundee, the above-mentioned Margaret Fotheringham, and Adam Thomson, Deacon of the Weaver Craft, Alex. Boys, John Fotheringham, and Clement Lovel are mentioned. The witnesses are James Wylky, Thos. Lowell, David Webster, James Guld, and James Cob. Robt. Seres, Not. Pub.

2d October, 1511.—Sasine of an annual rental of 15s. Clement Lovel, son and heir of John Lovel, burgess of Dundee, Margaret Fotheringham, and William Robertson, Deacon for the time of the Weaver Craft, are mentioned.

3d October, 1511.—Sasine of an annual rental of 15s out of the land of John Brown, lying on the north side of the Flucargait. Reference is made to Margaret Fotheringham, and to William Robertson, Deacon for the time of the Weaver Craft, also to Alex. Moncur, Margaret And-son, David Boswell, Robert Gib, and James Rait.

3d October, 1511.—Sasine of an annual rental of 15s out of the land of John Lovel. Reference is made to William Robertson, Deacon of the Weaver Craft, Margt. Fotheringham, John Brown, St Nicholas, the Flucargait, and Argylegait, and to the five persons named in the end of last sasine. The Notary Public who subscribes this charter and the two previous ones is Robt. Seres, junior, and each of these sasines has reference to St Severus.

4th October, 1511.—Charter by the foresaid Margaret

Fotheringham of an annual rental of 15s on a tenement in Flucargait between the lands of St Nicholas and John Moncur, belonging to John Brown, in favour of Wm. Robertson, Deacon of the Weaver Craft, and his successors, deacons, and masters of said craft, for support of St Severus altar. Reference is made to Alexr. Boys, Robert Cuthbert, Alex. Moncur, also to Robert Gib and James Rait, Sergeants, and to Robt. Seres, junior, Not. Pub.

THE MAGISTRATES' LETTER, SEAL OF CAUSE, OR
CHARTER TO THE WEBSTERS.

1 April, 1512.—Tell all and syndry quhome it efferis to quhais knawlag thir put lres sall to cum: The preuost, bailzas, and counsall of ye burgh of Dundee greting in God eu-lestand To zour ruii-siteis we mak knawn that yar comperit before us in our tollbuth, we sittand in jugisment, the dekyn, with ye best and worthiaist of ye haill craft of Webstars within yis said burgh, quhilks put^{vs} yar bill of supplicatoun, in ye quhilk was contenit certane statuts and articles maid and awisit with yame for ye hono^r and loving of god almychty, and his moder ye w-gine mare, and of sanct soueryne, and for ye supplieing and vpholding of dywyne seruice and repaling of thar altair of sanct soueryne, for to be fowndit and vphalden be thame in our lady kirk of ye said burgh And for ye gou-nance of yar wirks and lawbo^r, And rewle baith for worschip of ye realme, comone p-fit of yis gud towne, and lawte of craftismen, and for vy-ir diu-se and mony causis of gud motyf. The quhilk bill we haf sene, hard bene red and vnd-stand, And yar with beand riply awisit, consid-ing yar desirs of vs thar-intill till hav our licence, beny-wolens and gudwill y^of, and to haf our confirmatone and ratificatone y^vpone, safer as in vs is or ma be. WE tharfor has consid-it ye said desirs and statuts, and finds yame consonant to resonne, honour and worschip to God and halikirk, p-fit for ye realme, this gud towne, and craftismeⁿ, And thir ar ye desyrs and statuts. In ye first, yat ye haill craftismen may zerly cheise thame ane dekyⁿ lik as vy^r craftismeⁿ dois, ye quhilk sall rewle and governe ye haill craft in all gud rewlis as effers. To ye qlk dekyⁿ all ye laiff of ye craftismen of ye said craft sall obey in all lesum and honest things concern-g ye said craft, And this dekyⁿ to be chosyne with freimen of ye craft yat ar burges, and nane vy-ir to haf woise y^r intill. Item, yat na man occupy ye Craft as for maist^r quhill yat he be maid burges and freman. And to be exe-my^t with ye dekyⁿ and maist-is of ye said craft gif he be worthy, and yat he sall haf gud and sufficiet gruth and werklomys to wirk with, sene and consid-it be four men of ye best of vnd-standing of ye craft, this beand done he sall pay

two-ty schillings and ane pund of wax to ye altar and vp-halding y^eof, and ane vy^r pund of wax till our lady licht, And be he ane burges sone he sall pay half a m-k to ye altar forsaide. Item, yat na maist^r sall tak ane prentese to ye said craft for les t-mys yan fif zers, and sall pay till his intro to ye altair tif schillings, or les as can be tretit be ye craftismeⁿ of ye said craft gif he be nocht of power, And ye mynesar of yir fif zers sall pay two-ty schillings quhen it is tantit vpon one maist^r. Item, var sall na maist^r tak ane vy^r maist-is pre-tese of ye said craft in to seruice, nor ane vy^r ma-nys feit se-uand quhill he be fred, or ellis haf leif of his maist^r yat aw hyme, vnd^r ye pane of ten schillings, and ane pund of wax till ye altar, and ane vy^r pund till our lady, and restoir ye prentese and se-uand agane. Item, yat na man of ye said craft tak on hand to ressaue nor wirk ane vy^r ma-nis werpit zarne but leiff, or ellis ane sene cause be ye dekyⁿ, or bot gif ye zarne remane two-ty dayis wnwrocht with hyme yat it beis warpit with, and gif ony dua yat of ye said craft sall pay a pund of wax to ye said altar and ane vy^r pund, of wax till our lady. Item, yat ilk man or woman yat occupeis ye said craft, and gevis nocht ye prest of ye altar his meit in ye zer as ye leif dois, sall pay ilk welk in ye zer to ye alt^r a pe-ny. And to be gud-it be ye dekyⁿ wolkly. And ilk ane feit se-uand sall gif in ye zer ilk zer four pe-neis. And als ye p-sonis yat disobeis ye dekyⁿ, and will nocht vnd-ly his ordenance and of ye craft, statut for ye gud y of, and comone p-fit of yis gud towne, or gif ony of ye said craft breks or fals till vy^ris, thai to be towekit be ye dekyⁿ and maist-is of craft, And to pay twa schillings to ye dekyⁿ and craft, and twa pu-ds of wax, ane to ye said altar, and ane vy^r till our lady, als oft as yai disobey, or beis fu-den in falt, or brek as said is. And quha yat rebellis aguince ye dekyⁿ, and ye craft, and ye maist-is y^eof, And purchases incist-full men in yar contrar, vy^r yaⁿ ye bred^r of ye craft, to lat or stop yar gud rewle and statuts, awixit be yame for ye gud and honeste of ye said craft, als oft as he or sche beis tantit y^ewith, yai sall pay for ye first and secund tyme, ilk time, aucht schillings, vntorgewn, to ye repaling of ye said altair. And for ye thrid tyme he or sche sall be expellit ye craft, at ye will of ye dekyⁿ and ye best of ye craft, for ane zer. Item, yat na womaⁿ sall occupy as for maist^r to hald wirkhouse, bot gif scho be ane fremma-is wif of ye samvⁿ craft, And yat nane sall tak ony lomys in hyir, for dowl of spilling of ye gud folks werk in ye towne, and quhai y^t dois y^t, and is tantit y^ewith, sall pay ane pund of wax to ye said altar, or ye price y^eof, and ane vy^r pund till our lady. The quhilk statuts articles and poynts y^t ar her intill contenit, WE, ye said preuost, bailzeis and counsall synds lovable to god and halikirk, honorable and p-fitable for ye all

realme, and spe-aly for yis gud toune and craftisme". And herfor we admyt ye samin, And for vs, and our successvurs of ye burgh of Dundee, app-vis and ratifeis yame in all poynte and articles as is aboue w-tin, in sa far as in vs is, and yat we haf power. And this till all and syndry quhome it effers we mak known be y^r our lres, And for ye mair witnessing to ye samin we haf appe-sit our co-mone seill to y^r lres, at Dundee ye first day of Aprile, ye zer of God ane thowsand fif hundreth and twelf zers, befor y^r witnes, James rollok, James ye Hay, David cu-ny-ga^m, maist^r David carail, and Wilza^m bary, twa balzis, Wilza^m quhit, Robert rollok, and Robert seres old^r, and Robert Seres, zoun^r, notars public, w^t vy^{ss} diuersa.

The chaplainry and altar to St Severane, the patron saint of the Craft, which, as appears by the sasine dated 24th August, 1497, it was proposed to found in the parish church, had been erected and endowed. Mention is made of endowments to the chaplainry in some of the other sasines, a few particulars of which have been given. Reference is also made to the upholding of divine service at St Souerynes' altar, and the uphold and repair of the altar, in the above Seal of Cause granted by the Magistrates to the Craft. The Craft undertook to discharge these and other duties in consideration of certain privileges which the charter conferred upon the Corporation. The amount raised for the endowment of the chaplainry is not known, but it appears to have been deposited in a box or chest, to which the members of the Craft had access. Several of them had borrowed money from the chaplainry funds, and disputes had arisen between the chaplain and these parties regarding the sums borrowed, and the repayment of same. These disputes were referred to the arbitration of certain parties, and as the award is a curious document full extracts from it are given, viz. :—

**DECREET ARBITRAL—THE WEAVER CRAFT AND
CHAPLAIN OF ST SEVERANS ALTAR.**

21st March, 1529.

At Dundee, ye xxi day of march, in ye zeir of God 1529 zeirs, WE, Mr James Scrymgour, chantour of Brechiuen, Mr Johne Barre, vicar of Dundee, Ihone Rolland, David Carnege, &c., burgesses in Dundee, Ju-ges arbitratoris, and amicable compositoris, equalye chosin be ye Dekyne and ye haill Craft of ye Webstaris of ye said burgh, anent ye compt, rakynying and paymit of borowit mony furthe of Sanct Seueranis kist and boxe, folowit and persewet be certain p-sones of ye said Craft, yat is to say, Ihone Gray, &c., and vtheris diverse. And anent ye oulklye pennys, annuellis, wpsettis, and all vtheris debaittis anent ye said Craft, movvit be ye saidis p-sonis, Quhilkis

Dekynes and Craftismen foirsaidis were bund, obleist and sworne be ye fa^r and treuthit of yaire bodeis, to abyd, vnderlye, and fulfille ye finale sentence laid, and decreit arbitrale to be giffin be wa ye foirsaidis ju-ges, We haiffand god befoir us, ye rychts, risonis, and allegatiouns of bait of ye saidis parteis schawyno and productit befoir wa, and be dispositionnis of famous witnesses yairto, sworne and admittit. We being replye awasit yairwy⁴, decretis, deluiris, and decernis yis our finale sentence arbitrale, and pronounis ye sumyne all in ane voice, but discrepance, in maner, ferme, and effect as eft followis, yat is to say, In ye first we synd yir p-sonis vnderwritin are awand to Sanct Seueranis, be borrowing and trennying in ye box, and fur^t of ye box, yis mony underwrytne. Item, in ye first, michel michelsoun als will is awand tythye schillings; Will^m. Robert-soun, xxij s; Ihone mitchelsoun, xxiiij s; and restand of his compt 29s 2½d, &c., &c., &c.; and ye said sowmis to be payit, ye tayne hailff at ye fest of Witsunday next togider and immediatly followand ye dait heiroff, and ye toder halfie of ye saidis sowmes to be payit aucht dais beforow Sanct Seueranis day next and immediatly folowand yairefter. Item, We find Willm. Baxter has lent xxii s., and yairof we synd awand to ye ad Wm., be ye said Craft 10 s. of ye said 22 s., and ye Craft to pay ye said 10 s. to ye s^d Wm., or ellis allow it in payment of ye said 22 s. awand be ye s^d Wm. Siclik we deliuer the exp^{ss} maid, &c., &c. Attour, we deliuer yat ye oulklye peny halpeny, wpsettis of bwithes, servandis feis, fiwe schillings of prentischip, anualis tuelf peneis of ilk servand at ye entress, tuelf penies of his zearly fee, ye onklye peny and halpenye yat is gaderit oulklye to be put in Sanct Seueranis boxe one ye mounddaye, and be yat gaderis wy⁴ ye Dekyne to beir ane tikkat fra ye chaipplane, to be kepit to yat zeirs compt. And alsau quhen ye annualis and all vtheris contributionis foir saidis are gottin, to be put incontinent in ye boxe foirsaidis efter yai be gottin, be ye seycht of ye chaiplaine, Dekyne, and yame yat hes ye keyis, and all ye laif of ye saidis Craft. And ye Dekyne to keip ye boxe, and twa famouse men of ye Craft to keip ye keyis. And ye kist to be put in ane famous manis house. And quhatsoever person failzie in yair promissas, or ony point of yame, to pay fourty schillings to our Lady, and vther fourtie schillings to sanct seuerane, als oft as yai fail yrin. And quhat persoun has na gwdis to pay ye saide sowmes, to be hunnest ye towne for ane zeir. And quhen ye said Craft hes ony necessar erandis to ado for yair hono^r, profit, for gwyd of Sanct Seuerane and haly kirk, to conveyne and gader all togidder befoir yair chaipplan, ye dekyne, and all ye laif of ye said Craft, or yai oppyne yair said boxe, bot never to borow na tak ane peny of ye sanctis gwdis,

na mayne vtheris contributiouns in tymes co-ing, vnder ye foirsaidis panis. ALSUA, we deliuer yat ye saidis Craft sall giff to Schir William Bwyd, yair chaplaine, fra sanct seueranis day fur' next and immediatly folowand ye dait of vis pres' writ, sex pundis vsual money of Scotland, aye and quhill ye said Schir William mak ane notable falt to ye said Craft, And he fall in his writings in ooye pount of yair compt takking, quhill ma be tinsale to ye said Craft, all yat to be allowit in ye said Schir Williamis fee. And ye said Schir William to haif the foirsaid sex pundis zearly, also lang as he makkis gwyd seruice, quhill he mak ane notable falt. And gif ye said Craft allegis ane falt on ye said Schir William, yat to considerat be ws, ye saidis ju-gis. And failzeing of ye said Schir William, Schir David Bwyd, his brother, to mak service to ye said Craft as said is, or ellis ane suttieit mane in his nayme. And yis our finale sentence and decreit to be fultilht, obserwit, and kepit be ye said Craft, for yame and yair successors, inppetuallice, and yat for vnite, concord, and pace to be had be ye said Craftsmen, and yair successors in all tyme co-ing. In Witness heirof we, the saidis ju-gis hes subse-wit yis our finale sentence and decreit arbitrale at Dundee ye twenty-ane day of March, in ye zeir of God 1529, befoir y' Witnez, Alex. Cathro, &c., &c. It is attested by Sir David Bwid and Sir Andrew Kyntra, Notaries Public, &c., &c.

Contract and Obligation to Support St Seuerans Altar.—Following this award the Craft appear to have entered into a new contract to support the altar and chaplain. The document is still extant. It is in Latin, written in a neat hand, with many contractions. The parchment is much soiled, especially on one side, and many words are obliterated which makes it impossible to give a correct translation. The following abstract gives the purport of the document, so far as it has been possible to make it out:—

27th March, 1530.—Contract and obligation by Henry Lyell, Deacon of the Weaver Craft, and Adam Weir, Willm. Baxter, Willm. Lesly, John Layng, Willm. Robertson, Nicholas Wyll, Jas. Shyppart, Henry Makesone, Patrick Mason, John Robertson, John Nycoll, John Baxter, Andw. Baxter, John Gray, Jas. Henderson, Willm. Nycoll, James Barre, Andw. Michelson, Henry Weir, James Lawsone, David Rogier, and Walter Hays (23 in all), masters of the said Craft, bound themselves by public oath, with one consent and assent, for themselves and their successors, as well by force as by fear (and if any one shall fall away by mistake, by fraud or by falsehood, to appoint a better in his place, the same being willing and useful) to uphold their altar of St Seueranis and its surroundings,

That by public election they have elected Sir William Boyd, a discreet and fit man, to be chaplain of the said altar; that no other man shall assume this sacred office; that succeeding chaplains of the said altar shall only rule one at a time; and that the masters of said Craft shall support any of themselves who may at any time be standing for a public situation. Above all the foregoing masters bind themselves that if brak, or of anything should happen, either in mind or body, to any one in the Craft, a quorum of five, besides the said Sir William Boyd, shall be called together to consider the matter, that their decision shall be held sacred, and that no one shall depart therefrom. And that if any one should year after year misconduct himself, a quorum of five shall be called by the said Sir William Boyd, and if any one should prove anything against him he shall be put away. Besides all these things, the said masters have of their own free will, publicly bound themselves to appoint a master of the first rank, and that every one who gets five votes yearly shall be a chief. And lastly, that Henry Lyell, Deacon for the time in the said Craft, has for special reasons been publicly chosen for that honour, &c. J. Rolland, N.P.

Infringement of the Privileges of the Craft.—The liberties and privileges of the Brebaner or Webster Craft of Dundee were frequently infringed upon by landwart weavers, especially by those residing in the suburbs of the burgh, and in the neighbouring country districts. The members of the Craft in Edinburgh, and probably in the other royal burghs also, appear to have suffered from the same cause. The Craftsmen in Edinburgh petitioned the Magistrates of that city to interpose their authority to prevent such infringements, and stop such undue competition from parties who paid no part of the taxes of the burgh, and whose work was not subject to inspection by the Deacon of the Craft, &c., &c. The Walker Craft, who also suffered from the same cause, appear to have joined the Weavers in the petition. The Magistrates and Town Council having considered the petition, and found the statements of the Craftsmen true, passed an act prohibiting landwart weavers and Walkers from infringing the rights of the Craftsmen thereafter. The following is an abstract of this act:—

Act of the Edinburgh Town Council.—27th November, 1584. —The Town Council of Edinburgh, on the petition of the Webster Craft and the Walker Craft, which set forth that although they were burgesses of the burgh, freemen of their Crafts, watching, warding, and bearing all—portabill charges within the burgh, and lyable to serve all the King's leidges thereof in all points belonging to their occupations, which they

were well able to do. Notwithstanding this many of the inhabitants of the burgh put their wark into the hands of landwart unfreemen, far from binding laws, and who pay no taxes, &c., in the burgh, &c., &c. From which causes these Crafts are utterlie decayed in their numbers and in their substance, &c., and they prayed the Council to adopt measures to stop the competition from such parties hereafter, (or they would be obliged to seek redress in Parliament), put the ancient laws and liberties of bur' to speedy execution, or by inhibiting sic persons, &c. The Town Councils and Deacons of Crafts—being rypelie advysit, and finding the samyn of veritie, statute, and ordanit that na personis indwellaris of this bur', be thame selfis, thare wyllis, &c., in tyme cu-ing tak vpon hand to deliver thair yarn, claith, webis, &c., to be wrought, maid, or dressit be ony webstaris or walkers unfreemen dwelland w'in the pottor row, outw' the west port, &c., or w'in half ane myle to the town wallis. Inhibiting thame of the samyn under the pane of escheit of said stuff, &c., the twa pairt thereof to the Hospitall, and the third to the apprehendaris, &c., &c. Ordaining also that the work must be well performed, and with all diligence returned, or if any of the Craftsmen fail to do this the Deacons and Quartermasters of th eCraft to make satisfaction to the owners thereof, &c., &c., &c.

The Websters of Dundee, having learned that their brethren in Edinburgh had obtained from the Magistrates there, confirmation of their old privileges, having special reference to the infringement of their privileges by landwart websters, memorialized the Craft for a copy of the act which they had got, with the view of getting a similar act passed by the Magistrates of Dundee. The memorial was forwarded by the then Deacon, William Crawford, and he was instructed to procure a copy of the act certified by the Town Clerk of Edinburgh, and to pay the expenses of the same. The Craft complied with the memorial of the Dundee Craftsmen, and sent a copy of the act which they had procured. The copy is among the papers of the Trade, and the above is an abstract of it. On getting the copy of the act by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, the Craft lost no time in laying it before the Magistrates of Dundee, with a request that they would pass a similar act in favour of the Websters and Walkers in Dundee. The memorial to the Edinburgh Craft, and the act by the Dundee Town Council, are as follows:—

Memorial to the Weaver Craft of Edinburgh.—31st Dec. 1590.
—Rycht trustie weill-belovit frendis and ny'bors o' hertly comendatiouns, The acceptatioun of yis o' present missive letter wnto zo' wisdomis, Is beweling and lamenting yis opressit and

sorrowfull present estait of craift ewerie quhar w'in yis realme of friemen, we mein Thait forsamkill as not only we zo' ny-echt-luris, fremen, maisters, Burges of Gild of ye bruche of Dundie Hais ben daylie day, fra tyme to tyme, oppressit be ye increasing of ye numbar of wntriemen of o' Crest, quha be yair wnfrie desing, wtowt ony kind of Libertie, wsurpis and quotidian erectis, and bildis wpe at ye subbarbis, and tric tounis end, wark houssis, wirking yair Craft, and drawing from ws and zew from ye heill, wark and labo' yat justlie, be resoun of o' libertie and fre-om, partenit to ws and zew, doing y'by y' lyis in yair possibilleis to drawe ye samyn to yair willetie and proffent, to ye hewie hurt, dampnage and scaith of ws fremen ewerie quhar w'in yis cwntrie, w'towt hestie remaind be put yrto, And seeing y' zee o' maist familiar frendis and weilbelouit brethering, indwellars in ye first and principall bruche of Scotland, quhas exempill we most needis follow for repressing of yis gryt innozmietie, lettlie cruppin in besyddis all burrois w'in yis cwntrie, for ye wtterwrak and consumption of ws friemen, We hast thocht guid to direct yis o' bro' William Craford, Deakin present to ws, to haist ye knowlege, forsicht and ord' y' zei haist takin w' sutch as duellis neir and adiasent to zei bruche, and w'in ye libertie yrof, To ye end y' wpono his awin expensis he mey haif ye extract yrof, wnd' ye subscriptionn manuall of zo' comowne clark of zeir toun, to ye end that we may inioy ye libertie of friemen heir in Dundie, as zee do in Edinburg, to ye owerthrow of sic as appruis yam selfis agenis ye libertie of o' Craft, and tranquillitie of o' quyet and present estait. Quhairfor we maist effectallie requestis and dissyris zo' wp', yat zei will pleso' ws yis far as to obtine to yis o' deakin and brother ye very just transwipt and extract of y' libertie y' presentlie zei iniois, and quhow and quhat maner zei haif ye libertie agenis sic wntfemen that hais wrocht w'in zer libertie, and dwillis at ye subbabwis of zor toun, to zor gryt hurt. Thait we may yrby obtin sic fawor of o' magistratis agenis yame, as zei haust allredlie obtenit agenis yame quha wald iniuro ye benefit of remenant masters, agenis equitie and justice, For we ar assurit of ye gudweill of o' magistratis, gif we cane have y' to shaw yame as ane wedimus, quhow ze' wntfemen duelland as saidis be zow ar hainit, noch dowing of zo' guidwillis, but yis o' humbell suit and reessonbill disyre weill be grantit, comittis zew ane and all to ye protection of ye all wyse, as we sall be reddie to pleso' zew in ye lyk, quhan ze sall happin to charge to ye wttnest of yis o' powair, Refairing ye rest to ye brether o' deakin, quha hais powar of ws to delat all thingis to zo' M^r, as offeris, from Dundie ye penult day of Decembair, 1591. Be us brethering at comand, to yer wtternest powar, ye brethering

and haill fremen, maisters of ye brabenar Craft of ye burt of Dundie.

ACT AGAINST LANDWART WEBSTERS AND WALKERS BY
THE MAGISTRATES OF DUNDEE.

17th January, 1591-2.

The quhilk day James Forrester, Provost of the burgh of Dundie, Alex. Ramsay, and other balleis, Robert Fletcher, Dene of Gild, Petter Clayhillis, &c., &c., persones of the counsaile of the said burgh, being convenit within the counsaile hous thair of, ffor sa mickell as the dekynis and brithers of the Webster Craft and Valkers of the said burgh, beavelie lamentit and complainit that zai, being burgesses of the said burgh, friemen of thair Craftis, vatching, varding, and bearing all portabill chairgis within the samen, and lykewais lyable to serve all our soverane lordis lieges thair of in all poyntis belonging to thair occupationis, als weill and eiselie in wark and pryce as any vtheris wtin this realme, havand the lyk caus, zit yat the haill inhabitants of this burgh, at ye leist the maist pairt, movit be solistation, acquaintance, and diueris vtheris meanis and wayis unknowin to the said brether, daylie puttis thair wark in the handis of the unfriemen dwelland in landwart and in suburbis of this burgh, personis be that way gryttie intiescit in number and substance, leving in all securitie, frie from any burding and subiection of lawis, quha finding sic immunitie as na fre burgesses can haiff, ar galderit from all partis, reteiring thame selfis furth of ye jurisdiction of fre burghis at thair werrie durris, eitting thair breid furth of thair mowthis, and now he begun to tak prenteissis, cheis dekynis and quartermaisteris, mak contributionis, and sua erect ane monopole amangis thame selfis, doing all thingis and mair than to ony frieman is lesum and tollerabill to do, contrair to the ancient lawis of ye realme, and privilege of burrowis, and to the gryt hurt and preuidice of ye said friemen, quha ar alluterlie decayit in thair number depauperitt in substance, and na man habill to beir burding within the toun, bot now will be constraynit to withdraw thameselfis, and w^t tyme to adwisyne to ye said unfriemen; and albeit the exemple of this evill and dangerous preparative be begwne at yame, zit it is apperand not to end schortlie, bot with continuall consuetude, growing in ane law is habill to pass throw all sortis and degrieis wtin this burghie, baith merchandis and Craftismen, and sua at lenth to bring the estatt of burrowis in ane confusion, and last to ane viter decay and subuersion gif this oversicht and negligence be not preuentit in tyme, ather be seiking redres in parliament, be putting the ancient lawis and liberties of burgh to spedie executioun, or ellis

be inhibiting sic personis wtin this burgh, by quhom the iurisdiction yrof chieflie hes place, to gif occasioun of ana grit inconueniencis, w^t scharpe executioun and punischment to be vait vpoun the dearis yrof. With the quhilk the said Provest, baillies, counsale, and dekynis of Craitis, being rypelic avysit, and finding the samyn to be of veritie, Thairtoir at this present, quhill ferdar remeid may be haid and providit thairto, hes thoct expedient, statute and ordainit That na maner of personis, burgessis, and indwellaris of this burgh, be thame sellis, thair wyffis, servandis, and vtheris in thair name in tyme coming tak vpoun hand to carie, send or deliuer thair zarne, claith, webis, and vther stuff belonging to the said occupatiounis, to be wrocht, maid, or dressit, be ony webstaris or valkaris, vnfriemen, dwelland wtin the Rottounraw, and in the subarbis of this burgh, or wtin half ane myle to the north yrof, inhibiting and discharging thame of the samyn be thir presents, vnder the paine of escheit of the said stuff, quhan euer the same salbe apprehendit, passand to the said placeis or cumand fra the samyn. The twa pairt thairof to the Hospitall and puir, and the thrie to the apprehendaris, And to the effect that the nybor of this burgh may be better movit to put thair wark in the handis of the fremen of the saidis Craits, and na vtheris. It is lykewyse statute and ordanit, that gif thair wark and stuff salbe misusit, spilt, or zit retardit and haldin bak, and not despicheit and not wrocht with all possibill diligence, In that cause the Dekin and quartermaisteris of the Websters commueticke and severallie for thair Craft, and thair successoris rex-tiue sall refoound, content, and pay to the awnaris of the said stuff all damage, and iniures to be sustenit be thame thairthrow, and mak satisfaction and contentation to the said awneris for their slack service, besyde ane vnlaw to the toon and puir, at the arbitrimet and sicht and discretioun of ane baillie, or ony aucht of the counsale, quhas will and judgment thay sall onderly and fullil but ony proces of law, quhidder the principall offendar be callit and convict or not. And William Craufurd, Dekyn of the Webstaris (with several of the masters), Patrick . . . Dekyn of the Walker Craft (with several masters), compeirit personallie for yamesillis and thair successoris, dekynis, and maisteris of the saidis Craits, aggreit and consentit heiro, and obleist thame rex-tiue, commueticke and severallie, and thair foirsaidis, for observing and fullfilling heirof in maner aboue writtane, And the said provest. &c., ordains publicatioun to be maid of this present ordinance, that na ignorance be pretendit thairof, &c., &c. Extracted furth, &c., by A. Weilderburne.

On the back of the parchment there is a docket by one of the officers of the burgh, that he had made due proclamation of

the act in and during the market on the 19th February, 1591-2, in presence of several witnesses, burgesses of Dundie.

This act is nearly identical in all respects, excepting in localities and names of persons, with the act passed by the Magistrates, &c., of Edinburgh in favour of the Webster and Walker Crafts of that city on 27th November, 1584.

This act appears to have been in some respects inoperative, as it was shortly followed by another act, confirming the various privileges and immunities embodied in the above, and empowering the officers and sergeants of the burgh to assist the Craftsmen in carrying out the provisions of the two statutes. The following is the second act:—

Act Against Landwart Weavers.—25th May, 1594.—The whilk day the Provost, Bailleis Counsall, and Dekynis of Crafts of ye burt of Dundie, being convenit in ye counsall house thairof, wnderstanding yat be ane speciall ordinance maid be yame selfis with comon consent vpoun ye seventein day of January, 1591-2. It is statut and ordanit yat na indwellars in ye said burt be yame selfis, yair wyffis, bairnes, servandis, or vthers at yair comand, in tyme cu-ing tak vpoun hand to caise send or delyuer thair zearne, claythe, webbis, or vther stuffe to be wrocht, maid, or dressit, be any webstaris or walkeris wnfrien men duelland w'in ye Rottonraw and swburbis of ye said burt, or w'in half ane myll of ye portis yairof, Inhibiting and discharging yame of ye samen, vnder the paine of confiscatione of ye samen quhar ever ye same may be apprehendit passing to ye said places, or cuming from ye same, The twa pairts thairof to ye Hospitall of ye said burt, and ye thrid pairt to ye apprehendaris, And yis for certane profitable conditionis offerrit be ye deacones and maisteris of ye saidis Craftis for yair and thair successoris, To ye weill of ye haill websteris and walkeris of yis burt, And speciallic mentionat in ye said ordinance as ye samyn at gret length specefies. And takand consideratioun yat be ye slack and negligent execution of ye said ordinance, not onlie ar ye poor greatlie dampnatiet and hurt, to quhilk vse ye penalties yairin contenit are appointit, But also ye number of vnfriend walkaris and webstaris, and speciallic of ye saidis webstaris, daylie increases be thair repairing to ye saids Rottonraw fra all quarteris of yis Realme and eitting as it wer ye bread out of ye mouthis of ye servandis of ye saidis occupation within this burt, vnhawing yarne to bear bracking in ye same in tyme co-ing gif thao be not halden to ye executionn of ye said ordinances heir-ester, Hes thairfore ordaniet the haill officiaris and servands of the said burt, as they or ony of yame sall be requyrit, To help, concure, fortifie, and assist the Deakyin and maisteris of ye said Websteris Craft, pres^t or to cum, in pointing, apprehending

and eschaeting of quhatsumeur zearne, webis, clath, or vther stuffe, alther passing to or fra this burgh, to be wrocht, maid, or drest be ony valreine of ye said occupation dwelland within ye suburbs of ye said burgh, or within half ane myll aboute the samin in maner foirsaid. And to execute ye hailt tenor of ye foresaid ordinance againis ye contraveeners thairrof, but respect of personis, As the said officiaris will ans' to ye said prouest and bailleis vpoun thair offices in yat behalf. Quharevpoun Thomas Coppin, Deakyin of ye Webster Craft, askit acrit.

Ratification and Confirmation of Previous Statutes by the Magistrates of Dundee.—4th October, 1636.—Whilk day the Provost, Baillics, Counsell, and Deykines of Craftis of the Burgh of Dundee, being conveined within the Counsell hous thereof now at this thair head Court holdin after Michaelmes, After due consideratioun, &c., held and takin of ane supplicatioun gevin in to them be Johne Nicoll, Deykin of the Braboner Craft of the said Burgh for himselfe and in name and behalf of the remanent maisteris of the said Craft, Bearing in effect that notwithstanding of diverse actis and lawis made be thair predecessors in favor of the said Craft and theirs success^{rs}, And speciallie an act dated the 17 January, 1591, and another act dated 25th June, 1625 (ratifying the act of 1591), It is statut and ordined that no indweller within the Burgh be themselves, their wyfes, bairnes, servands, or otheris in thair names at any tyme thereafter tak vpoun hand to carie, send, or delyuer any yearne to be wrought, made, or dressit be ony Braboneris vnfriemen duelling within the Rottonraw and suburbs of this burgh, or within ane certane space to the Portes thereof, Inhibiteing and dischairgeing them of the same under ane certane penaltie. Yat nevertheless such is the evill dispositione of diverse neighbors, inhabitants of the same, shaking off regard to God and the Kinges Maj^{ties} lawes, and theirow daylie and continuallie contraveines the said actis in all ther points thereof, whereby the Deykin, &c., of the Craft, with their servands, for the present are castin and altogether feill, and they, with their whole estait, liklie to periss and evaniss, and consequentlie one of the number of the Craftis of the said burgh, (as ane pillar of the same) no longer to subsist, without some good course be taken therewith, as the bill gevin thereanent at greater length recordes. Hes therefore ratified, affirmed, and approven, and be thir pres^{ts} ratifies, affirms, and approves the two actis above mentioued, with all other actes and ordinances made be them and their prediceors to und in favor of the deykin, &c., of the said Craft, and their success^{rs}; and ordains the same to be put to due executione, conforme to the tenor thereof, againis all contraveiners, And speciallie the said Provost &c., be thir

putes, of new do statute and ordain that no neighbor of this Burgh at any tyme heirafter, be them selfes, their wyfes, bairnes, servands, or vtheris in their names, presume. nor tak vpon hand at any tyme heirafter, to carie, send, or deliver their yearne to be wrocht, made, and dressed be any Braboneris vnfriemen, dwelland within the Rottonraw and suburbs of this Burgh, or within two myles to the portes thereof, And inhibites and dischairges them of the same vnder the paine of fyve pounds, to be vplifted of all contraveiners, imployers of the said vnfrie braboneris, toties quoties, to be payed to the Collector of the vnlawes of the said Burgh, as also vnder the payment of the price of the work, wrought or to be wrought, to ye Deykin, &c., of the said Craft, and their successoris, at the sight, and be the advise of the Provost, &c., of the Burgh for the tyme. And to the effect this pres^t act, with the formeres, may receive the better executione, Ordaines heirby the whole officiaris and serjandis of the said Burgh, as they or ony of them shall be required to help, concure, fortifie, and assist the Deykin, &c., of the said Craft, present and to cum, in apprehending, poinding and escheating of whatsomever the said webes or clothe passing to or fro this Burgh, or within two myles of the portes thereof to be wrought, made, or dressed within the said bounds, ay and vntil the ordinances heirin be obeyed or fulfilled. And forder, that neighbors of the said Burgh may be the easier moved to put their work in the hands of friemen of the said Craft, and no otheris, it is agreed, statute, and ordained, that if their work and stuff be misused, spoilt, or holden back, and not dispatched and wrought with all convenient diligence, in that case the deykin and quartermasters of the Braboneris conninctlic and severallie for their Craft, &c., shall refownd and pay to ye owneris of the said stuff all damage and intries to be sustened be them there-throw, and mak satisfacione, &c., to the said owneris for their slak service, besyd ane vnlaw to the towne and poore, at the arbitrement, sight, and discretione of the Provost, &c., of the Burgh for the tyme. Upone the whilk premises the said John Nicoll for him selffe, and in name and behalff of the remanent maisteris of the said Braboner Craft asked actes of Court and Instruments.

(Signed) A. Wedderburne.

**OBLIGATION TAKEN BY ENTRANTS TO THE BREBANER
OR WEAVER TRADE.**

- 1st. I sincerely promise and swear to maintain and continue in the profession of the Protestant Reformed religion as established by law.
- 2d. To be loyall to the King's Majestic and his successors Protestants.

- 3d. To obey the Provost and Baillies of this Burgh.
- 4th. To obey the Convener and his Court, and all their lawfull demands.
- 5th. To give obedience to the Deacon of this Incorporation, and to give suit and presence in aine plaice, or at aine time when or where I shall be called to give my best advise and assistance in what relates to this Incorporation, and to Mantain all laws that are made, or shall be made, for the good and welfare of the same.
- 6th. I shall not make discord among my Brethren, but on the contraire, shall to the utmost of my power, make pease and concord, and do everie other thing as becometh a faithfull Brother for the support of the privileges of the Sussitie.

There is no date attached to the Obligations, but the same scribe has made several entries in the Locked Book about 1750, which indicate the date of recording them. No doubt these Obligations, or others of a like tenor, had been in use by the Craft from a much earlier period.

The earliest of the Locked Books commences with the following

INTRODUCTION TO THE STATUTES.

At Dundee, ye xxiiij day of Nou-ber, In the zeir of God ano thowsand tyf heddry^t fesse sevyne zeris (23d Nov., 1557).

In ye Gray frers Kyrk of Dundee, the hale mais^r of ye vebsters Craft, co-uenit ffor ye assistance of ya for ye tyme, and makynd of gud order and rivyll, And in posuing of ye samyn ffor ye honor of God and comon veill, and for ye fence of o^r sonerene Ladyse fre realme, and y^e gud bruh^t of Dundee, and induellers yrin, wt all vy^r ledges wtin ye realme, And y^e p-sones vnd-vrittin, beand officers so bereand ye cayr for ye tyme, y^e is to say, Maist^r James Haliburton, beand pro-est for ye tyme, villiam carmechall, George Louell, Robet Kyd, and James Frestar, beand beilles for ye tyme, James Louell, Thea^r for ye tyme, And^r. Anand, dene of gyld, Alex. Carnegy, maist^r of ye ha-mes housse (almshouse).

Thyre ar ye names off ye bred^r of vebster Craft. In p-mus Villiane Ixlie, beynd dekeane for ye tyme. Then follows the names of twenty members of the Craft.

The Time for Engaging Servants.—The tyme and place afoir-said, It is statut and ordanit be ye dekyne and ye hale bred^r afoir vrettyne of ye vebsteir Craft, and all wy^t ano co-sent and assent ffor ye veillfair and gud rewyll of vumself and yr fords in tyme cu-ing, vat nay servants sall be ty-self afoir sanct Thomas day, in the well, And y^e he mak comit and

rekyning wyt his maist^r, and be fre of hyme, And quhay y^t dois ye co-tray of yis act, he sall pay to ye dekyne fyf schellings, and quhat mast^r y^t dois ye co-troer, brakend ye same atoir ye said day, sull pay siclyk pains, y^t is to say fyf schellings, and ye said mast^r y^t brukkis yis act afoir ye day, his feing beund of uay veill becaus of y^t promisses above vrittin.

Runaway Apprentices.—And also it is statnt and ordanit be ye hale Craft, gif ye pre-teis decysse or me-swer ye Craft, or pass out of ye realme or cu-tray, In y^t caices it salbe les-m and laytull to ye mast^r quhatsuveir he be, to tak ane vy^r pre-teis quhosou^r and quhat tyme it may be letfulle preafeet, or a perfecte knowyng of ye samine.

Masters to have only One Apprentice.—8th December, 1560.—The hale Craft of ye vebstares geddrit all to gydd^r at ye frears veil, and yr in ane voce co-senting and assentling, and nay distrepens wy^t ony of yames for ye tyme, nay zeit saying ye co-tray, bot all in ane voce, hes statut and ordinit yat nay maist^r of ye Craft suld haif any pre-teis bot ane attenis, and suld haif nay vy^r pre-teis tyll ye yshey of his t-mes and zairs be fur^t covme, vnd^r ye panes of feayrte schellings to ye Craft and dekone for ye tyme, and twe-ty schellings to ye halmeshous in ye toune, And for ye kepping and obss-ing of all and y^r p-miss above exp-init, we all, bred^a of ye vebstar craft, hes vphalding our ry^t hands y^to all to gader, y^to to byl ferme and stable. (Attested by a Notary Public.)

Qualifications of Masters.—28th December, 1566.—In ye hofi yrof co-uenit all ye bred^a of ye vabstaras craft of Dundee, all and in ane voce, be uphalding of y^r ryt hands all to gydd^r, hes statut and ordanit wy^t ane co-sent and assent, and nay distrepens amongs yames y^t tyme, yat nay maist^r selbe maid wytin ye burt of Dundee p-tenand to yr Craft, bot he yat is ane maister's sone of ye Craft, or ellis he hes baned pre-teis wytin ye said bureht. And als yai haif statut and ordinit yat pre-teis be bukyne by ye dekene of ye Craft and co-sell y^tof, And in ye pns tyme ye pre-teis y^t is bu-king sall pay to ye dekane and to ye Craft tene schellings. And salbe put in our lokkit buk be ane notar. And salbe ane versecioun to hym eftwart, to be maid ane maist^r to ye craft. And yat nay maist^r tak vpon hand to say or ryse ye co-tray of ye p-mises, or to brek es act, maid wy^t all air co-sents and assents vnder ye panes of XL ss. Attested by a Not. Pub.

Against Slandering Brethren.—13th June, 1585.—The quhilk day, at six houris in ye morning or yrby, Thomas Cappin, Denkin of ye Brubenairis, accompanid w^t ye remanent maisteris y^tof of ye burt of Dundee, being convenit wth ye holl and comowne burriall y^tof, for astablisshing of geid ord^r amongs yame pres^t

and yair successors, masteris of ye said Craft in all tyme cuming, for repressing and awysing of inwrialls and blasphemous wordis, shamfullie spakin and bricht fwrth be certane cwill disposit p-soues, na willairis of tranqwilletie and peax amongis yame, but dely contending ane of yame wt ane vy', ny' regard- no feir of God nur ye lowe and charitie of yair nychthor, Trwbling yrby daylie ye qwyets of ye said Craft in reconciling yam aga-n, togiddair w' ye Collector and Deakins of all Craiftis wtin this bur'. For remaid quharfoir it is statut and wrdinit, w' wriwersall consent of ye heill maisteris of ye said Craft for yair p-sent and yair successors, maisteris in all tyme cuming, Thait quhaisower broyr or maister of ye said Craft sall be, from ye day and dait heiroff, faind to blaspheme or sclander his broyr ewyr opinly in strettis of vis bur', In tawerawne salbe heard to bak hyt him behind his bak to his dishonor, or defame his guid name or fame, sall immediatlie efter ye manifestatioun wteren . . . and toye yrof, pay to ye deakin, Craft, and counsall yrof ye sowme of fourtie schillingis, money of Scotland, as for ane wulaw, w' ane mendis to the p-tie quham he has offendit, confortue to ye weiktines of his offense, and ye sad wulaw to be wptakin be ye sad Deakin immediatlie eft the sad persawne offendair beis convict, but lave, to be distribut, ye ane half yrof to ye pwer and misterfull salyen brethering of ye sad Craft, and ye wy' half to be desposit be ye sad dekin and his successors at ye sight of his counsell. And vis act and ordnace to strick wpon all sic as heirefter sall be found or trye to be prevaricaris and brekaris heiroff, als oft and als mone tymes as they or ony of yam sall be tentit y'w', but sawn', and ye rediest yair gawre tane and pundit y'for, in exemteill oft wyrs to attempt ye lyks, In witness qvharof all ye masteris pressant of ye s' Craft, for yam and thair successors, ar fetifullie bund, oblessit, and sworne to pay ye sd penwltie and pecular sowme, als oft as ony of yame sull happin to fall heirin, and hais halden wpe yr ryht hands y'to and p-formance yroft. And ye samin staytuit to stand and abyd as ane lawe anongis thame and yair posteretie.—Then follows the notarial attestation.

Followis ane statwt contenit In ye brubennaris Leis concerning yam y' disobeyis yair Deakin.

Item, it statut and ordenit In yair lew y' all maisteris of ye sad Craft y' disobeyis yair Dekin, and the gwid and godly ordnances of ye sad Craft, maid for ye comowne weill y'ot, sall pay to ye sd Deakin als oft and als mone tymes as yet or ony of yame sall be tentit yrw't twa schillingis, w' twa pund of walks to yair altair, and wyt, twa pundis walkis to o' ledy, And quha salbe provd to rebele agentis y' Deakin, and to purches from masterfull men owyr in bur' or w'out burte to proceir in yair Craiftis . . .

bot nychtboir to nychtbur, sall pay als oft and als money tymes as yei or ony of yame sall be tentit yrw, for ye first and secwnd faltis acht schillingis money, on-forgiffin, to be applyit to reparationn of ye sud altar, And for ye third falt to be expellit vair Craft and ye libertie yrof for ane zeir yresser. That at ye will, optioun, and disressioun of ye Deakin and his sad Craft, and yair successors.

No date given. Attested by same Notary as last statut.

Servants' Wages.—6th October, 1589.—The quhilk day, Thomas Cappone, Deakin of ye brabenaris, wt ye haill remanant maisteris and frie men of ye sd Craft und'subscrywand, Being co-uenit in ye holf and buriall plaice of ye burt of Dundie, Hefing respect to ye gryt hurt, skaith, and gryt miskendur cruippin in day be day of lait, in ye feing of yair servandis prouneeing wnto yame sic gryt and lairge wedges or feis and buntines giffing no less occation to ye saids servandis to misken and altogidd' lichtie yair maisteris, in altering and chausing yame so oft for ye cawse of gryt and lairge fees and bunthais, siking ay yrby y' awin advantage, and ye hurt of yr sds maisteris, and ye quyetnes of yair Craft, Thairfor w^t comown and wniwersall consent of ye haill Craft friemen masteris yrof, it is statut and ordinit That in all tyme to cu-me it sall not be lessum to ani of the forsd frie men off ye sad Craft to fie any serwand, nor to promi-e ye said serwand ony fordair Bwntha abowe ye awaill and quantitie of ten schillingis money allenarly, And gif it sall happin ony of ye sad Craft for frawd, cullor, or dissait promis or gift ony fordair gaine, vnd' quhatso-ewer cullo' or pretens ye same bers, to ye sds serwandis y^t sall happin to be feit frome ye day and dait hewest, thane only ye forsd sowme of ten schillingis money above wrettime, als oft and als mony tymes as they sall be tentit yair w^t, or found contrawinan yis ordinance, maid w^t comowne consent, to pay twente schillingis money of yis Realme, to ye dekin and his successors, deakins, in all tyme to cum, to be distrebutit, ye ane half yrof to ye power and mist-full falyen brey^{re} of ye sad Craft, And ye wyr half to be applyit to ye well and discessionis of ye sad deakine and Craft at yair plesor, as ane wulaw for ye co-tra-weining heiroy. In witnes quhairoy all ye sud maisteris underwrittinge, Hais uphaldin yair Ryt hands, and subscryvit ye presentis as follows, &c.

About twenty names seem to be written at this date, and several others are added, apparently at subsequent times, most of whom have added some words approving of all the statutes in the book, &c.

Displacing Neighbours.—16th April, 1597.—The Quhilk day Wm. Craford, Deacone of ye Brabenaris of this Burt, being

conveynit with the meste nu-ber of his Bretheren and heill counsell in the hollif, hes all, with ane consent, statut and ordlaynit for aveding and waytak^s of that evil prakteis resadent among them of taking of nyctbouris howsis o' yair heidles, yat in case of ony Brother or nyctthair of vair Craft, fra this hour furthe, presume to tak his nyctthouris hous, bot his co-sent had yairto, sall co-tent and pay to ye pairto quhas hous he tuk ten merkis, with fourtie schillingis to be gewin to ye Deacon, and thus to be payit but fawer.

Masters must Pay their Debts to their Fellow Masters.—It is lykvyse statut and ordlaynit, yat na brether of the said Craft, being chargit be ye deacones ofeciar, to wirk nyctthouris geir for dett avin be yem to ony brother of the Craft for vark vroecht befoir. In case failzie be ye brother disobeyan the said charge and he cum not in and obey the charge foirsaid, sall elect and pay the spec^d dett for the quhilk the charge is gewn, and yat to ye foul, with the threaten schillingis four pennies mony, to be gewin to ye Deacone for defence and sustenin of ye pair within the said Craft.

Servants to keep Good Hours.—The said Deacon, with co-sent foirsaid, Statutis yat incaise ane freit servand sall, fra this hor furthe, be fund out of his masteris hous efter nyne houris at evin, except his Mrs liscence be purchassit yairto, or than direct be his Mr, sall co-tent and pay for the first salt ten schillingis, twentie schillingis for ye next, and for the third salt be dischargeit ye Craft, induring the Deacon and comin weill for ewer, and the said penalties to be collectit and Input in yair box for defence of the p-wir.

Then follows the notarial docquet to these three statutes.

An Apprentice to be Entered as Master.—1st August, 1597.—It is apointit and agreit betwix Wm. Bowden and the brabenar craft of Dundie, according of the beginning of his libertie as and hes been him selfe as a prenties to Alex. Baxter, brabenar, burges of Dundie, foir ye space of v zeiris, and giwe he comes to dwel in the towne, we hawe nothing to say til his charge bot his denner, and say, according to the order of ye Craft, so that the towne be satisfiet of his burgesschipe, Before this witnes. Wm. Crawford, Deakin for ye tyme, &c.

Election of Deacon and Council.—5th October, 1597.—This day Wm. Craufurd, choysin deakine foir ye tyme, y^t is foir this zeir to cum, and yir ar ye nains of his counsaill—Thos. Coppein, Jas. Mudie, Alex. Baxter, Lowrens Guthrie, and thay are to hair burden w^t him forr this zeir to cum, w^t ye graco of God.

Complainers, when Unlawed, to be Fined.—This is the order sett down in tyme cu-ing, y^t nane that makis faultis till ye

deakin or Craft, and being onlayit be thame, in q^t estat y^t ewer he be in, he sall mak sufficient paymentt and ready til the Craft at the Deakinis comand, or thair haill gair to be pounditt, and heirefter that the gair be laid and pointdit, that as the Deakin and Craft scattis downe the dyette til owtraie the point, and he disobeyes and dois it not it sall be halden answerabill as a disobedience for ewerie cha-ge he gaittis, and that he lippen not thatt nane of the Craftis gair sall help him, for itt is sett downe be the Craft, w^t Wm. Crawfordes, deakin foir the tyme, hes set down this ordour w^t his cownsaills will and the haill brethrene At thair comand.

Infringing the Libertie of the Craft.—2d December, 1605.—Quhilk day Wm. Crawford, dekin of the brabanar craft of ye burt of Dundee, comperiet wtin the holf of the said burt, w^t ye haill personis counsell of ye said Craft. It is statut and ordinit be ye said Dekin, cownsell, and remanent brethrene of ye said Craft in tyme co-ing, That gif it sall happin any unfrieman, in any time herefter, to be fundin we-ving wark contrands ye brabanar craft, to be vrocht be him wtin ye libertie of yis burt, sall pay to ye co-moun box of ye sd Craft tea schillingis, and first and als aft as yij salbe apprehendit wtin ye libertie of yis burt, transporting any wark furt yrof, to respindur ye weill of ye Craft.

Entry of a Freemaster.—17th January, 1606.—Quhilk day Robert Andersoun, brabaner and burges of Dundie, Is becum maister and frie man to ye brabaner craft of ye said burt and hes gewin his sith in pus. of Wm. Crawford, Deakone, &c., That he sall be faithful and obediet to ye said deakine and his successors, deakones of ye said Craft, and remanent brethrene of ye said Craft, lyk as he bunds and oblesies him to obey ye haill M^r, statuts and ordina-ces of ye said Craft, maid and to be maid, for ye weill of ye said Craft, and sall defend ye said deacone and his successors yrof to the wtter most of his powr, And in caise he fulzie he bunds and oblesies him to vnderly ye censure of ye said deacone and his successors, &c.

Acts Underwritten to be Enforced.—8th October, 1610.—The quhilk day Alex. Middeltoun, dekyne of the brabanar Craft of Dundee, and the counsall of the said Craft, being convenit In ye comoun buriall place of the said burt, assentit w^t ye haill bodie of the said Craft, all w^t ane co-sent ordanis ye actis and statuts underwritten, put^{ly} maid be yame, w^t ane co-sent to be put to dew execution agains all co-trawen^m yrof in tyme cu-ing.

Absenting Servants to be Fined.—In the first yai all. w^t ane co-sent, ordaine yat na servand of the said occupation absent him self, in tyme cu-ing, fra his M^r service, but his licence,

And gif ony do in ye co-t', ye servand co-trauenar sall pay to his M' da-nisheit y'by, for every day fyve ss., and for ilk half day xxx d., And lykwayis to pay to ye vse of ye said Craft ye doubl be of ye said penaltie for his offence. And gif ony maist' of the said Craft sall not reveill ye said offence to ye Deykne and brethrene, in yat cais he sall be haldin to pay to ye vse of the said Craft twentie schillings of penaltie, toties quoties.

Masters must have Served an Apprenticeship before admission.

—It is ordinit yat na p-sone sall be admittit to be M' of ye said Craft here eft, uther put' or to cum, except he serve as prentis first fyve zeir, and ane zeir for meit. And nan soever to be ressevait, wnder ye paine of fyve punds to ye vse of ye Craft, by ye satisfaction of his M', And gif his M' presume to procure to haive ye said p-sone admitted as M', in yat cause ye M' procurer sall be haldin to pay ten punds, toties quoties, he dois ye samin to ye vse of ye said Craft.

Landwart Masters to Serve an Apprenticeship.—And farder it is ordinit yat na persoun to landwart sall be ressevait as frie M' of the said Craft w'out serveing of ye zeirs forsaids of his prenteschipp, or at ye tyme the said p-soun to be ressevait, pay to ye vse of the said Craft ane hundreth m-ks money.

Masters not to Employ Servants Indebted to a Former Master.

—Farder, They ordaine that na maister of ye said Craft, in tyme cu-ing, presume to wirk to ony persoun quha is detfull in ony thing to ane vy' M', and preuidgis his nyctho' be taking of his client of his hand, he being wupayit. In yat cace ye p-soun, contrauenar hereof, sall be haldin to pay to the vse of the Craft ye sowing of fourtie schillingis, by and attowre ye as-yth meit of his brother dam-feit yrby, of yat qlk is justly awaid to him, and hurtis him of his client.

Qualifications of Stranger Servants to be Tested before a Master Engages them.—3d May, 1616.—The qlk day James Gray, dekyne, and ye co-sall of ye Craft, w' co-sent of ye huill frie masteris yrof, co-venit in ye buriall plaice, In respect of ye gryt abuse of diverse servandis, ressevait be ye M' of the said Craft, resortand to yis burt fra all quarteris about, and, be yair ignorance of ye said occupation, not only ar ye maisteris yat ressevait yame greattie preuidyeit, bot lykwayis ye said Craft greattie lichtleit. Thairfore ye said Deykne and bretherene of ye said Craft, all w' ane co-sent ordanis yat yair salbe na servand reseitand to the said burt, and beis res-vaist in service be ony maister of ye said occupation in tyme cu-ing, wnto ye tyme yat tryll be taikin be ye Deykne and brether of ye said Craft and ye successors, put and to cum, that yai may sufficientlie warp the wark yat he sall be imployit to work be his maist' quhan he sall be requyrit to yat effect. And gif ye said servand refuse,

he to be haldin to pay to ye Dekyne of ye said Craft, to ye vse yrof, ten schillingis Scotta moncy, toties quoties, as he sall happin to co-travene ye premissis, being requyrit as said is be his M'. And gif it sall happin ony of ye saids maisteris, put or to cum, not to try y^r servandis to be reassavit be yame heirefter vpoun ye poynt forsaid of ye said art, and imploying yame y'intill, That ye said M' quhatsoever sall co-tent and pay to ye vse foresaid xx. ss. of penaltie, toties quoties, as yai sall co-travene ye premissis, And ye puts to reassave execution be poynding and warding of ye defenders co-travenaris.

Fees Payable to the Craft.—The qwhilk day, It is statut and ordinit that ewrie quarter of ye zeir that the quarter cownt is guthrit, it sall be sharplie ten wp and cownt and rakning be taken with ye Dekin, and pay yat thing that is auchtin him, and count maid in ye bowerell plaice. That is ordinit hair be Dekin and ye rest that ewrie prentis pay quhan he is bowikit twa markis to ye boxe, and ewrie on that is mairit to pay to ye box ten schillines, and ewrie servant that is to fei viii schiline befor he enter to serves.

(This Act is not dated, but the parties present are the same as those who were at the meeting on 16th May, 1616. It is written by a different scribe, and neither writing nor orthography are good.)

Married Servants to find Security.—9th September, 1628.—Quhilk day Alex. Middeltoun, Deacon of the brabiner Craft of ye brut of Dundee, and remanent breithering and counselle of ye said Craft, be yir puts, statuts and ordains, being all co-venit to gidder, That no M' of ye said Craft preswmes nor tak on hand to accept any servand of the said Craft quha is cled with ane womin in marriage, and is ane married p-sone, to serve him, vntill ye said married servand man compeir befor ye Deacone of ye said Craft and body yrof, and find sufficient cation and suretie to ye said Deacone and his Craftis co-tentment, that the said married servand, directlie nor indirectlie, sall nawayis, in ye Hill of Dundie, nor wtin ane myle about ye said brut, vse his Craft to ye prejudice of ye liberties and privileges of ye said brabiner craft wtin ye said brut, and M^r yrof, under ye paines of twentie punds, to be exactit af ye M' co-traveiner, but tanor, as pecuniall penaltie heirby modvfyed. And this the said Deacon and Craft ordeinis to remaine vunchengabill and on-alterit.

Masters to have been Apprentices.—Quhilk day ye Deacone and remanent breithering of the counsell of ye said Craft being all co-venit togidder for deliberat^{on}, statuts and ordeins that no p-sone be admittit frie M' to ye said Craft, nather wtin the toun nor hill, except he have bene first ane frie prenteis to

ane of ye maisters of ye said Craft wtin ye said burt or hill, vnder ye panes of ane hundreth m-ks, toties quoties, to be exactit of ye co-traveiner.

Confiscation of Broad Looms.—Item, it is statut and ordenit that no persone of ye said Craft, to wit, no M^r yrof, sall have privilege to occupie the bred lumbe, except that yai p-sone quha vocupies ye samen have bene prenteis to ane frie M^r of ye said Craft, quha hes instructit and tranit him vp w^t ane bred lumb and wark yrof, vnder ye paine of co-fiscatioun of ye said bred lumb, in quhas possession the same beis fund, being ane co-traveiner to the vse of the said Craft.

Siclyk y^t no Mⁿ sone sall be officer to ye said Craft.

Fees on Admission of Hilltown Members.—And als it is statute and ordenit, y^t q^tsomeuer p-sone quha sall create of the said Craft to be frie maister yrin wtin ye Hill of Dundee, sall not be acceptit be ye deacon nor Craft q^u he first pay fourtie pounds to ye deacon for ye tyme, to be applyit to ye comon vse of ye said Craft, and give ane frie denner to ye haill Craft.

Masters must be Burgesses.—Item, it is also statute yat no p-sone sall be admittit frie M^r to ye said Craft q^u he be first free burges and broyer gilde of ye said brut of Dundee, And have gerand satisfacioun to ye The^r of ye said burt yrtoir, and sheyne to ye Deacon and Craft his burges tignot in forme as effeirs.

Confirmation of Former Acts.—The quyhilk day the haill maisteris of ye brabiner Craft wtin ye brut of Dundee, to wit Alex. Middelton, Deacons (and thirty other masters whose names are recorded), Being co-venit wtin ye holf and comon sepulchre of Dundie (with eight other persons whose names are here recorded), all in ane voice, heiring ye actis and statuts wtin wretin, maid be ye counsell of ye said Craft this put day, red oppinlie in all ye audiences, fund ye samen relibant and profitabill to ye behove and weill of ye said Craft, and yrtoir be yie puts ratifys and approvis ye samin to remaine valide and sufficient in all tyme ew-ing, And co-sents yrto, and y^t no alteration be maide yrof, As als they all statut and ordenit that yrie no leving furt of ye Crafts gilda, and moneys, at ye time q^u ye payers yrof aucht to pay ye samine, vnder ye paine of fourtie pounds, to be exactit all ye co-traveinera. but preiudices to ye leving furt of ye saids Crafts moneys to ye behove of ye said Craft and comon vse yrof, done in ye said Holf ye saids day.

Roll of Masters Names.—In 1642 the Trade got a new Locked Book, in the beginning of which the names of upwards of tharty persones are recorded as free men to the town and to the Craft. It is probable that this was a roll of all the masters belonging to the Trade, alive at the time when the new book was commenced. John Nicoll was then Deacon of the Craft.

Expelled Members—Several of the entries of apprentices and masters in the Locked Books have been deleted, and in some instances the reasons are given. The following are examples—

On 20th January, 1659, James Butchart was entered a free master. There is a marginal note made on 8th May, 1665, which says that—for wantamous dealing to the deykone and the wholl Crawft, ordanis him to loss his liberty for his falt mad by him and his, and denyys him and his.

On 4th July, 1605, Henry Ramsay was admitted a free apprentice, but his name was afterwards deleted for reasons recorded in the margin, viz ;—1st, for steling two brkes ; 2d, for steling of Georg Stonis bybel.

On 15th June, 1687, Robert Watson was admitted a free apprentice, and on 8th July, 1688, a note below the entry mentions that he deserted his master's service, and is heirby declared never to have any interest in the Weavers' Libertie.

Renunciation of Rights.—5th May, 1664.—Two weavers, and burgesses of Dundee, father and son, granted an obligation to the Weaver Craft, for divers considerations moving them, to renounce all their rights and privileges in the Craft for all time to come, and agreed that their names be removed from the Crafts books. They also renounce, for their children and offspring, all right which they might possess through their parents. The obligation has a clause of registration, and it is signed in presence of three witnesses. The reason for this renunciation is not stated in the obligation.

Boxmaster.—8th June, 1665.—In the sederunt of a meeting for admitting an apprentice, the Boxmaster is inserted among the members of the Council. This is the first time that the title has been observed in the Locked Book of the Weaver Trade. In 1672 he is styled "our Boxm'."

Trade Summoned to the Court of Session.—In 1667 the Deacon and masters of the Craft were summoned to the Court of Session at the instance of David Wemyes, merch' in Dunke, for infringing the Act of Parliament anent the breadth of linen cloth made by them (13 Act at Edinburgh, 1661) for weaving cloth of unequal breadth, and buying yarn of unequal length. The brethren of the Craft in Dundee and in the Hill came under an obligation to each other, in the event of the action going against them, to pay their proportion of the expenses.

Council to the Hilltown.—15th March, 1673.—In the record of an entry of an apprentice, after the name of the Deacon thenames of six persons are recorded, who are styled counsell to the towne. Then follows the names of other two parties styled counsell to the Hill. Councillors for the Hilltown, as well as councillors to the town, appear in the sederunts up to 4th August, 1730, after

which the parties present at the several meetings, in addition to the Deacon and Boxmaster, are called Councillors to the Trade. (The Council to the Trade for many years consisted of six members chosen by the Craftsmen in Dundee, and two chosen by the Craftsmen in the Hilltown.)

License to a Hill Weaver.—20th April, 1669.—The Craft granted permission to a weaver to set up a complete weaving loom in the Hilltown, for his own hand allanerlie, with the like privileges for his life time as the regular members possessed, on a payment of eight shillings Scots, to be made by him to the Trade. The Craft bound themselves not to molest him in any way, and also that he would not be obliged, unless he chose, to attend the meetings of the Craft, nor be obliged to accept or receive any part of any victual that the Trade might purchase for their own use.

Confession by an Erring Weaver.—18th October, 1669.—A weaver in Aulmonston signed an obligation to the Craft in which he confessed to have done wrong to the Trade—by over-reaching upon their liberties (though unjuste and contrare to Christian love, yea to common civilite), and having the audacitie to take away work out of the town, thereby denuding them out of their means of livelihood. He bound himself, under a penalty of £20, not to do any weaving work in Dundee or the suburbs thereafter.

Borning against Unfree Traders, &c.—On the Petition of the Magistrates and Council of Dundee, Chas. II., on 4th June, 1670, empowered the Magistrates and Council of Dundee to prohibit all parties, unfreemen, from exercising any Craft in the suburbs of the town, under the pain of escheat of their goods, &c.

Masters must be Burgessee, and Reside in the Burgh—5th September, 1682.—The whilke day the Councill does hereby discharge the Deacon of the Weavers, James Hazelles, put Deacon, from admitteings any person to that Craft, to be ane free man, untill such tyme that they agree with the thesaurer for making himself ane free burgesse, And lykewise discharges any such as does not enter them selves free burgessee from giving their vote in the election of the Magistrats, particularlie the Weavers in the Hill. Certified by Jas. Wedderburne.

And the s^d James Hazelles, put Deacon, after mature deliberation and consideration had of the act above wr^{te}, in put^{ing} of his whole Trade and Counsellouris of the samine, approve the samine act, Bot also for them and their successors, Deacons, Counsellors, and brethren in the samine Crafts, have Statute, &c., That noe persone nor persones, freemen, weavers, and burgessee in the s^d Crafts, whether within the burgh, or Hill, or suburbs of the samine, shall not be elected nor chosen master

in the Crafte, farre lease bear exercise and government as Deacon of the s^d Crafte, excepte that they shall come and be inhabitants within the ports of the s^d Burgh, and bear and vnderlie all burthens incumbent, or that may be incumbent to Deacones bygone or to come in the s^d Craft, conforme to acts made or to be made be the Counsell of the s^d Burgh, and Deacon, Counsell, and brethren of the s^d Crafte for the tyme. And if any person not licensed, and indwelling as saidis, shall presume or take upon hand to presumptuously seek the degree of Decane, he shall be lybale in the penalties to be inflicted be the then Deacon and Counsell of the Crafte and remanent brethren in the samine. And siclyke, expresalie statute and ordains that all and sundrie weavers in the s^d Hill or suburbs of the samine, shall first agree with the thesaurer of the s^d Burgh before they shall obtain any Libertie from the s^d Crafte. And in case any Descon shall in any tyme coming admitte any persone not satisfieing the thesaurer of the Burgh, and bringing certificate and discharge from him to the s^d Trade, the Deacon shall be in hazard of degradation, and at least he shall be censurable be the s^d Crafte, and the persone seeking the degree, and not bringing discharge from the thesaurer shall losse all libertie already obtained from the Trade, beside what censure the s^d Trade shall farther please inflict. And in testimonie of the truth of the sd act they have subscribed this act, &c.—It is signed by nine members.

A Highly Commended Weaver.—12th December, 1739.—An application was this day made to the Trade to admit Thos Barclay, weaver, presently in London, a freemaster and member of the Trade, as being lawful son of Agnes Elder, who was lawful daughter of T. Elder, a free master; and also as being recommended by the Trustees of the Linen Manufactories at Edin^g, as a proper proficient in weaving Linen after the Dutch manner. The Town Council of this Burgh, who, upon application, had complemented him with his freedom to the town, also recommended him to the said Weaver Trade to deal favourably with him in his admission. The sum of twenty pounds Scots, being double the dues payable on the admission of a freemaster, was also tendered as his entry money. The Trade agreed, on payment of the said sum, to admit him to all the rights and privileges of a freemaster, on condition that, when he came to town, and before he could set up as a freemaster, he would compare before the Trade and take the oath de fidei y^{to}, and pay three pounds Scots for the privilege of the mortcloth.

Favoured Masters.—11th July, 1746.—In presence of Thos. Mudie, Deacon—compeared David Bowman, Readmaker, is admitted a full free master to all the preveleges of the Trade for

certain services done them, he has received the one half gratis, and has satisfied them for the other, &c., &c.

On 24th September, 1614, the Deacon and Council—admittis Thos. Maygall maister of ye Craft, for serves maid and to make, qlk faillezing thain, he sall be in ye Craftis will.

(The services rendered by these parties are not stated in the Locked Book, and are unknown, but they must have been valued by the Craftsmen, or they would not have conferred the freedom of the Trade upon them.)

Increase of Entry Money.—9th March, 1763.—The Trade met in the Burialplace, and taking into consideration that the money paid by unfreemen for their liberty to the Trade is not adequate to the advantage that may be reaped thereby, Do therefore statute and ordain, that each unfreeman shall pay for his liberty to the said Trade, one hundred pound Scots to the common stock, five pound to the general fund, and three pounds to the mortcloth, making in all £108 Scots money, which sum is hereby declared to be in full of all entry money to the said Trade. This minute is signed by 37 members.

HILLTOWN WEAVERS

The rights and privileges of the Weavers appear to have been often taken advantage of, especially by parties residing in the Hilltown and in the suburbs of the town. Special agreements, some of which will now be given, seem to have been made from time to time with the Hilltown weavers, whereby they had certain liberties granted to them on payment of fees of smaller amount than those paid by the members residing within the Royalty. At one time they were admitted to equal privileges with the regular members of the Craft, and for nearly sixty years, from 1673 to 1730 or thereby, they had the right of sending two of their number to be on the Council of the Trade. The actings of the Hill weavers appear to have occasionally given the Craft considerable trouble.

The Craft appears to have occasionally, if not generally, acted with spirit against persons who trampled on their privileges, and some bonds among their papers show the success which followed these proceedings. On 12th July, 1679, John Matthew, weaver in the "Latchoe of Blackness," granted a regular bond to the Trade, binding himself not to transgress any of the liberties of the Craft either directly or indirectly in any manner of way in all time coming, under a penalty of five pound Scots for each offence. On 7th November, 1684, Alex. Smith, weaver, in "Hill of Mayne," in a bond granted by him to the Trade, confesses to having greatly injured the Craft, expresses much sorrow for his past conduct, promises complete amendment, and binds himself, his heirs, and successors to pay a penalty of £20 Scots for the

first salt, and so forth, toties quoties, to be doubled yrefter as salts shall incure without favour, &c., &c.

Entry of a Hilltown Master.—Date Uncertain.—Johne Roche is apointit and agreett w^t the brabenar Craft for their guid will anent the Hill, and hes contentid vs for that, and hes maid ane promis to satisfie the towne as hes niehtbouris dois, and give he cums to duell in the towne we have nothing to lay to his charge, bot onlie his denner and say according to the order of the Craft, sa that the towne be satisfiett of his burgschipe. On 21st February, 1713, W. Roch is appointed free master on his late father's right—But he is bound not to set up a loom to work himself yron or have servants untill he pay £16 Scots for booking money to the Hill, and ten merks for the town. Masters were regularly admitted to the privileges of the Trade in the Hill or Hilltown up to about 1730, when the practice appears to have been discontinued.

Agreement with Weavers in Hilltown.—28th June, 1592.—At Dundie ye twente aucht day of Jany ye zeir of God Jaj ve four scor and twelf zeirs, It is appointit, agreeit, and finalle concludit, Betwix honest persons, To wit William Crawford, Deacin of ye, Brabenar Craft of ye burghe of Dundee, and ye haill freemen, maisteris yrof and burgesses of ye said burghe, on ye ane pairt, And ye haill Craft frem^a, now brabenars, and induellars in ye Hill of Dundee, undersubscryvers heirof, on ye nid part, in maner, forme, and effect subsequent—That is to say ye sds maisters, now induellers in ye said Hill, and unfrie to ye said tyme, Deakin and Craft above wretting, for establishment in tyme cuming, and obedience to the said Deakin, Craft, and yair successoris deakons, freemen wtin ye said burghe, haïs all in ane voice, be wphalding of yair richt handis, and suering be ye euerl-ing, hast submittit yame selfis, lyk as yei, and ilk ane of yame, be yer presents, submitts yame selfis in all tyme cuming, yei being alwayis duellane wtin ye libertie of ye said toun, to ye laues, statutis, and ordinanses y sall happin to be maid for ye weill of ye said Craft in tyme cuming, as haïs been maid be yair predecessors, maisters, and frumen of ye said Craft, in tymes past, and siclyk to ye statutis presentlie following nixt—Thay and ilk ane of yame ar becum, and be yir presents entrattit or compellit to Becum prentesis to ye said Deakin and fremen, maisters of ye said Brabenair Craft, and yair successoris, Deakins of ye said Craft, for all ye dayis, zeiris, termis, tyme, and spacie of fyve zeiris nixt and immediatlie following ye day and dait heirof, quhilk sall be ye day of yair entrie, And fra tyme furth to remane as prentises to ye said Deakine of Craft, and yair successoris, Deakins of ye said Craft, untill accompliment of ye said fyve zeiris, And efter ye expyring of yair saidis zeiris of

prentischipe, yei and ilk ane of yame sall mak thame selfis, baith to ye Tounne and Craft trie, gif thai be apt and abill of substance, lyk as yei, be yir presents, obleises yame and ilk ane of yame, to content and thankfullie pay for ilk taskmane yat sall happin yame to haiff heirefter to ye said Deakin and Craft, and yair successoris forsa^{de}, or to yair officiar or collector y^t sall hapine to be apointit for ye lifting of ye sam, fortie schellingis money— And sichek of all seruands y^t recaues mait and fie, tuelf penies in ye zeir, And als ye saids prentises sall not exceed ye fie payit be ye maisters, from^a wtin ye said bur^t, to y^t servands, attour ye soun of ten schillingis wit ane pair of bounty schyue allennarlie —Lyk as it is expreslie convenit and agreid upone betuix the sds from^a and prentises, y^t nether ye saids wtin bur^t, nor ye sds prentises wtout, sall not tak upon hand, any ane of yame, to fie ane wy^r ny^thors seruands, und^r ye pances of xls, and ye samen to be vplifit and taken from ye offendaer, toties quoties, he sall be found gilltie yrin, but respect to p-sones or favor, and ye samen to be applyit at ye wial and discretioun of ye Deaken quhomsoever, and his counsill for ye tyme, And giv it sall happin ony of ye said prentises, indwelleris in ye Hill, heeretter to tak ane prenteis, he sall first offair ye said prenteis to ye Deakin, to ye end hes nam may be nottit and insert in ye roll, and to pay to ye sd Deakin, at his entrie ten schillings money, quhilk ten schillingis sall be allowit to ye sd prentises, in ye first end of his payment, quhane he sall happin to be resauit maister and friem^a to ye libertie of ye said Craft.—Lyk as it is expreslie prwydit be cynditioun of yir presents, of wneiforme consent of ye Deakin, maisters, and prentises, undersubcryvers heirof, gil it sall happin at ony tyme heirefter ony stranger or ony p-son quhatsoever to cum to duell in ye said Hill, or within the libertie grantit to ye sd Craft, that ney^r ye said maisters nor prentises sall not borrow nor lend w^t him, untill ye tyme he or yei haiff agreit w^t ye sds deakins of ye brabenars quhomsoever, lykweyis wnder ye pances of xls and confiscatioun of ye graith wtout fav^r Attour it is agreit wpoun yt na prenteis heirefter, wtout ye bruche, sall be resauit to ye Societe of ye said Craft in sic forme as has bein heertofair, but to be dischargit yair tra untill ye tyme yei mak yame selfis first trie to ye said tounne and Craft, and na ny^rwayis, and for perpetuall observance of all and sundrie ye premisses, we, baith maisters and prentiessis, has subscrivit yir presents w^t or handis as followis, day, zeir, and place above wretane.

The names of about twenty-six masters and freemen are then recorded, after which nearly thirty other names follow, probably the Hilltown masters who were to become apprentices under this agreement, and the whole are attested by a notary.

Agreement with Hill Weavers to Work One Year.—8th January, 1596.—It is agreitt, finalie endit and appointit betwix Wm. Smithe brabanar presentlie duelling in the Hill of Dundie, as principall, Willm Duncane, . . . burgis of the s^d bur^t, on the one pairt, and Willm Crawford, deacon of the brabanar craft of Dundie on the ither pairt, in forme as follows, that is to say the said Wm. Smith and Wm. Duncan binds themselves, on getting permission, to work in the Hill for one year from Whity 1596 to Whity 1597, to remove themselves furth therof at that time, and desist fra using the brabanar occupation under a penalty of £5 to the Deacon for the time.

Agreement with Hilltown Weavers.—18th March, 1600.—A contract was entered into between the Weaver Craft of Dundee and the weavers residing in the Hilltown, with the view of ending previous disputes between them regarding the privileges of the Craft, and regulating their respective rights for the future. The leading points embraced in the contract were the following—The Hill brabaners, or weavers, were to become apprentices to the freemen of the Craft, for five years from the date of the contract—They bound themselves by oath to submit in all points to the statutes made and to be made by the Craft in time coming—They bound themselves after the termination of their apprenticeship to enter as freemen to the town and to the Craft, if they were apt and able—They and their successors to pay to the Deacon of the Craft four schillings for each taxman they might have, and 12 pennies yearly for each servant who received meat and fee—That they should not pay a greater fee to their servants than the Craftsmen within the burgh paid, attour the sum of ten shillings and a pair of bounty shoes yearly—That neither the Craftsmen within the burgh nor those in the Hill should take the servants of the other, under the paine of 40s, toties quoties. No apprentices to be taken by the Hill weavers until his name be entered by the Deacon in the scroll book, and 10s p^d in part of his entry money, which was to be allowed when the apprentice became freeman of the Craft—And that they should not take any stranger weaver to live with them, nor own him until he agreed with the Deacon ; and they were bound to tell the Deacon of any stranger who came to reside in the Hill, and who worked linen or woollen webs, in order that the stranger might be stopped from contravening the liberties of the Craft—And in the event of any of the Hilltown weavers failing in any point, the Deacon to have the power, conferred by their old statutes, of confiscating the webs and graith of the parties offending, also a fine of 2s for each 24 hours he may detain any duties collected by him.

Agreement with the Hilltown Weavers.—25th Jan., 1656.—An agreement or indenture was entered into between the then Deacon

of the Weaver Craft of Dundee and the weavers dwelling in the Hilltown, whereby some of the latter were admitted into the Council of the Craft, with like powers as the members chosen by the Craft. The previous acts were ratified and confirmed, liberty was given to the Hill weavers to take out work, and return it to the town, &c. They bound themselves to conform to all the acts of the Corporation in all points, to defend the liberties of the Craft, that they would pay their proportion of stent and other taxes payable by the Craft, &c., &c. This indenture is beautifully written on a large parchment, and is in excellent preservation. It bears the signatures of the respective parties and the witnesses to the subscription, also the notarial docquet, &c.

Contract with Hilltown Withdrawn.—22d March, 1670.—The qlkze day James Badie, put Deacon of the weavers, then having mett with his Trade in the common Buriallplace of the samine, and taking to their consideration ane mutuall bond or contract, granted be the s^d Deacon to the weavers of the Hill, with consent of some of the s^d Deacon his Councellours, without consent of the body (which mutuall bond or contract is of the date at Dundee the 29th January year aforesaid), and finding the samine greatlie tending to the prejudice of the liberties of the samine Crafte, after mature deliberation and free voting thereanent, have declared, and be thir putis declares, the bond aforesaid to be void, null, and of noe strength, force, nor effect in all tyme coming in sua farre as it militats against the priveledges of the samine Crafte or Trade to the advantage of the said weavers of the Hill, Therefore, &c., the s^d Deacon with consent of his counsell and remanent brethren in the samine, doe rescind the samine for ever.—In witness whereof, &c. Twenty-seven names are appended. The witnesses to the signatures are James Louson, Collectouris of the Trades there, and Robert Nicoll, servitour to the said James Louson, and by David Hendrie, notary.

And in fortification and corroboration of these former priveledges, &c., and of former acts, statuts, and ordinances made by former Deacons, &c., of the Crafte, The s^d Deacone above wretten, counsell, &c., Hane hereby acted, statute, and ordained, lyke as they doe hereby expresslie statute and ordaine, That none shall be admitted, either Lyferenters or ryrs within the Hill of Dundee in any tyme coming, except these already admitted and their successors.

Deacon Concussed by Hilltown Weavers.—24th Nov., 1682.—The qlks day in puts of ane Notar Publict &c. comparred James Hazielles present deacone of the Weavers of the Burgh of Dundie and seuerall of the maisters of s^d Trade and declared unto the notar how that in the year of God Jaj. vi^c and seventy yeares, James Badie, weaver, Burgess of the s^d Burgh, being

then deacon to the s^d Craft, certaine weavers in the Hill had circumveined him, and caused him grant them ane bond or securitie anent their Admissions to the Libertie of the s^d Craft, and as freemen thereintill, vpon a small and naughtie expense, being the sowme of Scots, contrare to former acts in the s^d Trade, and to their great prejudice, and that without a full Court and full consent of the remander brethren in the s^d Craft, And the preceeding Deacone and remanent brethren taking to their serious considerations the wrong done, did make application to James Lowson, then Collector of the Trades of Dundee, and did represent vnto him the wrong done vrypon, He did appoint a full meeting of the s^d brethren, and it being fullie voted amongst them, the s^d Bond or contract was appointed to be rescinded, cassed and annulled in all tyme coming, and that with consente and be speceall advice and concurrence of the s^d Collector, and therefore did destroy, casse and annull their double, and did contrarilie appoint and statute ane act within their booke, vnder manie and most of their subscriptions. the sd Collector by his subscription Ratifying, approving and confirming the act— And appointed the sds weavers in the Hill to delyver vp their double, which double being kepted vp by the sds weavers in the Hill, and not up delyvered, contrare to appointment fores^d, Through neglect the s^d bond or contract haveing come to the s^d James Hazelles, deacon, his hands, from the sds weavers in the Hill, he did vpon paroll promise to give them it backe againe, which he did, and they againe delyvereing vp the s^d contract or bond, The s^d James Hazelles did declare that he would not delyver it vp againe because of disturbance, it being sua cassed and annulled, and by appointment formerly in the s^d Act to have been vp delyvered and actuallie cassed and annulled, The s^d James Hazelles p-tested that he had not transgressed the acts and constitutions of his Crafte, nor doone any wrong, hurt or prejudice to the weavers freemen in the Hill, because of the reasons of prejudice and nullitie above mentionat, And for coast wraith and damage, And Remeed of Law in case of any action to be intended vpon non vp delyverie and restitution of the s^d contract And vpon all and sundrie the p-misses desired and required publict Instrut^r, ane or more at the hand of me notare publict, &c. Then follows the notarial docquet.

Act against Exporting Linen Yarn, dated 13th January, 1603.—The Weaver Crafts complained to the King in council that his majestie, for the better setting forward of that good wark, the making of claith, fustians, stemyngs, growgraynes, and all vyer kynd of stuffis, has prohibited the exporting from the

realm of wool and other necessities for the work; but notwithstanding this, some parties had bought and transported great quantities of Linen yarn beyond sea, thereby raising the price of such yarn exorbitantly, so that within two years it had been quadrupled, to the gret hindrance of the work, &c., which had flourished and made good progress within the realm, and was now likely to be lost, and the hault estait of the comouns utterlie wrackit—and they prayed his majestic to restrain the exportation for the future—The King and council statut and ordained, that hereafter no Linen Yarn shall be exported furth of this realm, on any pretence whatever, under the pain of confiscation of the same.

Town Council Statute anent Yarn.—17th October, 1701.—Att Dundie the 17th October, 1701, The Provost and bailies of the said Burgh with consent of the Councill, deacone conveener and deacones of craftes thereof Statute and ordaines That no yearne be puted to sell either at the mercate crosse or shoppes, but such as shall be sufficient tell and leuth, and that the yearne be sufficient; And that small and round yearne be not mixed in one hespe, under the penaltie of confiscation of the fourth part for ye first fault, And the half of the tynn to be given to the delators, toties quoties—And that all linnen cloath to be puted to ye mercate, or offered to be sold, be sufficiently wrought and waven, conform to the acts of Parliament made theraenat, under the penalties yrin contained.

(Signed)

A. Wedderburne.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Trade occasionally admitted Honorary members into the Incorporation, generally in acknowledgment of some public or special service rendered by the parties—Several of these entrants were also admitted by one or other of the other Cnatts, such as the Duke of Atholl, Viscount Duncan, &c., &c. On 2d September, 1818, John Henderson, Advocate; Willm. Roberts, and David Miln, Bankers; and John Sturrock, Willm. Lindsay, and Edward Baxter, Merchants in Dundee, were admitted, in respect of the valuable services rendered by them in the protracted struggles which had taken place between the Guildry and other Incorporations and the Magistrates of Dundee, for their emancipation from civic control.

On a sheet of paper, pasted into the current Locked Book in 1771, the following verses are written:—

Honour and Wealth each one attend,
Who to the Weaver Trade's a friend,
All kind of Blessings on them flow,
While they are on this earth below.

The Weavers Art it is most fine,
'Mong other arts it is the prime,
Ever since the great fall,
Aye was and is renowned so,
Nor rich nor poor without it go
While on this earthly ball.
How very needful is the work
Of the poor Weavers trade ;
Through all our lives, which is but short,
'Tis decent to be clad.
Our clothing, sure clothing,
Is needful as our food,
Since Sin came, fine Linen's
An emblem of all good.

If people would but give an ear,
Many good lesson might they hear,
From the quick weavers speed.
Frail man, his days are soon cut off,
Like to the weavers warp and woof,
Soon, soon cut is life's thread.
A day, a week, a month, a year,
Soon to an end doth come.
So frail man he will disappear
When cut off from the thrum.
Our stays here, and days here
Are very short and brittle,
They short are, goe swifter,
Than does a weaver's shuttle.

CHAP. X.

THE DYER TRADE.

The last in order among the Nine Trades are the Fuller or Walker Craft, and the Litster Craft, which, united, form the Dyer Trade. Originally these two Crafts were distinct and independent bodies, with interests so antagonistic that, in 1669, the Walkers enacted that no Litster should be permitted to become a Walker. This adverse feeling between the two Crafts did not subsist long after the date of that Act, because in 1693, they mutually and unanimously united together, and have ever since been one Incorporation. It is probable that prior to the passing of the Act of 1669, overtures for union between these Crafts had been made by some of the members of the two bodies, but they were not ripe for it, their common interests not being then so strong as to induce them to amalgamate together. As years rolled on, the ever recurring changes which take place in the relations of one branch of trade to another had brought the two Crafts nearer to each other, until at last they saw eye to eye, and intermarried. The Walkers, although an Incorporated Craft, had, at the time of the union, a much smaller number of members than the Pendicle Litsters. Neither of the two Crafts singly were strong, but, united, they formed a powerful body, able to hold their own against all opposition, the union was therefore beneficial to both Crafts. The Walker Craft was one of the Nine Ancient Trade Incorporations of Dundee, the early history of which is lost in the mists of antiquity. The Litsters may have as ancient an origin as the Walkers, but their first formation into a Craft appears to have been by an Act of the Town Council of Dundee, passed on 27th April, 1590. The original Act has been lost, but it was ratified by another statute of the Council on 5th April, 1619, a copy of which is in possession of the Dyer Trade, and the major part of the previous Act is repeated in the Ratification thereof. The Town Council subsequently passed two other statutes, at different periods, confirming and extending the privileges of the Litsters. Beyond these enactments little or nothing is known of the Litsters as a distinct Craft. The Craft was a creation of the Town Council and the Guildry, akin to those of the Maltmen, Wrights, Masons, Slaters, &c. None of the bodies so created had, for a long period, the right to have a Deacon to preside over them, the Incorporated Trades only being legally entitled to the honour of having a Deacon. In lieu of this chief, these Pendicle Crafts, as they

were long called, each chose a Visitor from amongst themselves as chairman of the Craft, whose duties were analagous to, although not so extensive as those of Deacon among the Incorporations. Notwithstanding this, some of those Trades which were so created into Corporate Bodies by the Town Council and Guildry, for a time called their chief by the name of Deacon, but this title was afterwards discontinued and that of Visitor adopted. For a long time past this latter title has fallen into disuse, the former name having been again resumed.

By an Act of James II. the powers of Litsters were more circumscribed than those of other Craftsmen. Litsters were precluded from purchasing goods and dyeing them for the purpose of selling the dyed material, their trade being confined to dyeing for others cloth or other stuff sent to them for this purpose. Other Craftsmen might be, and were, both handicraft and merchant, so far as related to the sale of their own productions. Dyers were as competent for the mercantile part of their trade as were other Craftsmen, and it is difficult to discover any sufficient motive for so limiting the operations of this single Craft. This Act appears as impolitic as those which precluded Websters and Walkers from being Guild Brethren, while other Craftsmen were required or permitted to join the Guildry.

In order to exhibit clearly the various stages through which the subdivisions of what is now the Dyer Trade have passed, each branch of the subject will be given by itself. All that appertains to the Walker Craft, it being the older or superior trunk, will take precedence, what belongs the Litsters will then follow, after which the acts and proceedings of the United Trade will be given:—

THE WALKER CRAFT.

The Trade possesses copies, if not the originals, of several old Charters or Sasines, and of various other documents relating to the early history of this Craft, including copy of an obligation for the support of St Mark's Altar in the Parish Church by the Craft, and a Charter by King James V. in favour of the Craft, also statutes of the Walkers, &c.

Charters belonging to the Dyer Trade.—The oldest document belonging to the Walker Craft is a Charter or Sasine dated 27th January, 1514, by Willm. Doig, burgess of Dundee, to John Thomson, Deacon of the Walker Craft, in name and on behalf of St Mark the Evangelist, patron of their Craft, of an annual rent of 12 ss. payable at the feasts of Pentecost and St Martin, by equal portions from the lands of Robert Ramsay, lying on the north side of the Murraygate between the lands of Sir John Curman, Chaplain, and the lands of John Ogilvy,

burghess of Dundee on the west, and that in consideration of a certain sum of money paid to him by the foresaid John Thomson and remanent members of the Craft—To be holden in free burghage, fee, and heritage of the king and his successors as freely in all respects as any other. Witnesses—Alex. Lovell, Bailie of Dundee, appointed to give investment in said annual rent; Willm. Doug. servant; Sir Finlay Young, Chaplain, &c.; and Alex. Anderson and Robt. Seres, common clerks of the burgh of Dundee notaries. Charter dated 21st December, 1517, by Alex. Moncur, armourer, to Willm. Bule, Deacon, &c., as above, of 20 ss. payable as above, from lands on the north side of Argylesgate, between the land of Sir Aw. Whitehead, Rector of Auldcaithie, and Dd. Annan, &c., &c. Judicial Renunciation of the said land by Margt. Halken, his wife, dated 22d December, 1517. Witnesses—Sir Finlay Young, Chaplain to the Walker Craft for the time, and others. Charter by the same party, and in similar terms, of 20 ss. on land situate on the north side of the Fleuchargait, dated 24th December, 1517. Charter by Hy. Richardson to Et. Garden, Deacon, &c., in name of St Mark, &c., and in behalf of their altar dedicated to him within the Parish Church of the Virgin Mary of Dundee, of 20 ss. from a tenement of land lying on the north side of Argylesgate between the lands of the Chaplain of St Salvador's and Thos. Traill's.—It is dated 29th May, 1523.

In an Instrument of Sasine in favour of Sir Finlay Young, Chaplain of the Altar of St Mark, of several annual rents payable from various properties in Dundee. One of the properties is described as on the north side of Argylesgate between the land of "St Agatha the Virgin," on the west, the "burn of the Lesser Brethren" on the north, &c. Another is bounded by the garden pertaining to the "Lesser Brethren" on the north, &c. Another, in the Murraysgate, is bounded by the "Common Meadow" on the north. The Charter was by John Thomson, Deacon, and nineteen other masters of the Walker Craft, whose names are in it, on behalf of themselves and their successors. In the Charter the Craft granted permission to their Chaplain to accept all offerings made to him, whether from persons deceased or from any others; as also all funeral dues whatsoever, either within or without the town, and legacies of whatsoever kind. They bound themselves to allow him yearly the sum of ten marks, during the term of his life. Witnesses—Sir Andrew Mill, Sir Thos. Wedderburn, Sir Patk. Fleming, Sir Andw. Kincaid, Chaplains, and several others; Mr Patk. Barrie, notary.—It is dated 12th September, 1525, being the same date as the obligation of the Trade to support the Altar of St Mark.

Charter by Robert, by divine permission Abbot of the Monastery of Balmerino and Convent thereof, to Sir Alex. Karr, Chaplain, his servant, of the Abbot's burgage land on the north side of the Fluchergate, bounded by the land pertaining to the "Chaplaincy of St John the Baptist," &c., and that for service and good deeds done by him to the Abbot and Convent. Dated—Monastery of Balmerinoch, 18th Dec., 1526. A fine impression of the seal of the Monastery was attached to the Charter. Charter by Sir Alex. Karr in favour of Thos. Kid, Deacon of the Walker Craft, in name of St Mark, &c., of the land conveyed to him by the Abbot. It is dated, Dundee, 25th Dec., 1526, and bears to have been granted for a certain sum of money paid to Sir Alex. by the Deacon. Charter by Robert Ramsay to John Donaldson, Deacon of the Walker Craft, and remanent members of the same, and that in honour of St Mark the Evangelist, patron of the Craft, and for the sustentation of a Chaplain to the Chaplaincy of the Altar of St Michael the Archangel, situate within the Parish Church of the blessed Virgin Mary of Dundee, of an annual rent of 16d on land on north side of Murraysgate, bounded by "the Meadow" on the north, "the King's Highway" on the south, &c. Dated, 14th Dec., 1527.

Charter by King James V.—26th March, 1527.—Charter by King James V. ratifying, *verbatim*—Charter by Wm. Doig in favour of John Thomson, Deacon of the Walker Craft, of an annual rent of 12s yearly, dated 27th Jan., 1514. *Item Charter* by Alexander Monour in favour of Wm. Bule, Deacon for the time of the said Craft, of an annual rent of 20s yearly, dated 21st Dec., 1517. *Item, Charter* by H. Richardson to Robert Garden, Deacon of said Craft, of an annual rent of 20s, dated 29th May, 1523. *Item Obligation* by John Thomson, Deacon of the Walker Craft, and masters thereof, to the effect therein mentioned, dated 12th Sept., 1525; and *Charter* by Sir Alexander Karr to Thomas Kid, Deacon of the said Craft, of a tenement in the Fluchergate, dated 22d Dec., 1526. *Witnesses*—James and Gavin, Archbishops of St Andrews and Glasgow; George, Bishop of Dunkeld; Henry, Bishop of Galloway, and of the Chapel Royal of Stirling; Archibald, Earl of Angus; Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis; William, Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Cross, near Edinburgh; Alexander, Abbot of Cambaskenneth; Archibald Douglas, Provost of Dryburgh, Treasurer of Scotland; Thomas Erskine, of Haltown, Secretary, and James Colville, of Ochiltree, Director of Chancery. Dated—Edinburgh, 26th March, 1527.

Obligation by the Trade to Support St Mark's Altar.—12th Sept., 1525.—Obligation by John Thomson, Deacon of the

Walker Craft of the burgh of Dundee for the time, and haill masters and Craftsmen of said Craft, as follows:—*Be it kend*, till all men be thir present lettres, *We* Johne Thomsoun dekin for the tyme of ye Walcaris Craft of Dundie, and ye haill maisteris Craftismen of ye said Craft for us and oure successouris, Craftismen of ye said Craft, to have gevin and grantit and confermit, and be thir present lettres givis, grantis, and confirmis yir contributiounis and dewiteis vnderwrittin zerelie and perpetualie to be listit and rasit of us and oure successouris in maner and forme as efter followis, to ye honour and loving of God Almyctie, and of the glorious ladye the Virgyne Mary, and of Sanct Mark, oure patroun, and of halikirk, and to the reparatioun of ane Altar, to be biggit and reparalit befor ye pillar now foundit nixt befor Sanct Michaelis Altar, be west ye said Altair, and for ye vphald of Goddis service dailie to be done at ye said Altar, and to ye honest sustentatioun of ane Chaplane dailie to sing and say at the said Altair. The quhilk Chaplane sal cum to ye festuall service of ye kirk and queir of Dundee in ganand habeit, as vther Craftis Chaplanis dois, and that Chaplane zerelie to be feit be us and remouit be us, his demeritis requirand. In the first, yat is to say ilk maister of the said Craft sall perpetuallie pay his wolkie penny to ye effect, and ilk servand wolkie ane halspeny, and of ilk man of ye said Craft yat settis vp ane buith sall pay fourty schillingis at yare buith vpercting, except five menis sonnys of yis burgh, yat to pay bot ane pund of walx to ye said Altar, and yat xl.s. to be paid incontinent, or euer he labour or wirk in ye said buith, and of ilk persoun yat becumis prentess till ane maister of ye said Craft, salbe five zeris prentess, and syne ane zeir ferman to ye maister yat takkis yame, and he sall take nane vther prentess within yat prentessis zeris. Bot gif it happin that prenteiss to deceiss, or pus viouth the cuntre to dwell, within ye zeris of his prentiesschip, quhilk gif ony maister dois the contrair sall pay xx s. to ye effect forsaid, and ye prenteiss shall pay five schillingis at his entre, and his maister to pay ——— at ye re-saving of him to ye Dekin and Craft, and yat na man of ye said Craft sal tak vp ane buith and be ane maister quhill he be maid freman first to ye gude toun, quhilk gif ye Dekin for ye tyme dois ye contrair this lettre and privilege to be of nane avale, and yat na man of ye said Craft sall tak vp ane buith to be ane maister, nor tak ane marrow freman with him, quhill it be sene and vnderstanding be ye Dekin and foure maisteris, vnsuspect of ye Craft, yat he be sufficient wirkman, and hane sufficient instruments to work with, and ilk ane of yame to pay ye xl.s. forsaid except fremenis sonnys, yat sall pay bot ane pund of walx, quhillk gif ony failzie heiritill, to pay twa

pund of walx to oure Lady, and vther twa pundis to Sanct Mark, and yat all outmen of the said Craft cumand within the burgh takand webbis or claithis to walx, raise, and scheir, sall pay wolkie his penny as we do to ye effect above writtin, and quhat person of ye said Craft havand ony walk myllis tane in tak of lardis, to landwart, and causis ony nychtbouris of the said Craft inducellaris to be summondit, troublit, or inquiet in ye said lairdis courtis, and cumis not first to ye jurisdiction of yis gude town, sall pay five merkis to ye kirk work, and ane stane of walx, ye tane half to Sanct Mark, and ye teyer half to ye lycht of our Lady, and yir contributionis and dewities to be gaiderit be ws zerehe, as vther Craftis dois within yis burgh, be oure Dekin for ye tyme, and ane or twa of ye Craft with him, and to be kepit and put in ane lockit box, and to be disposit to ye effect above writtin, and to ye sustentation of ye said Chaplane, and ye keyis of yat box to be kepit be twa or thre of ye best of ye said Craft, vtouth the Dekinis handis and keping, and ye forsaid wolkie penny and halipenny salbe paid ilk Settirday, and quha yat pays yame nocht ilk Settirday sall on Mounnday next yairefter pay sex penneis, togidder with ye penny or halipenny, to ye Dekin and collectouris yairof, to ye effect forsaid, and quhat persoun of ye said Craft that disobeyis ye Dekin and ye persouns with him in ye gadering, listing, and raising of ye saidis contributiouns, and will nocht pay yame, sall pay for ye first salt xij.s., and for the secound ij.ss., and for ye thrid to pay half ane stane of walx, ye tane half to oure Lady, and yat tyer half to Sanct Mark, togidder with ij.ss. of vnlaw, and gif ony fremen of ye said Craft passis furth of ye toun or his band of his seruice be worn furth, yat he sall pay v.ss. to ye said Altare and seruice, or he be resauit agane be ony of ye Craft, and he yat resavis him quhill he pay the v.ss. sall pay ij pund of walx, ye tane to our Lady, and ye tyer to Sanct Mark, togidder with ij.ss. of vnlaw, and ilk maister to fe yar servandis zerehe at Zule, and to cheise yare Dekin zerehe on Sonda nixt before Sanct Markis day, and yat he be chosin be fremen, and na servandis to haue vote amangis maisteris in ony materis, and yat ye Dekin yat passis furth of his office that zere, within xiiij days nixt efter his outpassing, sall mak compt and reknying and payment of ye Sanctis gudis of his zereis compt to ye Dekin yat enteris in office, and the maisteris auditouris with him, quhilkis gif ony failzieis heirintill, to pay half ane stane of walx, ye tane half to our Lady, and ye tyer half to Sanct Mark, and gif ony persoun of ye said Craft purchissis ony outman or maisterfull to be aduocat agane his Dekin, or ye said Craft, sall pay twa pund of walx to ye said Altar, and ij.ss. of vnlaw, als oft as he dois siclike thing, and

gif ony maister of ye said Craft beis warnit to cum to ye Dekin and ye Craft, beand gadderit for gude rewle and correctioun of falsis, and cumis nocht, he beand warnit be ye ofliciar, sall pay ye ij.s. of vnlaw. And we, ye said Dekin and Craftismen forsaid, for ws and our successouris binds and obliassis ws and yaine, yat yaire salbe nane innouatiouns nor statutis brocht up nor maid apoun ony nychbouris of yis burgh, of woltis nor clathis dighting of yaire prices mare nor wes maid of auld tyme, attour gil ony of ye said Craft resavis anc prentess or freman of ony over maisteris of ye samyn, or yat prenteiss be worn out of his seruice, als oft as ony dois sic thing, thai sall pay twa pund of wals to our Lady licht, and oyer twa pund to Sanct Mark, &c. Attour yat nane of ye said Craft sall nocht stent nor draw na clathis yat it may creip in agane be weting of it, quhilk gif ony be taintit yairwith, to pay xl.s. to oure Lady licht, or ellis to be banesit ye toun. Witnesses—James Scrymgeour, Provost and Constable of Dundee; and Alexander Lovell, Alex. Kid, Councillors; David Rollock, Bailie; Andrew Buchan; David Carnegie; Willm. Moncur; and Robt. Seres, common clerk of the said burgh.

This obligation had probably been approved and confirmed by the Magistrates, and a Letter, or Seal of Cause, granted by them interposing their authority to the Craft to enforce the obligations and carry out the stipulations and other provisions to which they had agreed and bound themselves. The Seal of Cause from the Magistrates and Town Council stamped the obligation with the authority of law, empowered the office-bearers to carry out the provisions of the contract, and to compel obedience from all concerned—the power to grant such powers having been conferred upon the Magistrates and Council of Royal burghs by special public statutes passed by the King and Parliament of Scotland.

9th April, 1529.—*Decree of Lining* by Alex. Kid and twelve other parties (whose names are given) liners, elected a jury in virtue of a breive of lining directed to Jas. Dick, one of the Bailies of Dundee, for the purpose of lining or bounding the lands pertaining to Sir J. Young, Chaplain of the Altar of St Mark, belonging to the Walker Craft of Dundee, and lying in the Fluckergate of said burgh—between the land of the Friars Predicators of Dundee on the west, and the land of St Columbe Chaplainry on the east, on the one and other parts and containing as follows, viz.:—We ayesand, considerand and seand ye said land, bath est and west lynes, findis and deliveris in ane woce, but discrepance, ye said Sir Finlas land in maner and forme as followis, That is to say, on ye west part betwix his land and ye said frieris land, fra ye said Sir Finlas Cunze of ye wester

gavill ye stane dyke biggit and to be biggit, north vp quhar ye heggis of grosaris standis, in-put be ye saidis freris, ewyn vp north in lavell to ye hed dyk and ye flaggis, ye ald mercheis to be merche and merche of ye said dyk, and yis on ye west part, and as to ye est pairt, fra ye north zard dur of ye said S^r Finlo's land, fra ye hoill maid with ane chesall in forme of croce on ye est syd of ye said dur, ye said S^r Finlo and his successouris, cheplains to ye said craft, to brak in breid, strekand est tra ye said Freres dyk and flaggis, vptroch on ye est pairt, strekand north to ye heid dyk as we haf stobbit and stakit at this tyme, and ye groser heggis to be removit at ye will of ye said S^r Finlo, yis nixt zeir heir efter followand.—Witnesses, James Dick, Bailie, &c., and Robert Seres, Notary.

The form of the oath which the masters of the Walker Trade of Dundie has gife hierafter for the obeing of the Instrinctions and Constitutions made within this Locked booke for the welfar and maintenance of the Trade.

I shall obey the eternal Lord my God, creatour of heaven and earth. I shall maintaine, fortifie, and defend his holy gospall presently profest amongst us, so far as lyes in me. I shall declin at no time therefra, I shall be loyall to our soueragin the king and his sucesours, to Prouest and bailies of this brough, and to the deacones and members of the Incorporation—I shall make concord amongst the brethren wher discord is—I shall fortifie the comonweall—I shall us myself cristianly in my calling, and shall us no fraudtull dealing in my craft—I shall relieu the poore and neide, and help and suport the widows and orphans according to my pouer—I shall assist my brethren of the Craft in all respects that tends to the wellfar therof. I shall com to oney plae apointed fore conuentione and giu my best aduice to my brethren—I shall neur contrawen directly nor indirectly my saids brethren of craft—I shall be na mutineir nor raiser of tumult, and shall obey all Laus and Statutis made and to be made for the wellfoir of the said craft—And this I promise, God helping me.

Statutes of the Walkers.—At Dundee the 27th December, 1582—Be it kend to all men be thir pu^{te} vo P. Scheir, Dakin of ye Walker Craft wtin the bur^e of Dundie, v^t ye express assent, co-sent, advyse, and counsall off vs George Kyd, Allane Murray, Andro Thomsoun, Alexander Kynninnmoud, Barty Zoung, and Patrick Skeldak, of ye counsall of ye said Craft, and v^t ye express mynd and vill of ye heill remanent M^{en} and brether of o^r occupatioun, ffor vs and o^r successors, Craftismen of ye said Craft, ve haf gewin, grantit, and co-fermit, and be ye tenor hierof giwis, grantis, and co-firmis thir co-tributionns and

dewaties vndvretin, zeirle and perpetuall to be listit and rasit of vs Craftismen and brether of ye said Craft, and of all o' successors, in maner, forme, and effect following—In ye first, in ye hono' of God ye Father, Sone, and Holy Spreit, and in ye defense of his holy vourd put^{la} professit vⁱⁿ yis realme and bur^t; secunde, for ye mentinance of ye said vourd of o' Kingis Grace Maiesties defense of his body, crown, and realme, and of ye defense of ye liberteis and prewilegeis of o' Provest, Baillies, and cowmon velth of yis bur^t, Vnto ye cuming of o' Lord Jesus Chryst in his glorie, to qwhome v^t ye Ffather, Sone, and Holy Spreit be all houn^r, prays, varld w^tout ending—By me, Joh. Feriar, Notary Public, &c.

THE STATUTIS OF OR CRAFT.

Item, in ye first it is statut and ordanit, and co-sintit of auld tyme, and now pu-tle, y^t ilk maister gif ane ouklo peny, and ilk serrand of ye said Craft gif ane halipeny in ye oulk, and yis co-tributioun to be raisit and tane vp euerilk oulk, as it has beine in o' prediscessoris dayis.

Item, that ilk maister of ye said Craft y^t takes ane prentis sall pay inco-tinent to ye Dekin for ye tyme, or to ye collector of ye said Craft, or he beis put vⁱⁿ this o' bwk, xx.s.

Item, that na maister of ye said Craft take for schorter termis and space nor fyve zeris prentise, and ye sext zeir for meit and fee, sic as he and his maister can best aggre.

And qwhatsoever he be of ye said Craft y^t brakis and kepis not yir foirsaidis heids, he salbe correctit, and sall suffer for his demerits, and be punischit for his fault at ye vill and gud discretion of ye Dekin and ye brether.

Item, it is statut and ordanit that qwhatsoever maister of ye said Craft y^t takis ane prentis and sellis him, or co-poins v^t him for schorter termis nor ye fyve zeris of his prentischip, y^t ewir his said M^r gettis in co-position for him, y^t ye samyn salbe and cum to ye viilite of ye haill craft and weifare yroff.

Item, it is statit and ordanit yat q^t bruther and M^r of ye Craft, beand chargit be ye officiar, at ye Dekins co-mand, to convene v^t ye rest of ye brether at ye ho^r apoyntit to him, for reasoning and co-serrang for sic maters as may occur for ye tyme, and co-peris not, sal pay to ye Dekin for ye vulaw, ij.s.

Item, it is statut and ordanit y^t q^t maister of ye said Craft beis at any tyme fund to mispersone ye Dekin for ye tyme in any maner of vayis in his presens, ye said psone sall pay fourte s., and salbe tane vp but favor, and distributit at ye pless^r of ye said Dekin.

Item, it is statut and ordanit y^t qwhat M^r beis fund to blasphemne or mispersone his bruther at any tyme, in absens or

presens of his Dekin, or beis fund to bakbyt or sklander his Dekin behind his bak, sall pay x.ss.

Item, it is statut and ordanit y^t q^t somewer he be y^t resaveis his ny^tbo^t vark or cleith vnco-ptit, raknit and payit be ye awner y^tof, ye said psoune sall pay ye dett y^t sall pertaine to be restand awand to his bruther to gather w^t ye Dekins vulaw ane or moe.

Item, it is statut and ordanit that qwhat man vpoun dyte bids ony bruther of ye said Craft veit ony cleith first, y^t ye first vett cleith salbe first drowin and millit, vnder ye pains of x.ss., to be gewin to ye pwir, togethir v^t ye Dekin's vulaw, ane or moe, at ye discretioun of ye said Dekin.

Item, it is statut and ordanit yat na seruant of ye Craft be feit be ony maister bot onle at ye feist and terme of Sanct Thomas day, or at Zoull, vnder ye panis off xx.ss., and ye said seruant to be frie to fie v^t qwhome he plesis best and can aggrie w^t, y^t is feit befoir ye said dyal and day.

Item, that no persone be entrit maister and frie to ye Craft vnto ye tyme that he be tryit examinat be ye Dekin and his counsall for ye time, gif he be found sufficient of his art, Craft, and occupatioun, and haif sufficient vark geir and vark lowmes according for ye vse yeirof, and tyme y^tester to aggrie v^t ye Dekin and ye brether, and do his dewate or he be put in ye buk or sett vp his bwith.

Item, that na man be resaivit maister to the Craft bot he y^t hes beine prentise v^t ane frieman of ye said Craft, and haif co-pletle vorne fur^t his fyve zeris prentischipe, and ane zeir for meit and fie v^t his maister.

Item, it is statut and ordanit y^t q^t sumewer maister of o^r said Craft salbe fund at ony time to procurir be foire ye brether agains ye liberte and preuilege of ye Craft, so oft as yai salbe tentit y^tw^t ye said psoune sall pay fourte ss., v^t ye Dekin's vulawe ane or moe.

LAWS SUBSEQUENTLY PASSED.

Item, it is statut and ordined that no mester tack in ane seruuant, not beang seruing ane other master before, till hie acquant the Dycken, and thereafter pay his entrie which is —.

Item, it is statut and ordined that what master of the said Craft, whatsomueuer he be, that sall sick ore ask oney manes webbs, sall pay the preyce therof the first tyme, and the second theym the doubell therof, and thereafter proporsonarlie to be tripelld, thes to be tackn wp, toces coes, bot fauore. (These two acts are not dated.)

At a meeting of the Craft held on 26th August, 1671, the

act immediately above written was considered. It was found that fraud and equivocation had been used by some members in regard to it, they having employed others to go in their names and ask parties' webs to dress, and had got the work to do in a private way, to the manifest prejudice of their brother Craftsmen who had formerly wrought to the s^d persons, against all law and reasone and the good of comenweill. They therefore statute that if any Craftsmen by themselves, or any one in their names, by their wyves or children, or in any other direct or indirect way, seik, or caus seike, any man's work bot such as fraile coms to them, they shall pay an vnlaw of ten pounds, toties quoties, beside the Deacon's vnlaw and others above written.

Confirmation of Previous Statutis.—6th May, 1668.—The wich daye Johin Wallace, Deackon to the Walker Craft of the broch of Dundee, with consent of the britherin of yo said Craftit, doothe statuit and ordin that all actes bic for this samen to stand in fiores and in good effect.

Tax on Cloth Milled.—And wie statwites and ordines, bieing all conwined in on consent, dooeth ordine that owre master of the said Craft shall paye sixpences Scotcs of ewrie millifwl of cloth, to be wplifst wiklie, and we all of on mynd consentes and supcrawies the same.

Mills on the Dichty.—The qwhilk daye, doeth statwit and ordin, with the consent of the remnint brithren of the Craft, that no frie master shall take wpon him for a partigwallare some till agrie with anc mill master wpon Dichte water for a pirtigellier soum yerllie for thiking of his cloth, bwt as wes, is, and hes bien in former tyme, and ewrie master that shall transgres the said acte, bienge roed with the wholl consent of the brithrene, sall pay on pwnd the first fallt, totis qosis, this bieng done with consent of the brithrin as wnder subscravid. These statntes are signed by the Deacon and other four members.

No Litslers to be Admitted to the Walker Craft.—14th Sept., 1669.—The Deacon and Craft statute and ordavis, that they nor ther successors does noway consent to acceptione or accept of any professing the Litsler or Deying Craft to be ane free Walker, or to any priueledges therto belonging, vnder the payn of the losing of the liberty of the Walker Craft, and being delatet of the booke, and discharged from vsing of the priueledg or trade in all tyroe comeing, and that as they wold not incur the cuiss of the s^d Craft and ther successors. This statute is subscribed by ten members; and on 15th Oct., 1677, by other five members. This act was repealed by special statute on 25th May, 1693, when the union of the Walkers and Litslers was consummated.

Increase of Apprentices' Entry Money.—16th Nov., 1669.—Which day the Deacon and Council of the Walker Craft being fully convened together, taking to their consideration the difference betwixt the value of money at this day from the dayes of old, when ane small sounne wold have cost as monay goods and geir as now twentie tymes also much will now buy, And haveing nothing before ther eis but the weillfarre and bettering of the Walker Craft in all tyme coming, And that it may not be velified or sett at nocht in tyme comeing be ther successors in the said Craft, by accepting and entercing any prentises, or frie masters who have served ther prentiships, or masters who have not served prentiships, And bring ane multitude wpon ther s^d Craft, and fredomes and priviledges therof, The said Deacon, &c., have statut and ordained, and be thir pu^t status and ordanis in all tyme comeing, that the prentises and masters heirefter to be acceptit, booked, and receaved, sall pay to the Deacon for the tyme and boxmaster, at ther entri and booking, the respect^{te} sowmes following, viz^t.—Evrie prentise to be entered frie prentise sall pay the sowme of ten merks Scots money; Item, evrie prentise efter the conkluding of his prentiship, and salbe received frie master and so booked, the sowme of fourtie pounnds money for^s, with ane frie denar to the trade, or ten merkes. Signed by six members.

Waulking Cloth for Lilsters.—26th Oct., 1672.—The Deacon and Council of the Craft—Being all convened together, and all of ane consent have maitit and oblidgied themselues, and be thir pu^t maits and oblidges them and ther successors to take no warke of dressing or thiking of cloth from Lilsters in Dundie, and agrie or exact any les pryces therfor than the pryces following, to witt, four schillings Scots for ilk ell of broad cloth for thiking and dressing; item, for thiking and dressing ilk ell of narrow cloath, ane schilling sax pennies Scots money; item, for dressing of broad cloath thikit befoir, fourty pennyes; item, for dressing thikit narrow cloath, twell pennies; vnder the payn of ten pounnds Scots money, toties quoties, to be payt evrie transgression for the vse of the Craft be the transgressor. And the challenger or ainformet making it evident appear, y^e ye delinquent be fyned and convict to pay fourtie shilling for the vse of the Craft, beeyd expense of ther conveyeing, at the Deacon's discreatione.

Entry of an Apprentice (The earliest Entry in Locked Book is dated 18th March, 1583)—7th January, 1584.—Velleam boyzoyk becumis prentiss to Alexand^r Kynmond for all ye spoice and termis of tyf zeirris, and ye asext for met and flie. Accord- ing to ye guid order of ye Craft. Daid boyzoyk becumis catoun for Vellhamis satay and his bydn, and George Kyd becumis

cations for Seandis Kynmond y^t asell lerin and teich ye prentiss all ye poynttis of y^rsaids Craft, and yis beffor yir virtuis Andreu Thomassoun, George Kyd, and Allan Murray, James blak, Petric aschier, w^t eev^r ovvera.

Erring Apprentices.—31st December, 1591.—The quhilk day in presens of the not^r wnderaretine, Patrick Scheir, Deakin of ye Walkers, Alex. Kynmond and Bartie zewing his counsall, comperit Johne Syme quha grantit and confessit him self agenis ye comandment of ye allmye god, agenis his dewatie, and agenis ye statuittis and lowabill ordenaunces of his craft, to haife fallin in ye hynois sin of fornicatioun w^t Margaret Hendersoun, seruand to Patrik Staldek, and y^t w^tin ye duris of prenteschip—quharby he hais incurrit ye panes mad yranent, y^t is he hais forfaltit and tint ye zeiris of his prenteschip seruic befor ye co-mitting of ye sd offence—Never ye less conforme to ye forsaid statut mad in ye contrair, he grantit him wardice of deliting of his name fur^t of ye said Buik, and becum agen admittit prentess and seruand to Patrik Staldek, his first maist^r, for ye space of fyve zeiris, and ane zeir for meit and fie, conforme to ye was of prentisses, to be accomplisat at ye will of ye Dekin and Breither of ye said Craft.—Signed by a Notary.

22d June, 1696.—Willm. Re, Mains of Dalop, was this day admitted a free apprentice to a Litster in the usual manner—A note, dated 2d February, 1697, is appended to the entry stating that he went from his master's service without completing the years of his indenture, and for that he is found to have no libertie as to be ane free master in the Trade.

11th April, 1760.—David Guthrie, Milntoun of Bridgeton, was admitted a free apprentice to a member on the usual terms. Below the entry is a notice to this effect—As the above D. Guthrie broke his apprenticeship before his full time was expired, the Trade hereby declare he has forfeited his priviledge as a free apprentice.

Entries of Masters. (*The earliest Entry in the Locked Book is dated in 1592*).—24th September, 1610.—Quhilk day Alexander Kynmond, Dekyne of the Walkers for ye tyme, and his counsall, w^t the remanentis of the maisteris of the Craft, Enteris and acceptis David Kynmont and Thomas Bell maisteris and brether of the Walker Craft of ye said bur^t, according to Godis Lawis, and Statutes of ye said Craft, Quhilkis persons now entered hes given their consciences to defend and mainteine the saidis lawis and statutis, so far as God sall give them grace—Qrypon ye saidis peonis askit actis.

28th February, 1679.—Which day the Deacon, Council, and members of the Craft unanimously, and of ane wyuce and consent have accepted and received . . . Patrik Zeimone of

Drybroch, ane frie master and Walker of the Walker Craft of Dundie with all the priviledges and immunities thereto belonging . . . The said Patrik Zeomone of Drybroch having givine his oath for maintenance of the protestance Relegiane, and for the maintenance of the haille priviledges of the sds Craft, and that he shall not consent to the recaving any Litster or Dyer to be ane frie Waker upon any account, and hes subscrievd the former acts made tharagaint, and also to maintaine the priviledges of the haille nyne Crafts of the sds Bruche.—Signed by 8 members.

THE LITSTER CRAFT.

The origin of the Litsters, and the history of the Craft prior to its union with the Walkers, is almost unknown. In a rude age the Litster art, not being a necessary of life, is not much cultivated. As civilisation increases, taste grows more refined, the love of the beautiful or the showy in attire, house furnishings, &c., becomes greater, and the Litster's skill is imported to supply the varied colours which fashion or vanity calls for. The Litster Trade once established, gradually expanded; the members became more numerous and more important, and then united to protect the mutual and common interests of their art, and now rising Trade. The next step, and it was a natural one, was to get their occupation publicly acknowledged, and created into a Craft with the rights and privileges usually conferred upon such bodies, and with the power to make and enforce laws for the government of the handicraft and the members thereof. This the Litsters did in 1590, and for more than a century afterwards they took up a position as one of the recognised Crafts of the town. The Acts by the Town Council in their favour, already referred to, are all that now remain to tell the story of the old Litsters, abstracts of which follow.

Ratification of Act 1590 in favour of the Litsters.—5th April, 1619.—Act of the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Deacons of Trades of the burgh of Dundee, viz.:—Willm. Auchinleek, of Woodhill, Provost, Robt. Clayhills, Thos. Halyburton, Jas. Peirson, and Jas. Wedderburn, bailies of said burgh, as follows, viz.:—Quhilk day the Provost, Bailles, Counsall, and Deaconis of Craftis of the said burgh of Dundie, haveing sene and considered ane act and ordinance maid be thair predecessouris, Provost, Baillies, Counsall, and Deaconis of Craftis of the same burgh, haldine be thame vpon the twentie-sevint day of Aprile, the zeer of God 1st V^c fourescore ten yeeris, bearing in effect that no persone, inhabitant within the said burgh, shuld pretend to vse the Litster Craft within the same, seing the whole

handling thairby is with stapill goods, except onlie burghesses and brether gild frie men of the said burgh, and lyikwayes that no persone shall haue libertie to vse the said Craft within the said burgh, except he be trained vp as a prentis vnder the handis of ane skiltull maister, at the least may abyde ane sufficient tryall and essay of the said Craft, in all pointis and secretis thairof necessarye to be knowne, as the said Act containd thir provisiones, that the same shall not be extendit to Blaksteris within the said burgh, bot that they may haue libertie to lit blak cullour with bark as they have bene in vse to do, and lyikwayes that the fairsaid ordinance restraine no way the liberties, priueledges, and fredomes of merchandis and brether gild of the said burgh in setting of thair owne tattis, and litting in sic true cullouris as thay shall please, and in vsing of the ministerie and service of sic persones as thay please imploy for that effect, Bot that ancient liberties be fullie reserved to thame, notwithstanding thir premissis, so that the saids merchandis and frie men vnder pretext thairof cause lit no vntrue menis goodis vnder cullour of thair priueledge at more length proportis, And finding the fairsaid Act and ordinance to haue bene most frequentlie contravened, since the making thairof, be certane vnskiltull persones who hes littit in fals and vntrue cullouris, not onlie for the vse of neighbouris, Bot of strangeris dwelland without the said burgh, to the schlander and reproche of that calling, *hes thairfore ratified* and approven, and be thir presentis ratifies and approves, the fairsaid Act and ordinance in the hail clauses, articles, and conditiones thairof, and be thir presentis faithtulle promittis to hald hand to the execution thairof, aganes all contravenaris of the same, but respect to persone, and ordanis the officiaris and serjandis of the said burgh to assist reddilye the maisteris and frie men of the said calling, as they sall be commandit be any of the Magistratis thairof for the tyme, in wairding of the saidis contravenaris and all litteris in fals cullouris at all ocasioness, and in deteaning of thame within the said waird ay and quhill ordour be takin with thame for the transgressing of this present ordinance, whereof thay ordane publicatioun to be maid at the mercat croce of this burgh, the tyme of the proclamatioun of the remanent commune Actis and Statutes thairof, to the effect no ignorance be pretendit of the same.—Dundee, 5th April, 1619.

Ratification of former Act by Town Council.—24th Jany., 1643.—The Litster Craft represented to the Provost and Council that, by an Act made in their favour on 27th April, 1590, by the Provost, Bailies, Council, Collector and Deacons of Crafts of the burgh for the time, all persons within the burgh were discharged from using the Craft within the burgh, excepting

burgesses and guild brethren, freemen of the burgh; that, notwithstanding this Act, many parties in the burgh had for long time bygone littit, both to themselves and to others their neighbours, cloth, wool, and other commodities. The Council, after due consideration, ratified the old Act above mentioned in all its parts, and ordained the Clerk to give an extract thereof, the same to have as great faith as if it had been extracted in the year above noted; and also ordained the same to receive full execution by the Magistrates and officers of the burgh, and the contraveners to be outlawed in £5 Scots for the first fault, £10 for the second, and £20, money foresaid, for the third, and so forth toties quoties.

Ratification of old Acts by Town Council.—8th Jany., 1683. —The Visitor of the Litster Craft, in name of the Craft, presented a petition to the Town Council representing that, notwithstanding of several municipal Laws, Acts, and Statutes passed by their Wisdomes' predecessors, particularly the Act of 27th April, 1590, ratified by the Act of 5th April, 1619—yet nevertheless one John Duncan, indualler in the Mill of Dundie, an unfree man, and a persone most ignorant and vnseen in the said airt and calling, who never served prentise with any master, nor is able to sustaine or vndergoe any trayell or essey in the said Craft, daylie and continuallie most impudentlie professes and exercises the said Litster Trade, by litting and dying cloath, stuffs, yarn, and vthers with false and vntrew cullors, to persones inhabitantis within the burgh, and outwith the same, to the great loss and detriment of the leidges, who are huiglie prejudged and wronged by his bad worke, and great scandall and reproatch of the petitioners, who are stained and abused thereby by straingers and vthers, who sees his wnsufficient work, imputs the blame to the petitioners, thinking the same to be wrought by the Litsters of Dundie (whereof he brages himselie to be one), to the great lose and rueing of the said Trade and Craft, if such prepratives should be tollerat or suffered, contrair to the freedome and liberties of the burgh, and Manufactories and Trades thereof. Therefore, desyring and requyring their Wisdomes to ratifie and approve the former Actis made be ther predecessors in favour of the petitioners, and to aid, concure, and assist them to put the old lawes and actis in executions, and to take such vther courses with the said J. Duncan, and all vther persones contraviners thereof, conform to law, and ther predecessors daylie practique in the lyk caices. The said Provost, &c., after consideration, ratified all the old Acts and ratifications of the same, in all their clauses, articles, and conditions, and faithfullie promised to concur and assist the masters and freemen of the said calling

to that effect, having first obtained the licence of any of the Magistrates for the tyme, in wairding and imprisoning the contraveners, and all Litsters in false collors at all ocasioness, and in detaining them within the said waird ay and wiill they suffer condinge punishment for their transgressioness. And flunder ordanis the present Thesaurer and his successors to charge the said J. Duncan and vthers, contraviners, with horneing, and vtherwayes to insist against them as accords of the law.

THE WALKER AND LITSTER CRAFTS UNITED.

The Walker and Litster Crafts had each led a single life for many years, but the time came when both of them saw it to be for their mutual advantage to enter into a sort of matrimonial alliance with each other. Proposals having this object in view were made, the terms of the amalgamation arranged, the contract prepared and signed on 2d May, 1693; and the union completed by a Charter from William and Mary, signed at Kensington, 28th Feby., 1694, and ratified by the King and Estates on 17th July, 1695. The mode adopted for carrying out the union was by the Walkers admitting the whole body of Litsters as members of the Walker Craft. After the union the distinctive title of Litsters, like that of a wife, became absorbed in the more ancient name of the husband, the united Crafts being called the "Walker Craft and Incorporation."

The union of these Crafts has already been referred to (page 257). From what is there stated, it appears that the union was disapproved of by the other Incorporated Trades, and probably the two united Crafts were compelled to retain the name of Walkers, as a radical change in the name of one Trade might have affected the rights and privileges of all the Nine. The Trade continued to be known as the Walkers for many years after the union, but the occupation of Walkers in the district in the course of time died out, and the body has been long known as the Dyer Trade.

Reference has already been made (p. 257) to the desire of the Walkers and Litsters to have a higher place amongst the Nine than was accorded to them in the Act ratifying precedence, which was obtained in 1695. The earliest list of the Nine Trades which has been met with is in the Decreet Arbitral between the Guildry and the Trades in 1527. In that list the three which come first are those which still take the first place among the Nine, but the order among them has been changed. Then it was Skinners, Baxters, and Cordwainers; and these three Crafts appear to have held a position in some respects superior to the other six, as strangers had to pay 4th on their

admission to the privileges of these Trades, and only 26s 8d on admission to the others. The order in which the other six Crafts are placed in the Decreet is—Websters, Walkers, Smyths, Tailors, Fleshers, and Bonnetmakers. It is therefore probable that this had been the order in which they were ranked at that period; but, if so, it is not known how they should have got their respective positions at first, nor when their relative places had been changed to the order of precedence in which they now take rank. The Walkers may have thought themselves entitled to the place among the Nine which they have in this Decreet, and if they believed that this was their proper position, they were right in trying to retain it.

The contract for union, which was agreed to on 2d May, 1693, is not among the papers remaining in possession of the Trade, and the details of the agreement are unknown. Minutes of the Walkers anent the admission of the Litsters, and those at which they were admitted into the Walker Craft; abstracts of the Royal Charter and ratification of same; Acts and Statutes of the united Crafts, and other details relating to the Trade since the union, in the possession of the Dyer Trade, will now be given.

Union of Walkers and Litsters.—Meeting of Walkers.—23d May, 1693.—Whilk day James Mitchell, present Deacon of the Walker Craft of Dundie (and other members) convened together for fulfilling that part of the contract past betwixt them and the Litsters of Dundie, of the date the 2d day of May instant, anent their booking in their Lockfast Book the members of their Incorporatione afternamed, that should be recorded therein conforme to the said contract, they the saids present and late Deacons, Boxmaster, and members of the s^d Walker Craft, with one voice and consent, doe heirby actuallie receive to be members of their s^d Incorporatione, and accordingly doe book in their Lockfast Trades' Book the particullar persons afternamed, vizt. —The Visitor and late Visitor of the Litsters of Dundie, and eight others (whose names are all recorded) Litsters, burgess of the said burgh—Whom we heirby declare to be free members of our Incorporatione, and capable of enjoying all the privileidges, liberties, and immunities belonging to the Walker calling. The said Litsters haveing compeared, and all and every one of them accepted of the said Union and Incorporatione, with the privileidges yerto belonging, and have given their oaths of fidelitie for mantinance of the Protestant religion, obedeince to ther Maties, ther Lawes and Government, and have submitted themselves to the s^d Deacone of the Walker Craft as their Lauf^d Deacon, and promised obedience to him, and concurrence with him in all things necesar and for the good of the re^{ve}

Trades now Unite and Incorporate in one, and particularly to keep and observe the tenor of the contract above mentioned, And at the subscriyving heir of the ^{s^d} James Mitchell, for himself and in name of the said Walkers, and the said David Macquhane, for himself and in name of the ^{s^d} Litsters, now Incorporate as said is, asked Act of Court, and took instruments in the hands of me, James Dick, Nottar Publict, Clerk to the said Incorporation. This document is subscribed by four Walkers.

Union of Walkers and Litsters.—Admission of Litsters to the Walker Craft.—25th May, 1693.—Whilk day the Deacon and other five members of the Walker Craft of Dundie convened—Did, wpon the terms and conditions efter mentioned, unanimously accept and admitt (ten parties whose names are all recorded) Litsters in Dundie, to be frie masters of the said Walker Craft, and haill immunities yrof. The saids Litsters havinge given their oathes of fidelitie ffor maintenance of the Protestant religione, obedience to thir Maties and thir Government. And to maintaine the liberties and priviledges of the ^{s^d} Craft, and Acta and Statuts made or to be made, and particularly the tenor and contents of the contract passed betwixt us and the saids Litsters, of the date the 2^d May ins^t, provyding always that the said contract be ratified in Parliament befor this Act of Admission take force and effect. And wee unanimously rescind ane Act of our Trade, of the date the 14th Sept., 1669, made against takeing in Litsters to be free Walkers. And wee declare ourselfs and our successors to be free from any obligatione lying on us by vertue of y^t Act—In testimony yrof we have sub^d thir presents. The agreement is subscribed by—

Dad. Maquhan,	Jas. Stewart,	Jas Mitchell,
Patk. Smyth,	Thos. Rodger,	Willm. Mitchell,
Saml. Morison,	Andw. Smith,	Jo West,
Gilbt. Auchinleck,	Willm. Steill,	David Nicoll,
John Cook,		Thos. Dog,
Jas. Crichton.		

In all, ten Litsters and five Walkers.

Masters must have been Apprentices.—11th Dec., 1693.—The Deacon, late Deacon, and Boxmaster of the Walker Trade, with consent and adwyce of the remanent brethren of the said Trade, subscriyving—And they all of on mynd and consent, for performinge the tenor of the contract, of the deat the 2d May last, past betwixt them, have statut and ordained, and heirby statuts and ordaines, that no man be admitted frie man to the ^{s^d} Trade in tyme coming untill he serve ane of the members of

the s^d Trade fyve years as ane prentise, and ane year for meat and sic, and pay at his entrie to be ane prentise twenty merks of booking money for the use of the s^d Trade, And after the expreing of his prentiesship that he shall pay two hundreth merks Scots money, and other accidenta, to the Boxmaster of the s^d Trade, And give in ane essay of his qualifications to the Deacon and members of the s^d Trade for the tyme, befor he be admitted and booked ane frie master and member of the s^d Trade. And they lykways statut and ordaine that no frie master of the s^d Trade shall litt any cloath or others to the brethren's servants, or harbor any of the s^d servants without their masters consent, under the paine of ten pounds Scots for the first fault, twenty pounds for the second, and so furth, toties quoties—In testimony whereof the Deacon and members of the s^d Trade have sub^d thair pu^{rs}.—Written by John Dick, servitor to James Dick, writter in Dundie, Clark to the s^d Trade, day and place fors^d. Signed by 15 members.

Charter by King William and Queen Mary.—28th Feby. 1694.—By which, in consideration of the inconvenience sustained by the inhabitants of Dundee through the insufficiency of persons occupying the Litster Trade, and who do not belong to the free members thereof, in the dying of stuffs, worsted, and other materials, usually dyed within the said burgh, and also, in consideration of a supplication given in by the Deacon and masters of the Walker Trade, that they might be incorporated along with the Dyers into a Free Corporation, with all rights, liberties, and privileges of any other Free Trade within the realm—it is given and granted that the said Deacon and members thereof be incorporated and united into a Free Society, in terms of said supplication, in all time coming, as well as all apprentices and others who shall be found qualified by the said Deacon and members of Trade, or their successors, and who shall henceforth be obliged to follow the said Trade only, and no other, and that they submit to all laws and Statutes, usual and observed in the said Trade, as set forth in the supplication aforesaid, also that they shall be obliged to support the poor members of the Trade at the sight and discretion of the Deacon for the time, and other members who shall be appointed therefore. Item, they shall also be obliged to make payment of all imposts that are already payable by them, present and to come, together with £16 Scots yearly to the Minister of Dundee for the time. Item, they shall in the usual manner, every two years, elect a person from among their number to be Deacon of the said Trade, who shall have power to visit, examine, and inspect all goods, of whatsoever kind the same may be, if dyed by the other members. And, lastly, Ratifying, approving, and

confirming the said supplication in the whole heads, articles, clauses, and conditions thereof, and conferring all privileges, liberties, and immunities set forth in the same, or in any other way whatsoever known to appertain to the said Trade.—Kensington, 28th Feby., 1694.

Ratification by the King and Estates.—The King and Estates of Parliament Ratified the foregoing *Letter or Charter*, also the *Contract* dated 2d May, 1693, entered into between the Walkers and Litsters of the burgh of Dundee, by which they were incorporated into one Incorporation and Deaconry, to be called the *Walker Trade and Incorporation*: as also all Charters, gifts, grants, immunities, liberties, privileges, and Statutes whatsoever, granted to and enjoyed by the said Trade; also granting power to elect and choose yearly, at the usual time, their Deacon, Boxmaster, and other members thereof, and to enact laws and ordinances from time to time as freely as any other Incorporation within the said burgh, or within the Realm of Scotland.—Edinburgh, 17th July, 1695.

This Act is signed by George, Viscount of Tarbert.

Litsters not to interfere with Walker Trade.—27th June, 1694.—The members being convened, have enacted that the Litsters shall not meddle with any of the toune of Dundies work, thick, thin, nor mixt cloath from Ffyfe or the Carse, as for dressing which belongs to the Wakers to doe, conforme to a contract past betwixt the s^d Wakers and Litsters, of this dayes date, and that during the lyfetyms of the longest livar of James Mitchell and David Nicoll, Wakers, under the paine of ten pounds Scots for the first fault, twenty pounds for the second, and so furth, toties quoties—Gilbert Auchinleck being Deacon, and David Nicoll, Boxmaster—The haill members in one voice have enacted as above.—Signed by 11 members.

Act anent Apprentices becoming Masters.—7th Sept., 1694.—The Deacon and brethren met, and ratified and approved the Act made by the Trade on 11th Dec., 1693, in all its articles. They also statute that all apprentices of the Trade, both Walkers and Litsters, who have passed their apprenticeship, or who were bound to any Walker or Litster before their Incorporation, and who have not served six years conforme to that Act, shall pay 300 merks to the Boxmaster of the Trade for the time, before they be admitted free master, either the part belonging to the Walkers or to the Litsters. Also, that all apprentices already passed, or who may yet pass, shall not be admitted free master untill they serve two years as a journeyman to one of the members of the same calling, after the expiry of their apprenticeship; And to give in an essay of their qualifications before they set up a work-house of their own. Farther, that no member shall take

more than one apprentice "ilk sex yeirs," so that no master could have two apprentices at one time; And albeit any prentise shall brake his prentiship, and desert his master's service, or die within the years of his prentiship, yet his master shall not be frie to take ane oyr prentise untill the s^d sex yeirs expyre.—Signed by 14 members.

A Large Staig not to be taken for Fee by Servants.—The Deacon and members statuts, &c., that no servant, or anay under the notion of servant not bearing burden with five masters, shall taick upon them to taick in above eight ells of cloath, thick or thin, for litting, as a staig in name of ther sic att on tyne, And lickwyse prohibits all as above written to taick in either lining or woulling yarn or oull, less or more, And lickwise thatt no master shall litt to any servant mor than is contained in the above written Acke, and that under the penalties contained in the last Acke. Mead with consent of the wholl breathren, of the deat of the alleaventh of desember 1693 years.—Signed by 13 members.

Annual Payments to the Trades' Fund, &c.—25th January, 1696.—The members being convend, and haue considered ther gret charges and burden they are under, they haue with ons consent condesended to pay halfe ane crowne yearly each master for defraying the burden, and that the one halfe to be payed each yeir at the tearm of Whitsunday, and the other halfe at the making of Deacone acompta; And siklyke the Trade hauing considred the maney neidls compliments that haue ben given in, to the great hindrens of our imployment, we haue with one consent statut, &c., that none shall enter any complement without he consign forte shilane Scots, and if he make good what he compleans he shall hau hes money back.—Signed by 7 members.

Entry-Money of Masters—Decay of Trade.—12th June, 1697.—The Trade met. Notwithstanding of an Act of 7th Sept., 1694, the whole actuall Walkers and Litsters, being fully convened upon good and full consideration by the great decay of tread, and many extraordinar impositions putt upon us, both by our own particullar burdens, and lickwis by uther generall burdens which all other Treads are shearers of, besyd another particullar ivell, we being so numerous and scarce abill to gett bread to our famillyes—We by thir presents statut, &c., that we the undersubscryvers, with ane unanimus consent, in all tyme coming, each printice having served out his full leac of years, as the above specified Ack bears, that in all tym coming each free printice, at his admitting maister, is to pay 400 merks, and this befor he be receaved maister, he being qualified and giving in his essay, he being burges, this munye is to be payed

in to the present boxmaster, And lick wisse we heirby declar, that non can pretend anay priviledge to com in to be shearers of our privelidg at anay pryce without being free printice, which is five years and other two years as ane jurneman, either here or elliswher.—Signed by 13 members.

No Litting by Weight—12th July, 1697.—The whole brethron being fully convened—with an unanimes consent, upon good consideration our dyeray and lister wear being at so great pryces, and we so born down with small pryces for litting, particularly for litting by weight such as small fingerin searges, which will taick four ell to ane pund, and tamins and curells by weight, which will taick ten ell or therby to each pund, therfor all of us with on consent, groning under this heavie and unsensible weight, Do herby statutt, &c., that in all tym coming each member of the Listater Craft that shall be found litting cleath or stuf, thick or thin, by weight after this present deat, shall pay to the boxmaster the soun of six pund Scots for the first transgression, and this as oft as they shall be found giltie. And lickwess we, with one consent, do heirby declar that if any shall be giltie of discovering this, by telling ther employer, merchant, or other, shall pay ten pund Scots and this ime-atly in to the boxmaster after the thing being proven. All litting by weight is discharged after the above written deat, except bodayes and ingrand collers, such as scarlet.

All Litting of Staigs Prohibited in Futurs.—The whole maisters of actuall Wackers and Listers being fully conveyed and considering ther great losse by giving staigs either to printices or jurnemen by brucking of pryces and severall other visible losses, Do heirby discharge all litting of staigs in all tym coming, less or more, no nott so much as ane pair of stokens nor worth them in all tym comin, neither to prentice nor jurneyman, and this without exception on person more then another. And lickwiss we do heirby declar that all jurnemen in all tym coming ar to pay half-a-crown in to the boxmaster, and this at ther entrie to ther masters servie. And lickwis that no maister shall receive employment from any prentice or jurneman, either for litting or pressing, but that servants shall imploy the maister he serves immedtly and non ellss, and this under the penaltie of fortie shilling Scots for each fault unforgiven, and this the servant shall be as giltie of the fyne above writen, given under ail our hand, and that the servant shall imploy his maister he serves and non elles under the above written fyne.—Signed by 12 members.

Rescinding part of Act 7th September, 1694.—7th August, 1704.—The Walker Trade met and took into consideration the Act passsed on 7th September, 1694, and finding that the members of the Trade are thereby prejudged—Enacted that in

case any prentise shall dye or desert his masters service within the six years, and shall byd out and not return within six months, then it is declaired leisum for his master immediatly to take in another prentise, without respect to the s^d Act, lik as if it hade never been made. Lykewayes in caise the deserting prentise return not within six months hes Indenture is heirby declared null and of non effect, and he shall have no priviledge to the Trade nor benefit yrby in any tym yrafter.—Signed by eight members.

Decree for Ground Annuals Unpaid.—24th December, 1703.—The Walker Trade raised an action against several parties before the Bailies of the burgh for annual rents of various sums (20s, 20s, 12s, 1s 4d Scots), also 16s of feu-duty on a burgall tenement belonging to the Hospital of Dundee, lying on the north side of the Fluchergate—the parties having refused to pay their respective sums for several years previous to the action being raised, although repeatedly asked from the tenants and occupiers thereof. They were all summoned and compeared before the Bailies to answer for their neglect, and having compeared by George Clunes, writer in Dundee, their Procurator, the Bailies heard and considered the allegations of both parties, and on 24th November, 1703, decerned payment of the sums above-mentioned for all the space and terms the same had remained unpaid.

Admission with Limitations.—31st August, 1705.—The Walker Trade after several meetings unanimously admitted the son of a deceased member of the Trade to be a free master of the Trade, with all the liberties, &c., thereof—with and under the limitations and restrictions contained in the second contract made betwixt the Walker and Litster Trades, passed on 27th June, 1694, but after the death of the parties named therein he shall be as free to the Litster Trade as he is to the Walker Trade in all respects in all tyme coming, according to said contract. And seeing that some of the Walker Trade conveyed did scruple respecting the contract as to the freedome of their childeren, It is heirby declaired that non of them or their children shall be excludid from both priviledges, more than the Litsters children shall be excludid from both priviledges, in all tyme coming, and that after this date.—Signed by ten members, and by a witness.

Fees Payable by Servants.—17th November, 1712.—The Trade taking to ther ceares consid-ration the low condising of the loss of tred, statuts, &c. that in all tyme coming evrey prentes that shall serve anay master for the forsaid tred shall pay £26 13s 4d Scots, as also that the Book shall not be opned tiell the money be present, under the paine of fortie sh^l Scots, to be payed be the master that admitts him to work wutill his money

he payed to the boxmaster.—Also that every jurnaman that shall enter to the trad to serve any master shall pay thrie pound Scots, and that imediently efter his entrie to his servs, to the boxmaster for the tyme. Signed by nine members.

On 25th August, 1724, the then members took this act into consideration, and doe heartily and seriously aprove and adhere to the above act, as it was condescended one, faithfully promeing to hold it firm and stable in all points as it was agreed by the then signing masters without any reversion or regression whatsoever in all time coming.—This adhesion is signed by 13 masters.

Entrants to Pay Booking Money.—20th April, 1717.—The members of the Walker Trade or Incorporation met and taking to their serious consideration the great decay of trade, and the weakness of the common stock, do with one consent enact, &c., that in all tymie comming every Intrans, as weel free masters sons as other neutrals intrans, not eximing the on nor the other, shall at or befor ther booking, content and pay and deliver for the use of the for^s Trade the sumin of twelve pound Scots in name of booking money, as also that every intrans shall serve the s^d trade as officer for one year imediatly after ther entry.—In testimony, &c.—Signed by 9 members.

Mortcloath Dues.—13th June, 1718.—The members of the Walker Trade being—conveened upon the former considerations w^t on consent doe enact, &c., that every intrans, not a free prentice, pay for the use of the mortcloath four pound Scots; every free prentice two pound; every free master's son one pound, and that to be payed at ther booking in name of mortcloath money.—In testimony, &c.—Signed by 9 members.

Practical Walkers only to be admitted Members.—16th October, 1718.—The members of the Walker Incorporation convened in the ordinary burial place—considering how much it will tend to the detriment of the trade to admit free masters yrin who do not exerce the same, and als that such who were formerly admitted, and do not exerce the s^d trade nor haue payed the ordinary dues payable by free masters, should enjoy the priviledges of those who exerce the s^d employment, and pay the ordinary dues for their entrie. They, for preventing y^{of}, statute, that for the future, none shall be admitted free master of the said Walker Trade but those who are to exerce the same, and als that any who are already remitted yrin and do not exerce the same, shall not have the priviledge of being elected deacon or boxmaster to the Trade, or of having journeyemen or prentices.—In witness, &c.—Signed by 11 members.

Admussion Dinners Abolished.—14th November, 1719.—The members of the Walker Trade, taking to their consideration the

low condition the fund of the s^d trad is att pres^t in, do Statute. That in all tyme coming euery intrans shall pay in to the box-master of the s^d Trade ten pounds Scots att his entry, and y^t in name of a dinner w^h was formerly consumed in meat and drink—In testimony, &c.—Signed by 9 members.

Term of Apprenticeship.—12th September, 1721.—We, the Deacon and members of the Walker Trade of Dundee, being legally mett in the ordinary place for treating anent the affairs of the said Trade, By the power committed and granted to us By their decest Majestys, King William and Queen Mary of Blessed memory, contained in ane charter granted att Kensington the 28th February, 1694, in the 5th year of their reign, wherby we are Impowrd to meet, sitt, treat, vote, and enact laws and acts, and all oyr things for the weel and advantage of the s^d Trade and Incorporation as fully and freely in all respects as they, or any oys the free trades w^{thin} this or any oyr Burgh Royall w^{thin} this Kingdome hes used, uses and enjoys, or may use and enjoy by vertue of their Charters, Donations, Seals of Causes, Rights, and Priviledges att any tyme bygone or to come. In manner spei^t in the s^d Chartors, and Ratification following therupon bearing date the 17th July, 1695—Considering the great loss and detriment this Trade may sustain, if prentices should be allowed to serve any master of the s^d Trade till they be legally bound, according to the laudable practice of this Trade, att the sight of the present Deacon, and y^t for the space of five years from the date of their Indenture and Entry into their service—For the preventing qrof It is hereby statute and enacted, that no master w^{thin} the s^d Incorporation shall have power to agree wth any prentice, or sign Indentures, unless the Deacon be present—The same being allways for the said space of five years as a prentice, and two years as a journeyman here or elsewhere—And the master who shall conterveen this act is hereby declared lyable in twentie pound Scots, by and attour their being oblidge to fulfill the above Act in all poynts although their Indentures should be writin and signed—And we subscribers oblige our selves to stand and abide by the above Act in every respect as tho every member had signed the same.—Signed by 12 members.

Masters to have Served as Apprentices.—17th September, 1724.—The members of the Walker Trade, considering the great increase of their poor, and more than ordinar decay of trade, which incapacitates us to doe for their subsistence as we heartily would, seeing our liberties have been lately very much inroched upon, under the colour and supposition of a minute betwixt the late magistracy and a representative of the Nyne Trades, to our great loss, detriment, and prejudice, Doe now, all of on mind,

consent, and assent, that it be Statute, &c., that in all tyme comming no person q'somever be Entred nor admitted master, but who serves the full lease of sex years, and two years journeyman here or elsewhere; and that a free apprentice at his entry shall pay and deliver to the Boxmaster of the s^d Trade, before he be booked in this book, five pounds Scots in name of a booking money, by and attour his penny for his freedom and mortcloth money, and ten pounds Scots in name of a dinner fund, accidents due to the Nyne Trade fund, officer fee, court punts, say shotts, Michaelmas Court, and all other accidents, conforme to the antient practice and constitution of our s^d Trade; And we subscribers doe heartily unanimously bind ourselves, on to other, to abide by the premises, by our oaths of fidelity that we have sincerely promised and sworn to abide and stand by the weelfare and utility of our s^d Trade; and, lest the stock should be damaged and suffer loss, no credit is to be given for the above sums.—In witness whereof, &c.—Signed by 11 members.

Apprentices Booking Money.—27th July, 1725.—The members of the Walker Trade being of one mind, and considering the extream and more than ordinar decay of trade, and multiplication of apprentices as weel pupils of mortifications as several others, to the great loss, detriment, and discouragment of our s^d Incorporation, and by the full power granted to us and our successors by their decessant Majesties, contained in their Charter, Therefore we w^t consent fors^t statute, &c., that in all tyme comming all apprentices q'somever that shall hereafter Enter be booked in our Locked Book (w^out which non can be apprentices in our s^d Trade), shall pay att their booking five pounds sterling money, with six pounds Scots for the use of the Nyne Trades fund, all which we promise to hold firme and stable.—As witness, &c.

A Theftuous Master.—14th March, 1732.—John Peebles was admitted a freemaister of the Walker Incorporation in the ordinary form. There is a note below the entry, dated 13th June, 1733, saying—By Extract of a sentence, dated 12th curt., finding J. Peebles guilty of theft, and appointing the Deacon and members of this our trade to denude him of his priviledge, and score him out of our book, we hereby approve, obey, and homologate the said sentence. The entry is accordingly deleted.

Swearng Allegiance.—In 1718, and for fully twenty years thereafter, in addition to giving an oath to maintain the true Protestant religion, &c., the members, on their entrance, also swore fealty to King George, his title and Government, and his Royal successors, &c.

Supper on Entry of Apprentices Abolished.—29th September,

1763.—The Walker Trade considering that it has been the practice to enact from free apprentices at their admission £1 10s sterling, with the treat of a supper to the whole members, we, for the future enact that every free apprentice, at his entry, shall pay to the said Trade £2 10s sterling in full of all dues to the Trade, without any treat whatever.—Signed by 9 members.

After this period little of importance occurred in the Trade for many years. In 1785 the entry of a master was signed by nine members. In 1792 the number had fallen to six, and in 1823 to three. A few members were then added, but they gradually died out until only one was left.

As the functions of the Trade could not be carried out by one member, the Incorporation was virtually defunct. This could not be permitted by the other Trades composing the Nine, as the rights and obligations of the Nine Trades could not be legally performed by an incomplete body. The Magistrates and Town Council had also an interest in the maintenance of the Nine Trades in their entirety. To preserve the legality of the Nine Trades in exercising the right of electing Trustees of the Harbour, and members to other Boards to which they were entitled to send representatives, it was resolved that the Provost and some of the officebearers of the Trades, in name of the Town Council and Nine Trades, should make an application to the Court of Session to appoint managers, with power to admit apprentices and members.

The Lords of Council and Session, by Act and Decree of date 10th June, 1840, appointed Dad. Johnson, Baker, and Convener of the Nine Trades; Charles Fleming, Deacon of the Bonnetmakers; and John Chapman, Dyer, all in Dundee, managers to the Waulker Incorporation of Dundee, *inter alia*, for the purpose of giving admission on the usual terms to apprentices and others applying to become members. These managers, on 12th October, 1840, admitted—Alex. J. Warden, manufacturer and dyer; Chas. Norrie, merchant and dyer; and David Halley, merchant and dyer, in Dundee, to be free members of the said Incorporation, with power to them to exercise, enjoy, and possess all the liberties, privileges, and immunities belonging thereto, as fully and freely as was in use to be enjoyed by free members of the said Trade, they having satisfied us, the said managers on behalf of the said Trade, and paid the dues of admission as fixed by us, and subscribed these presents, place, and date before mentioned.

Some time after the admission of these parties, Chapman objected to their entry to the Trade (although he had been a party to it), on the plea that they were not themselves practical handicrafts, although they were dyers on an extensive scale, and

employing many men in the trade of dyeing. The three entrants, having been asked by the managers to become members for the purpose of resuscitating the Trade, agreed, believing that the managers were legally entitled to admit them; but having no personal interest to serve in becoming members, as it did not facilitate their dyeing operations, they did not desire to contest the question, and it was mutually agreed that the matter should be tried in the Court of Session, in order that a legal decision might be given on the point. The following decree was issued by the Lord Ordinary:—

“Edinburgh, 19th March, 1845.

“The Lord Ordinary having heard Counsel for the parties, &c., &c.: Finds and declares that the pursuer, Robert Chapman, was duly elected a member of the Waulker or Dyer Trade or Incⁿ of Dundee in terms of the minute of his election, dated 17th August, 1833, and that he was and still is a member of the s^d Incⁿ in virtue of s^d election, and is entitled and bound to admit and receive members to the s^d Incⁿ, duly qualified in terms of the Charter libelled on, and is also entitled to enjoy all the other privileges of a member of the s^d Incorpⁿ: Finds the defenders liable to the pursuer in expenses, to be p^d by them out of the funds of the Corporation; and also finds the defenders entitled to retain and pay the expenses incurred by them in this action out of the said fund, appoints both parties to lodge acc^{ts} of their expenses, and remits to the Auditor of Court to tax the same and report, and decerns.” (Signed), “A Wood.”

The entrants acquiesced in the decree, were repaid the dues of admission, and renounced their interest in the Trade. In April, 1845, Chapman admitted several parties into the Trade, and the resuscitated Trade, by a minute of 15th May, 1845, deleted the entries of the three dyers who had been admitted members by the managers, appointed for that purpose by the former Interlocutor of the Court.

Since the period of these events several new entrants have been admitted to the Trade, and some have died. The number of members at the present time is small, the Dyers being numerically the weakest Trade of the Nine, but the existing members are careful that the duties required of the Incorporation, as one of the Nine Trades, are properly performed.

The Trade has from time to time admitted honorary members, but as most of them are the same parties as were admitted by several of the other Trades, it is unnecessary to repeat the names here.

The funds belonging to the Trade are not of large extent, but of the amount of income and how it is expended little is known outside the Trade.

THE DYER LADS.

In former times the journeymen dyers had an Order or Association, composed exclusively of themselves, with an elaborate and appropriate code of laws and regulations for their good government. The "Lads" had certain privileges in the Trade which they were careful to preserve. The original book containing the Acts and Statutes is still in possession of the Trade, and as they are curious and interesting they are given in full, and also the obligation taken by the "Lads" when they entered the Trade.

So far as has been ascertained, the journeymen of the other Crafts had no corresponding Association or Order, nor had they any regularly established code of laws for regulating their intercourse with one another, and with the masters of the Trade. The laws of the Dyer Lads are therefore unique, and exceedingly creditable to the "Lads" who framed them.

THE OBLIGATION

TAKEN BY THE DYER LADS ON ENTERING THE TRADE.

I, —, of my own free will and accord do promise that I shall heal and conceal all the parts and properties of Dyeing that hath been or shall be made known to me. That I shall not divulge nor make them known, shown, written, nor made legible or intelligible by any means or contrivance, natural, or artificial, save only to such an one as myself, having paid for the same, in an honest and lawful manner, and whom I am well assured is such, after due examination. This I promise on honour and credit before the witnesses here present.

THIS IS THE DYER LADS BOOK.

The Laws of the Dyer Lads.—*Dundee, 15th September, 1711.*
—Be it known by these presents that we, the Dyer Lads within this Burgh, being all present, do unanimously agree, with full assent and consent of all parties, that we should have a regulation and order among ourselves for confirming and maintaining all our privileges and titles, and that we should have our laws fixed and determined, to regulate and preserve all that lawfully concerns us whatsoever; and as we have all severally paid our accidents to those who were servants before us, we hereby do determine that any person coming as an apprentice to any master of the said Dyer Trade, shall pay within a fortnight after their entry five shillings sterling, to be disposed of as we think proper in the way of head washing, for which they shall be accepted as a due and lawful comrade and brother, to share of all that belongs to or concerns us. He shall immediately receive the word, with tokens sufficient to answer that he is lawfully

brothered to the trade professeth. We likewise agree, with one consent, that any person of a lawful entered Dyer, within this burgh, that shall be seen standing sitting, or walking with any unentered servant, after the expiration of the foresaid fortnight, borrowing, lending, giving, or receiving with them, shall be lyable to pay a sixpence for every such offence. Likewise we have thought proper to have one principal person chosen yearly by vote for securing the aforesaid, and likewise following Acts, and if he call a meeting and they do not answer as he desires without a lawful excuse, they shall pay sixpence of a fine.

The Laws of the Dyer Lads.—He that shall fight with or hurt his brother shall pay sixpence; he that shall wear any woollen clothes undyed shall pay two pence; he that shall come to a meeting without his long coat, or such a coat as hath plets and buttons at the haunches, two pence; he that shall be seen working at any part of the Dyer Trade (except "scrobbling") without his apron on shall pay two pence; he that in "feaking" cloth shall do it with the wrong side of his wrapper inmost, two pence; he that shall curse or improperly swear shall pay two pence; if the Officer shall neglect to bring the bank "reap" when a head is to be washed he shall pay two pence; if the Deacon shall lose, tear, blot, or any way "endamage" the book he shall pay five shillings sterling; he that wears a "clout" on his apron or hath not red and white strings shall pay twopence; he that shall lay down or raise cloth to the wrong end shall pay twopence; he that shall put by his cards uncleanned shall pay twopence; he that shall in raising or drawing down "streak" his weight over with the card shall pay twopence; he that shall bleed his fingers or hands on cloth or hooks shall pay two pence; he that shall reveal to any person, whether journeyman or "prentee," The Word, Chap, or Whistle, before they be entered a brother, shall pay six pence; he that reveals any part of the art of dyeing, or gives the least information concerning the dyeing of any colour, or part of a colour, to man, woman, or child, or any person that does not profess the Trade, and is not a Dyer, shall pay five shillings; He that commits a mistake and is not fined the first meeting shall forever be free from that fault; he that leaves the "sissars" on the cloth and goes out shall pay twopence; he that lets them fall off the board shall pay sixpence; he that puts past the "sissars," with the "bowls" uppermost, except when he hangs them past, or with the edge to the wall, shall pay twopence; he that hath more than one colour of flocks in the sissars shall pay twopence; he that lays his elbows on the board to hollow it shall pay twopence, he that shall take the "sissars" to be ground and doth not clean them shall pay 2d, he that shall make a "mowth" or break any part

of the edge of the "sisars" shall pay 2d; he that in polishing begins at the wrong end shall pay 2d; he that presseth cloth on the wrong side shall pay 2d; he that leaves the sole naked when warming shall pay 2d; he that lays the cloth wrong down to the back shall pay 2d; he that lays down cloth that is broader than the roll and doth not "rege" it shall pay 2d; he that leaves the ropes unrolled up, 2d; he that enters a "steear" without the ring, 2d; he that enters the drest side uppermost, 2d; he that leaves a "fatt" with a steear of cloth, 2d; he that lifts the ring without the work be off, 2d; he that enters cloth with the drest side uppermost or the bike side next the wench, 2d; he that "plots" his neighbour with the end of a "drawght," 2d; he that sets down the lead staff with the great end uppermost, 2d; he that leaves a boiling lead, copper, or pewter alone, 2d; he that takes a staff that is not clean and stains the work therewith, 2d; he that knocks cloth with the drest side outmost, 2d; he that stains a light colour with a dark before they are washed, 2d; he that hangs cloth that is to be drawn or tentered with the right side outmost, 2d; he that draws cloth in to the wrong end 2d; he that bleeds his fingers on the hooks, 2d.

SUBSEQUENTLY ADDED.

That whoever is chosen deacon for all time coming shall pay to entertain the brethren the sum of 2sh 6d, agreed by all present and likewise by all absent. If he refuses to accept the office he must pay a fine of 1sh.

The number of names from the commencement of the book in 1711 to 1770 is 147. At that time the names were copied from an old book into the existing one. The record ends on 20th June, 1825, and it contains 258 names in all.

SECTION VI.

CHAP. I.

PENDICLES OF THE GUILDRY.

In the days when the crafts first acquired their corporate privileges there were various other trades and callings in the town, some of which were not less important than those composing the Nine Trades. The reason why these trades were not incorporated as well as those which were, seeing some of them are amongst the Corporate Crafts in other towns, is uncertain. Probably the value of the privileges accruing from fraternities, acknowledged and constituted by public authority, had not been sufficiently known and appreciated by all classes of handicrafts; or it may be some of them had been supine and indifferent on the subject, and allowed the time to pass when they might have been procured before they sought them. Whatever the cause why they were not originally included amongst the Incorporations, subsequent members of the non-incorporated crafts regretted their exclusion from the pale of the privileged bodies, and sought to repair the, to them, unfortunate omission as far as it could then be done. With that view they applied to the regularly constituted and proper authorities of the town for such powers and privileges as they could then confer.

The Magistrates and Town Council of Dundee, on the application of the members of certain non-incorporated occupations within the town, passed Acts of Council, with the concurrence of the Guildry Incorporation, erecting the several callings into fraternities, societies, or crafts, as branches or pendicles of the Guildry. The trades or callings so created into distinct and organised fraternities, were not in all respects independent bodies, as the Incorporated Trades are, they being subject to the supervision and control of the Dean of Guild and his Assessors. This servitude was mildly exercised, as the Dean seldom interfered with the proceedings of any of the Pendicles. Each of these societies, subject to the concurrence of the Dean, was empowered to frame laws and ordinances for the wellbeing and good government of the body, and for regulating the admission of members thereto. Each was authorised to elect annually a Visitor or Deacon to preside at meetings of the members, and be chief of the fraternity while he held such

offices—and each had conferred upon it other rights and privileges, adapted to the special calling, somewhat akin to those of the Incorporated Crafts.

Probably at the period when these fraternities received their several constitutions the Magistrates did not possess the power of erecting such communities into independent crafts with the privileges and immunities usually conferred upon such bodies, and this may have been the reason for engrafting them upon, and making them pendicles of, the Guildry.

The Litsters, the Maltmen, the Coopers; the Masons, the Wrights, and the Slaters; and the Barbers and Wigmakers were all created pendicles of the Guildry. Each of these bodies existed as distinct trades or callings long before they were formally constituted into crafts or fraternities by the fiat of the Magistrates, but it was only then that they were legally authorised to perform the functions, and enjoy the liberties, privileges, and immunities of craftsmen.

The Cooper Trade.—Of the history of this calling little is known, but of its great antiquity as a Craft in Dundee there is no doubt. It will be seen from "The Burgh Laws" that an Act of the Head Court regarding this trade was passed in 1562, and the Trade is referred to in other parts of this work. At one period the Cooper Trade was a large and important body in Dundee, and the productions of the calling were in general use. Now the handicrafts of the Potter, the Tinsmith, and the Boilermaker have largely supplanted those of the Cooper, and the occupation is fast dying out in Dundee. There is now no Cooper Trade, it having become defunct, through the death of its members, many years ago.

The Barbers and Wigmakers Fraternity seems to have had but a short existence (if indeed the erection was ever finally constituted), as it appears from the Proceedings of the Guildry that they disapproved of the Act of the Council in favour of that body.

The Dundee Register for 1783 gives the number of members in the several Pendicle Trades as follows:—

Maltmen,	.	.	.	.	.	50
Wrighta or Carpenters,	.	.	.	.	.	44
Coopers (including 6 Shipbuilders, Hat and Last Makers, &c),	.	.	.	.	.	14
Masons,	.	.	.	.	.	21
Slaters,	.	.	.	.	.	9
Barbers,	.	.	.	.	.	19
In all,						157

being more than half the number then in the Nine Incorporated Trades.

An account of the Litster Craft has already been given.

Neither the Maltmen nor any of the Three Trades now possess the "Act of Council" by which they were individually erected into a regularly constituted and distinct craft, nor do any of them have copies of these documents. Probably copies of them are among the records of the Town Council, and, as a search for them would not cost much, the respective bodies ought to have it made. It is understood that the Maltmen were incorporated in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, and the Masons, Wrights, and Slaters shortly thereafter, but the precise dates have not been ascertained. The Locked Book of the Wrights is the oldest one belonging to the Three Trades. The date of the first entry is illegible, but it was some time prior to 1628. The earliest entry in the Slaters' Book is 3d January, 1654, and in the Masons 11th March, 1659. The Wrights appear to have been incorporated first, then the Slaters, and the Masons last, as it appears from the first entry in the Masons' Locked Book that they had only at that time got their Act of Council. The rank of the Three Trades has not therefore been determined by the date of incorporation, but from some other cause, probably priority in the construction of a building. These bodies still exist in all their entirety, and the Acts and Statutes of each will follow in distinct chapters.

CHAP. II.

THE THREE UNITED TRADES.

In 1741 the three individual Trades of Masons, Wrights, and Slaters, who form the Building Trades, made an application to the Guildry to empower them to enter into a contract of union for certain specific purposes, and under certain conditions, as detailed in the Petition. The Guildry, after due deliberation, granted the prayer of the memorialists, and passed an Act incorporating and uniting them into one Society, for the purposes narrated in the memorial, and on the terms and conditions contained therein. The memorial and enactment passed thereupon are as follows:—

Incorporation of the Three Trades.—4th November, 1741.—The Wright, Mason, and Sclater Crafts of Dundee, penicles of the Guildry, Represented that considering the great difficulty they labour under of purchasing meal sufficient for serving the several members of the said Crafts yearly upon their separate securitys, especially when at a dear rate, therefore, in order to prevent such inconvenience, It was proposed, 1st—That the said Crafts shall enter into contract, obliging themselves to give their joint security for what quantities of meal shall be necessary yearly for the members of the said Crafts, and that the same be divided as follows—vizt., the one-half thereof shall belong to the Wright Trade, as being most numerous, and the other half thereof to the Masons and Slaters equally, and which quantities each of them are to be bound to receive in cheap as well as dear years. 2d—That the said Trades shall, for the relief of their poor, settle and sink a public fund, such as that of the Nine Trades, which is to be raised as follows—vizt., 3d—That each free master, apprentice, and journeyman entering to any of the Three Trades shall pay to the said fund such a sum of money as your Lordships and honours shall think fit. 4th—That each new Visitor or Deacon shall pay to the said fund £1 10s Scots at his entry. 5th—That each boll of meal, so to be contracted for, shall be started in 1s Scots, to be paid by every individual member who receives the same. 6th—That each member of the said Trades shall pay to the said fund 6s Scots at his marriage. 7th—In order that the foresaid sums may be the more regularly collected, it is proposed that a Collector be chosen yearly by the said Three Trades out of their number, who is to be accountable

for his Intrusions to them for the use of the poor of the whole, and the accounts to be discharged at sight of the Dean of Guild, or a Committee of the Court for that effect. 8th—That the said Collector should have access yearly to witness the auditing and clearing of each trade's accounts, as to the stock belonging to each separate trade, so as he might discover if or not the same was sufficient to answer their credit for their proportion of said meal, that the same might not be a burden on the other two trades, and, if found insufficient, that they shall have power to withdraw and keep back the said Trade's proportion of the foresaid meal until they found bail for the regular payment thereof. Lastly—Upon considering the foresaid regulations it was hoped the Honourable Court would Impower the said trades to enter into Contract Interim as above proposed, for the good ends above narrated, as the said proposals bear. Which being considered by the Court, They unanimously Statute and Ordain, That the said Three Pendicles of the Guildry, To wit, the Mason, Wright, and Slater Crafts of Dundee shall be so far United and Incorporate into one Society, That they shall have power to enter into conjunct bargains, as they shall see proper, for meal or any kind of grain for the service of the poor or other members of their several Societies, and that the several Visitors of said Societies shall, and hereby are impowered to enter into contract to the effect foresaid, which shall be binding upon the several Societies they represent. That the meal or any kind of grain purchased by the said several stocks, now to be joined as above, is to be divided as follows—one just and equal half thereof is to be given to the Wright Society, and the other half is to be divided equally betwixt the Masons and Slaters' Societys. In the next place The Court Statute and Ordain, That in all time coming every free master and Visitor to any of the Societys above mentioned pay to the General Collector of said fund, at his entry, the sum of 18s Scots, and that every apprentice and journeyman pay to the Collector for the behoof foresaid, at his entry to said Societys, the sum of 6s Scots. That each member of any of the Societies above mentioned shall pay to the said Collector for the behoof foresaid, at his marriage, the sum of 6s Scots money, and Lastly, that every person of any of the Societies above mentioned who shall receive any victual or meal in value of any contract entered into by the said Societys, shall pay to the said Collector for the said general fund, for the behoof foresaid, the sum of 1s Scots for each boll received by him, by and attour the price. And it is hereby declared that the haill dues above mentioned are by and attour the dues payable by Visitors, masters, journeymen, and apprentices to any of the particular Societies above mentioned, and that the particular privileges of any of the said Societies are to be

noways hereby infringed. And it is hereby farther declared That the saids three several Societies shall have power to choose a Collector for managing their fund Stock, who shall be accountable to the said several Societies when called, whose accounts are hereby appointed to be discharged at sight of the Dean of Guild for the time being, or a Committee to be appointed for that effect, and Further, that the said Collector shall have access to witness the clearing of every particular Society, their accounts, and in case it appears that any of the said Societies are not able to answer and pay the proportion of what they are due in virtue of the bargain entered into by the said General Societies, that they shall not be allowed to enter into any further bargain till they find sufficient bail for payment of their quota.

Until a comparatively recent period oatmeal was the chief article of diet in many parts of Scotland. In former times, from several causes, the seasons were more variable, and the harvests more precarious than they are now. The quantity, quality, and price of corn fluctuated greatly, and scarcity and high prices, followed with much distress and suffering, were but too common. The corn merchants and mealdealers of the time were too poor to keep large stocks at home, or to enable them to purchase in distant districts of the country, and famine and want quickly followed scarcity. In these circumstances many of the Trades, as such, purchased meal in quantities where it could be got best and cheapest, and sold it in smalls to the brethren.

As will be seen by the above Memorial and Act following thereupon, the chief motive the Three Trades had in desiring to be federally united was to enable them, as a United body, the better to procure supplies of meal for the use of the members of the Three Trades. The object was laudable, and the Union proved beneficial to the individual Trades, and to the members thereof.

The Union of the Three Trades has subsisted ever since its first formation, and the United Body has for many years held a prominent position and exercised no little influence in Dundee. The Three United Trades has its Convener and other officebearers, and the body sends representatives to some of the public Boards in town.

The federal union of the Three Trades does not interfere with their existence or privileges as distinct Trades, and each still preserves all the powers and immunities, in its individual capacity, which it previously enjoyed. Each Trade has still its Deacon and other officebearers, and the control of its own funds; and each is still complete in itself, and entirely independent of the others. Each of the Three Trades will now be noticed in the order in which they generally take rank.

The officebearers of the Three Trades for the year 1871-2 are as follows, vizt.—

THE THREE UNITED TRADES.

Convener,	.	.	James Foggie.
Boxmaster,	.	.	George Sheriff.
Clerk,	.	.	Willm. S. Thain.

THE THREE TRADES INDIVIDUALLY.

Wrights,	.	.	{ Wm. B. Scott, Deacon.
			{ D. Shepherd, Boxmaster.
			{ Willm. S. Thain, Clerk.
Masons,	.	.	{ John Croll, Deacon.
			{ David Hean, Boxmaster.
			{ Thomas Thornton, Clerk.
Slaters,	.	.	{ William Fyffe, Deacon.
			{ Willm. Balbirnie, Boxmaster.
			{ Willm. S. Thain, Clerk.

At the Guildry elections for 1871-2, Robt. M'Naughton was re-elected Dean of Guild. The six Assessors highest on the list, page 208, whose term of office was out, were re-elected, with the exception of David Hean, who declined to act longer. Geo. M'Farlane was elected in his place.

At the Nine Trades' elections for 1871-2, James Shaw was elected Convener. The following parties were elected in place of those who held the respective offices the previous year. All the other parties given in the list, page 320, were re-elected :—

Glovers—James A. Stewart,	.	Deacon.
„ —David Stewart,	.	Assessor.
Bonnetmakers—Geo. T. Graham,	.	Deacon.
„ —John W. Warden,	.	Assessor and Boxmaster.
Fishers—James H. Wilson,	.	Deacon.
„ Alex. Burns,	.	Assessor.
„ Alex. Gibb,	.	Boxmaster.

CHAP. II.

THE MASON TRADE.

The calling of the Masons is a very ancient one in the world, and Dundee could not have become a town without the aid of the brethren of the mystic craft. From time immemorial this Trade has been an important and indispensable body there, as it is in other towns, and no doubt at a very early period the members of the calling had banded themselves together into some sort of a Society for their mutual edification, profit, and protection. Reference has already been made to their incorporation into a Craft as a pendicle of the Guildry, and the Act of Council would no doubt homologate and confirm the previously established usage, customs, and laws of the body, as well as confer new and extended rights and privileges upon them.

The earliest entry in the Locked Book of the Trade is dated 11th March, 1659, and it implies the existence of the Masons as a body long prior to their Incorporation as a Craft. In this, and in various other of the early entries in the Locked Book, the Mason Trade and the Free Masons are blended together. The acts and ordinances of the Trade, and the laws and regulations of the Masonic body, or lodge of Freemasons, are entered promiscuously, and intermixed with the admission of masters, apprentices, &c. For upwards of a century the book has been devoted exclusively to its proper purpose, the entry of masters and the like. Of late years the admissions have been few, and the members are now small in number. There are many masons in Dundee, and steps ought to be taken, without delay, to get them to enter the Trade and give it renewed vitality.

ACTS AND STATUTES.

THE MIGHT OF THE FATHER OF HEAVEN WITH
THE WISDOM OF THE GLORIOUS SONE AND THE
GRACE AND GOODNES OF THE HOLIE GOST BE WITH
US AT OUR begining, and giue us grace so to
goweren us hier in ovr lyffe, that we may com to his
bliss that neuer shall hawe ending, amene.

The 11th off march, 1659 yeirs.

Whilk day we of the Lodge of Dwndie masters and friemen
being met togider whos names ar as follows:—John West,
Andrew West, John Mwstart, Thomas Norie, John Young,
older, Williame Randell, And taking to ovr consideration the
great ingwrie we awtaine for not hawing a commuicacie amongst

ofsellwes, and now hawing procured ane act of concordence from the Counsell of this brogh for our priwelledg. And therfor we doe hierby statwt and ordine, and be ther pre-sents statwtis and ordianes, That for ilk entreted printes serwing a frie master within the towne is to pay fortie shilling Scots befor hie enter to worke, for his booking money, and at his entred prenticeship hie is to pay eight pwnd Scots in money, and a pair of dowlbell gllowes to ewerie master of the Lodge, and ane pair of singel gllowes to ewerie entered printeis, with the rest of ther dewes conform to use and wont. And sicllyk for ewerie fallow craft-shipe to pay ten pwnd Scots and his dewes, hawing serwet withine the towne. And sicllyk that no man serwing a friemaster shall be admited frie man himself to our priwelledges of our Seat, and box, and tread wntill first hie pay twintie pwnd Scots, with the wine. And sicllyk that no forener or stranger shall be admited to the said priwelledges wntill first hie shall pay fortie pwnd Scots to the box, and the wine to his fallows. And sicllyk that ewerie friemaster's sone, being entred and past within the Lodge, shall be admited for the wine to the Deacon and masters. And sicllyk that no master shall take in a printes to work without the consent of the Deacon and his counsell to sie the lawtwilnes of his indentor, and that it be not within seven years at least, and that hie pay his booking money as is after said, wnder the paine of eight pwnds Scots for the first tym, and therafter as the Deacon and remanent brethren shall think fit. And sicllyk that no frieman shall entertine any journeiman till first hie pay his jwrnie fe, which is three pwnds Scots, except he be a needfww brother wpon his jorney, which is to stay a wiek or fortnight at most. And sicllyk that no master or frieman within the incorporation shall tak his brother's work over his head, he being willing and abell to pertict the sam, wnder the paine of 3 part therof for the first fallt, and thereafter as the Deacon and remanent brethren shall think fit.

And sicllyk we ordaine that a generall miting be had ons in a qwarter, that is fowr in the yeir, the first to be on the 11th of March, the second the twenty fourth of Jwnie, the third on Michallinas day, the forth on the twentie fowerth of December, or at aney other conwenint tym the Deacon shall think fit. And sicllyke ewery man that gites a mark shall pay fortie shilling for the samen, and that no frieman shall get aney jornieman to work within this town till he first pay his jwrnies as is abowe said, wnder the paine of fowr pwnds for the first fallt, and there after what the Deacon and remanent brethren shall think fit. And sicllyk we ordaine that the youngest frieman shall be oficer for a yeir, and if hie will not do it himself hie must pay four mark scots to aney other frieman

that shall be willing to except of the pillace. And sicillyk that ewerie entred printice shall pay to the oterer 6 shilling 8 penes at his entrie, and when hie is past 13 shilling 4 penes, and when hie is admitted frie master 13 shilling 4 penes. And sicillyk we ordaine that ewrie entred prentice is to pay to the treads ellark for his entrie 13 shilling 4 penes, and to him for his pasing 26 shilling 8 penes, and when hie is admitted frie master hie is to pay to the said ellark 26 shilling 8 penes.

First Election of a Deacon. *Wpon the 27th of Dec., 1659.*—We masters and friemen of the masons of the brogh of Dundie being wnanemously met togeder, desairing the blissing of God to owr indeivors, hawe ordained that thier shall be an Deacon amongest ows for the beter ordring of owr comon good, And therefor we wnder named hawe mad chois of John West for the present to be owr Deacon, and we doe oblidge ws, by the faith of owr othe, to asist and mentaine, all of ws, the said present Deacon and his swceasors, Deacons, to the owtmost of our power, and all that shall swaide ws in the sam tred shall obledg the llyk that shall be admitted hierafter with all the prewellidges of the calling, and shall be lyabell to be ordred by him and his cownaell who shall be chosen for that end, the names as follows, Andrew West, John Mwstert, Thomas Norie, John Yowng, elder, Wm. Randell, Wallter Robertson, James Norie, Robt. Wandles, Georg Dowgiles, Thos. Hwnter, John Yowng, yr, Dawed Mill, James Fist, Dawid Barie, Patk. Kyd, of Craigie, Andw. Oghterllownie. And sickllk we ordaine that no frieman shall imploiy aney jorneyman till hie shall giwe ane ofer that is reasonabll to aney or all of the friemen that will be plicsed to serwe, under the pane of fowr pounnd Scots for ellke fallt.

Money Payment instead of a Dinner—17th November, 1700. —The which day the Mason Craft being convened and meet together as usually, and taking to thier serious consideration that there public stock being but wery low for the suport of our deceayed brethren who may need the suplay of what our comon stock can allow, therfor make and ordain—Euery stranger that wants the benefit of our freedom shall pay ten pound Scots money when they are booked, and that in the roome of our treat which formerly the tread made use of in meat and drink when our free masters was booked. This without braking any of our ordinary Gloves and wine to drink to our fellows as use and wont. Written and subscribed by a good part of our fraternity, and in name of our absent brethren.—Signed by 8 persons.

Spending of Trade's Funds at Meetings Abolished.—9th May, 1707.—The Craft met, and considering the great loss sustained be the poor of the Trade by the members spending at yr meetings out of yr comon stock, Doe, for preventing the like in time

coming, Statute and ordaine that from henceforth (except at making the accounts at St John's day) There shall be nothing spent out of the comon stock of the Trade at any meeting, but allennary out of ye members present at ye meeting their own pockets.—Signed by 14 persons.

Election of Officebearers.—27th December, 1707.—Which day Mr James Dundas, late Deacon or Visitor of the Meason Trade (after ordinary leiting), was unanimously chosen Visitor to the Meason Craft for the year ensuing, conform to use and wont. Who choised for Warden ye year ensuing William Neish, late Visitor; for boxmasters, John Turnbull and Robert Fife; and John Robertson to keep the key of the locked book.

Booking Money of Masters' Sons Reduced.—20th December, 1725.—The Trade considering the more than ordinary summe payable by free masters sons at Entry and passing. They appoint that instead of Eighteen pound Scots payable befor, they shall only pay ten pound money forsd, and this to continue in all time coming, as witness our hands. Signed by 12 persons.

Lending Money — Qualified Members.—(Abstract.) At Dundee the 4th January, 1734, Wee, the Society of free and accepted masons in Dundee, subscribing, taking into our serious consideration the many losses sustained by lending of money belonging to the fund of the Mason Craft, by not taking sufficient security therefor, Doe unanimously Resolve and Exact that from and after this date Alex. Kininmond, pres^t boxmaster, nor any boxmaster succeeding hereafter, shall be at freedom to lend any money to any person without a sufficient cautioner, thats no member of the Mason Craft, bound conjunctly or severally with the borrower, and having the approbation of the Deacon and a quorum (seven), of the brethren. And farther, considering the many abuses that have happened through entering members not duly qualified for exercising their employment, and the many discouragements the lieges meet with by employing men incapable of their business; For preventing such in the future the members enact, that every master, before being admitted to the Craft, shall perform an Essay of hewn stone to the satisfaction of the Deacon and seven masters chosen by the deacon, and who are to determine what the Essay shall be. It is also enacted that if any free master exercising the employment of masonry shall undertake any work that he cannot perfect without the cunning or assistance of another Craftsman, that he shall be obliged to employ one of the free masters, and talziring to finish and perfect any work so undertaken as ane artist in the Mason Craft, he shall, after conviction, forfeult to the fund of the Craft one third part of the value of the undertaking for the first fault, for the second fault he shall forfeult to the Craft's fund such a

sum as the Deacon and the other members, not under seven in number, shall determine, and they are declared to be judges of the trespasser. And in testimony of our voluntar consent to this act and resolution, we subscribers, solemnly bind and oblige ourselves by the oath taken at our respective admissions, to fulfil the same in all points. Signed by 20 members.

Ancient Lodge of Masons, and Mason Craft.—27th December, 1734.—After the solemnities on the festival of St John, the members made choice of the Hon^{ble} John, Master of Gray, to be master of the Lodge, and of other officebearers. Thereafter the said master and officebearers, and brethren of the Hon^{ble} Society of the Antient Lodge of Dundee, considering that by the want of well digested Laws and Regulations for the Government of the Society great abuses have happened, appointed a Committee, consisting of The Hon. Dr George Colvill, John Murray of Lintrose, Jas. Smart, present Deacon, and others, to meet on 3d January, 1735, and frame such Laws as shall seem proper for the good Government of the Society in time coming, with full power to make and Enact them in the Locked Book, declaring that the laws so enacted shall have the same full force and power as if they had been pronounced in presence of the hail members. The Committee was also ordained to inspect and audit the Books of the Boxmaster, and discharge them.

The Committee met, and made several enactments chiefly relating to the mysteries of Masonry, and the election of officebearers of the Lodge. They also enacted that the Master of the Lodge had full power to appoint a quorum of the operative brethren, not exceeding five persons, whereof the Visitor of the Craft for the time shall be allways one, to visit and inspect the hail mason work, as well buildings as hewn work, and judge of the sufficiency of both, with power to the Visitor, &c., if they discover any insufficient work done by any of the brethren of the Lodge, to judge the same and fine the guilty brother according to his trespass, the fine to be paid to the boxmaster for the time, &c., &c.

On 7th January, 1735, the master of the Lodge appointed the Visitor, Boxmaster, and three others inspectors of the sufficiency of mason work for the year.

First Entry of Masters.—Wpon the 29th of December, 1659.

—Whilk day, John West being present Deacone, with consent of the remenant brethren, haw admitted Wallter Robertson frie master to all the prewellidges bellongs to ws in the brugh of Dundie, as frie as we ar our sellwes.

12th April, 1684.—Whilk day we masters and friemen of the brugh of Dundie, being met together, hawe entred and admitted Capten Andrew Smyton to all our priuilldges as frie as we ar our sellws.—Signed by six members.

Entry of Free and Accepted Fellows.—4th January, 1734.—James Smart, Visitor; Andrew Ouchterlouny, Jun^r, late Visitor; Alex. Kininmont, Boxmaster, with advice and consent of the remanent members and brethren under subscribing, doe unanimously remit and receive the R^t Hon^{ble} John Lord Colvil; George Colvil, Doctor of Medicine; Robert Fotherburne, of Bullydean; Collin Mercer, Shipmaster; S^r Alexander Watson; James Fotheringham, Mer^t; Alexander Gall, mer^t; Tho^s Blair, of Glascoon, Merc^t; David Crichton, surgeon apot^r; John Wedderburn, of Blackness; Henry Ogilvie, of Templehall; And^r Laird, mer^t; Alex. Kirkwood, Clerk of the Customs; Ja^s Abercrombie, Shipmaster; Peter Ouchterlouny and Tho^s Paterson, Merchants; John Higginson, Supervisor of Excise; John Chalmers, Officer of Excise; Tho^s Italyburton, Wright. All to be free and accepted fellows and master masons. In witness whereof We have sub^d thir putts. Signed by 12 persona.

Honorary Members.—16th January, 1754.—Some parties were admitted free masters, with the privilege of voting at election of Deacon and officebearers, and regarding the management of the poor's stock, but they were debarred from exercising the Trade themselves, or employing any one to work for them but free masters of the Craft.

Demission of a Member.—19th October, 1824.—A person was admitted to the freedom of the Craft with all its privileges, the freedom having been paid by a bill (£17 7s 3d.) He was unable to pay the bill, and it was agreed that if the Trade would relieve him and his cautioner from payment of it, he would renounce all the rights and privileges conferred upon him by the admission. The Trade agreed, and the party signed an obligation renouncing for himself and his heirs and successors all right, interest, or privilege in the Trade, and declaring that he and his foresaids should hereafter stand in the same relation to the Trade as if he had never been admitted a member of it.

Entry Money.—3d January, 1752.—The Trade met, and considering that the dues payable on entry were below other Trades, and in consequence hurtful to the poor, they therefore raised the entry money of a stranger to £100 Scots, and one shilling sterling to the officer, beades the Clerk's dues.

On 13th January, 1766, the dues were the same, with—other accidents, conform to the custom of the Trade. In 1807 the dues were £12 12s; on 17th January, 1809, £18; on 4th May same year, £25; and in 1829 they were farther raised to £31 10s. In 1768 a free apprentice paid £5 3s 4d. On 18th September, 1826, a King's Freeman paid, on being admitted a free master of the Trade, £15 15s.

CHAP. III.

THE WRIGHT TRADE.

The Wrights rank second among the Three United Trades. It has the most numerous membership of any of the Three Trades, and therefore it exercises great power in the United body. The members of the Trade, from the nature of the calling, for a long period had the management of the funerals of a great part of the inhabitants of the town, and as the Trade had mortcloths, which they supplied at fixed prices on these occasions, it was a source of considerable revenue to the Craft, but the usages on such occurrences have of late years become quite changed, and this source of revenue has dried up. The Trade still possesses property in the town, and although their income is not large, it is sufficient to supply the necessities of their poor and their other requirements.

The Locked Book contains the Entries of the masters, &c., the early Acts and Statutes of the Trade, and several Voluminous Sets of modern Rules and Regulations for the management of the Body, and the good government of the members. The details following are extracted from this Book, and they contain the gist of everything it contains possessing general interest :—

Entry of Masters, &c.—What appears to be the oldest entry in the Locked Book had been written with bad ink, and it is now very indistinct. Some one, in experimenting upon the first page to try to deepen the colour of the ink, has obliterated the greater part. It seems to be some general Acts of the Craft, and to have been signed by the masters for the time. Subsequent members had signed it as they were admitted, and some of these have dated their subscriptions. The earliest date is — April, 1628, and it is probable that the obliterated Acts had been written several years before then, but this is uncertain, as the date is not legible. One of the masters, who entered prior to 1628, added after his signature—*entred to ye Craft xxiiij sa. for ye vpsetting of his buith.* Another—with my hand for ye vpsetting of my buthe; two add—*prentice, 4 lib payit.* But most of the entries only give the name of the entrant with “master” added.

In 1658 the form of entry was changed, the first in the new mode being as follows—The year of God, 1658, the 2d day of februarie, Jamas Watsone is boeket maister of the Wricht Tred, Thomas Will being decone. The entries ran on in this style for several years, and then the form began to be lengthened out

a little. The Locked Book contains a regular record of the admissions from 1658 to the present time. It also contains a record of apprentices admitted from 21st August, 1643, up to 16th September, 1830; and also of the entered journeymen of the trade.

On the obverse of the sheet, upon which the statutes dated 11th August, 1635, are written, is a record of the entry of a master, at more length than those commencing in 1658. It is as follows:—

Entry of a Master.—31st December, 1636.—Jon Nicolsone, wright, burgers of Dundie, Deacone of the Wright Craft for ye tyme, David Blak, &c., is enterit master to ye Wright Craft wtin ye sd burr, And to all ye liberties and privilegis yt any M^r of ye sd craft whin ye sd burr injoya, Be ye sd deacone and certane of ye M^r of ye sd Craft, Lykas ye said David acts and oblesses himself to obey ye haill Inuentiones and ordinances of ye sd Craft, alsweel on ye bak syde heerof sett down, and to be sett down, &c.

Acts and Statutes — 11th August, 1635 — A meeting was held this day, at which about twenty persons, whose names are recorded, were present, but several of the names have been partially obliterated, and are illegible. After the names the minute runs thus—Wrights, burgerses of Dundie. And having ane dew co-sideration for support of ye waik and failzie members, and brethering of yr craft in tyme cwm-g, And for vphold of ye comone affaires yrof, And for ane perpetuall comone weill of ye samen, Have all in ane voice statute and ordein for yame and yair successores, and set down heerintill, to be keepit and observit, ye actis and statuts following—

Item, they statut and ordene ewerie M^r and honest man of ye said Craft wtin ye said burr, to pay zeirlie at witsunday and ma-mas herefter to ye keipar of ye boix for ye comon vse, behove, and weill fare of ye samen Craft thretie one schillingis four pennys vsual Scots moe. The first dewa to begine at ma-mas nixt to cum.

Item, y^e ilk M^r cause be payit be ilk prenteis that he sall accept to ye said Craft in tyme cumin, to ye said boix keipar, for ye weill, use, and behove for^s of ye said Craft, to be put in yo said boix for ye effect, four pennys moe forsd, toties quoties, as ye occasion offers and occurs in tyme cwm-g.

Item, yt ilk M^r cause ilk servand yt he sall fie hereft^r pay to ye said boix M^r, for ye behove for^s, to be tan be ye M^r, ten schill^r Scots moe, toties quoties, he fyces any servand to serve him in ye said Craft.

Item, that ilk M^r pay to ye said boix M^r moe for^s, toties quoties, when he sall mak ane kist to any defunct man or woman herefter.

Item, they statut and ordene ilk servand, at his first uptaking of his working buithe, to pay to ye said box keiper for ye vae and effect forsd, four punda moe.

Item, they statute and ordene ilk M^r yat taka ane vyer M^r servand to his seruice befor he be frie of hes last master, to pay to ye said boix and boix keeper, to ye effect forsd, fourtie shillingis as penaltie, toties quoties, by and atour ye censor of ye said Craft.

Item, they statute and ordene ilk M^r and broy^r of ye said Craft quha sall tak ane wyr M^r wark over hes head, befor he be satisfied be his client quha ans ye wark, and that they be trielie fried of vyer, to pay to ye said boix M^r to the comone vse forsd, the sowme of four punda, toties quoties, he dois ye samen heireft^r. And for better surtie heriof we all declair, &c., be or aubeⁿ, and be ye faith of or bodies, to observ ye premisses.—Signed by 17 members, and by a notary for 8 others, in all 25.—Allevine day of August, Jaj vj^e and thriettie fyve zeirs.

Curious Entry.—2d February, 1659.—It is plesed the Lord that the Wrightes of Dundie did buy ther mortcloth. Thomas Will being decon, and this be ther names—Robert Strachene, ioyner; Williame halaburtone, ioyner; Andro Clyd, ioyner; Andro Clark, glison wright; William Kineir, quhil wright; Thomas broune, quhil wright; William Reatt, penter; William Lane, ioyner; James Sime, ioyner; Andro Hindrie, ioyner; Alexander broune, lint quhill wright; Johnne Scrymgeor, lint quhyll wright; James Watsons, squar wright; Robert Scot, quhil wright; William Scot, ioyner; James Staker, ioyner; James Staker, wright—in all 18 masters.

God bles the tred with the gift of ther calling, Amen.

3d May, 1670.—WHILK day Robert Strachon, Wright, being dacone of the heall Wright Craft of the s^d burt of Dundie being convened with the counselours of the s^d Craft, and heall members therof subscriyving, did all of ane voice, and of ane consent, ordein the Acts, Statuts, and ordinaunces wnderwrin, maid be them for the benefeit and improvment of ther s^d Craft, to be insert and regrat in this ther locked book and register of ther frie men and frie prentices, and the Acts and Statutes of ther s^d Craft, therinto remaine *ad futuram rei memoriam* as Acts and Statuts and ordinaunces inviolable to be keepit and observed be the s^d Craft and ther successors in all tyme coming, of the which Acts and Statuts the tenor followes word for word—Be it knowen to all men be ther puts, W^{ts}, the dackone, box master, counselours, and hail members of the Wright Craft of the burt of Dundie, as squar wright, wheell wright, glaisen wright, painter, and reid maker, every ane of ws for our rex^{te} entresses, and our successors in all tyme coming. For sac meikle

as WE, taking to our serious consideratione the well being of the s^d Craft, and members therof, and ther successors in all tyme coming. And that it is ovr dewtie, every one of ws in our statune, to be doeing good to ovr incorporatione wherein we live, and whereby we have our livlihood. And likewayes considering that we and our successors are now bound and oblidgit to content and pay to Mr Wilham Reat, ane of the put ministers of the s^d burt, and his successors, ministers in the s^d place, in part of his or ther steipend, and that the magistrats and counsell of the s^d burt, wpone the consideration of our paying of the s^d pairt of steipend, be ther act of counsall daitit the fyftene day of Sept, Jaj, vi^o, and thrie score tua zeirs, for our encouragement hes grantit and given to us full powre and privilege to collect and engather that pairt of the steipend from the members of the s^d Craft. And to use and exercise severall other priviledges for keeping of decent order amongst ourselves or our successors. And for encouraging the vertewous and civell, and for correcting and suppressing of the vitious, stubren, and stravigant persons that is or valle amongst us, that we may not be thought or reputed blame worthe, or as ane shame or disgrace to the place we live in, but to be as honest and vertuous Christians. And sick lyke for the better suplieing and enabling of us to the helping of the decaying and indegent members of the s^d Craft in tyme of ther necessitie, that they may not be to much chargable to the Church and Hospitall of Dundie in such tymes, by imposing sum competent sounes upon every entring prentis or unfrieman to be frieman and master of the s^d Craft.

And to impose and uplift penalties wpone and from the transgressours of such acts and statuts as is already made, or is or salbe made be us, either for decent order or urtherwayes as is before or under writt. THAIRFOR Witt ze us all of ane mynde, voice, consent, and assent of our oune free motive, will, and pleasure, without any coactione or restraunte, but upon the reasonable conditiones and considerationes above writt To have made, enacted, statut, and ordained the acts, statuts, and ordinances following to be inviolablie and irrefragiblie keeped, obeyed, fulfilled, and observit be ws and our successors, members of the said Craft, ther prentisses and servants hit any obstackle, reclamatioun, or gaine calling in all time coming, any law or practick in the contraire notwithstanding. IN THE FIRST we statute, and act, and ordene, that all persons being trie prentisses entred and serving ther full tyme, and doeing the dewties, and paying ther entrie as prentises, as is efter mentionat, sall at ther entrie to be frie master, not only content and pay to the Deacon or box master for the tyme, in name and to the use of the said Craft, the sounne of fiftie marks Scots as for his freedome to the

s^d Craft and mastership thereof, but also sall asstrick himselfe to any ane pairt of the s^d Wright Craft above wrin, as to square wright only, or wheel wright onlie, or glaisen wright onlie, or painting only, or reid ma'ing onlie, or any ane of them to wch he was bund prentise, or which his master most protest in the tyme of his prentisschipe, or of wch he can give the best eye, and is most propitient in, and having condiscended to any ane of the sds pairts of the s^d Craft, they salbe bund and obligit, as be the exceptione of the privilege of the s^d Craft they are bound and obliged not to presume nor take up in hand any other pairt of the s^d Wright Craft then that chosen be them, wnder the paine of fyve hundreth merks Scots money for^sd, to be payed be them to the said deackone or boxmaster, in name and to the use of the s^d Craft. And siclyke that they sall, at ther s^d entrie, subscrivye thir puts, and give ther oath for obedience of the heall acts herein contrined. And for preservng of the heall liberties and priviledges of the s^d Craft wnder the pains and penalties herein contained, or heirefter to be maid. Item, we statute, and act, and ordein, that all prentisesses heirefter to be bound or entred in the s^d Craft, salbe bound for sex compliet zeirs as prentes. And efter the oat running of the zeirs of prentisschipe, salbe obliged to serve his oune first master, or any other master of the s^d Craft he pleases, to that pairt to which he was bound prentis, tua zeirs for meat and sic, as ane hired servant, before he be admitted frie master in the s^d Craft. And at his entrie to content and pay to the s^d deackone or boxmaster, in name and to the use of the s^d Craft, the sounge of ten marks Scots money forsd. Item, we statute, and act, and ordeine, that the son of every frie master, at his entrie, sall pay the sounge of ten marks money forsd, for the use of the s^d Craft, and that non salbe admittit without he give ane sufficient testamonie and sey of his knowledge and insight in the s^d Craft. Item, that no master accept any prentis or journeyman from the landwart or elsewhere, wntill he pay the boxmaster, for the use of the Craft, twentie shilling Scots. And in caice he doe accept of him, he sallbe obliged to pay the same himselfe. Item, that nou at no time heirefter salbe admittit to be ane frie master in the s^d Craft but frie masters sons, and frie prentisesses doeing the dewties above writen, and giving in ther eyes in manner forsd. Item, that no master, having ane prentice, sall accept of another prentis untill thrie zeirs of the first prentis his prentisschipe be fullie expyred, and at ther entrie the master sall sic the dues payed to the box master for the use of the Craft, and produce an indentor containing the s^d space of six zeirs, and also to inack himselfe in our body for the wther tua zeirs service above wrin. Item, that no master sall at any tyme, upon ane summons to

be given be the officer of the Craft at the command of the deackone for the tyme being, to com to the s^d deackone or to any meiting refuse or absent himselfe without any sufficient reason, to be allowed be the said deackone, under the paine of sex shillings, eight pennies, toties quoties. Item, that every master of the s^d Craft sall punctuallie paye ther quarter compts to the deackone or boxmaster for the use of the Craft, as followes—To witt, thrie shilling four pennies Scots, with six pennies Scots of everie pound of kists or coffines maid for the dead, to be payed be the wuar wrights. Item, sex shilling aught pennies to be payed be the wheel wrights, glaisen wrights, painters, and reid makers. And in caice it sall happine any old master of the wheel wrights allreadie entred to make any kists or coffins for the dead, that then they sall pay the s^d sex pennies of the pound of the pryce of the s^d kist or cofline, and that to the s^d deackone or boxmaster for the use of the s^d Craft. Item, that no master sall take any employment or work from ther night bour master in the s^d Craft his former client or imployers, untill the first imployed be payed for ther former work, intimations allwayes being made yrof to them be ther s^d brother in the s^d Craft wnder such paine and penalties as it sall please the deackone for the tyme and counsell to inflict. Item, that no persons of the s^d Craft, in presence of the deackone or counsell, presume to speake or utter any rough, unsivill, or dis-respective discourae or language, or disobey or violapend any act or sentence of the s^d deackone or counsell, under the paine of fourtie shilling Scots, toties quoties, to be payed to the deackone or boxmaster for the use of the s^d Craft. Item, that no master of the s^d Craft, being resting any quarter compta, or sex pennies in the pound of kist or coffins, the pryce of the coffins being payed to themselves at the tyme of the ellectione of the deackone of the s^d Craft, that the s^d master so deficiet in pay^r yrof sall have no prevelgd for voting or electing of the deackone of the s^d Craft for that zeir inshewing. And for the main securitie of the fulfilling and performing of the premisses, the s^d deaken and members of the Craft content and consent thir puts be insert and regrat in the books of counsell, &c., and that letters, &c., at the instance of the deakone of the s^d Craft for the tyme being, and the counsell yrof, fyve being alwayes a quorem, against the disobeyers of the sd Acts for the penalties rex^m to be incurred be them, &c. And yrto constituts, &c.—Signed by Robert Strachend, Andrew Clark, and W. Anderson.

A copy of th efor-going Acts and Statutes is inserted again (without the preliminary paragraph above recorded) in another part of the Locked Book, and subscribed by 10 members, and by a Notary for other 9 who could not write. The date on which they were entered and signed is not given.

Square Wrights to Pay Special Dues.—2d August, 1672—

At one of the quarterly meetings of the Trade it was agreed that all square wrights making "deid kists" shall pay every quarter 6s 8d, and other members whatsoever not making coffins, only 3s 4d. Also that there be no boxmaster, and the deacon to have the disposal of the keys.

Booking Money to be paid in Cash.—On 10th August, 1677, the members enacted, that as the Trade had in time past lost money by the non-payment of the bonds which had been taken from some of the members for their booking and entry money, to the great hurt of their common good, in the future no man should be booked freemaster, nor have liberty to set up or keep a working booth or shop until their entry money should be paid in money. They also enacted that no master of the Trade should, in time coming, see another master's servant until leave was asked of and granted by the master in whose employ the servant then was, under the pain of 10 merks Scots to be paid by the contravener for the use of the poor of the Trade. These two enactments are signed by the deacon and other 9 masters.

*Election of Clerk.—5th September, 1690.—*John Key, Visitor of the Wright Trade, with consent of the heall Trade, has admitted and receavit James Gourlaw, wretter in Dundie, to be their Clerk to all their meetings, and to wreitt their heall wreitings that shall concerned the Trade in tyme coming during their please, and he is to have paymentt for his paynes as follows—

At entering ilk frie M^r twelve shillings Scots.

At entering ilk prenteis six shillings money.

At entering ilk free journeyman thrie shilling four pennys.

*Journeyemen and Apprentices.—4th May, 1695.—*The Trade met, and owing to the loss and prejudice to the Trade by members taking journeyemen and apprentices without apprising the Deacon thereof, whereby they come and go when and as they please without paying their dues to the Trade, it was Statute that ilk member of the Trade shall at no time hereafter receive journeyemen or apprentices until they first acquaint the Deacon, under a penaltie of 40s, to be paid to the Trade as soon as the same is known.—Signed by 5 members, and by a Notary for other 9.

*Engaging Journeyemen.—1st November, 1695.—*The Trade met and took into consideration the great hurt and prejudice the masters sustain by the journeyemen banding themselves together not to see with any master, nor engage to work longer than one week, or twenty days at most, instead of engaging for a year, half-year, or quarter, as formerly. That they now do as they please and will obey no order, and thus breed great confusion amongst the Trade, and hold them in continual vexation.

Thairior the Deacon, Council, and members of the Trade statut and ordain that no master of the Trade at present, nor at no time heirefter shall not tie no journeymen efter the dait heirof under ane yeir, ane half year, or ane quarter of ane yeir, and non to be tied vnder the same at no tyme heirefter. And if any M^r of the Trade shall contravene this present act at any time comeing, the contraveneir is to pay four pounds, Scots money, for ilk fault to the box M^r, for the use of the Trade, to be exacted but favore. Signed by 8 members and by a Notary for 5 others.

Admission of Strangers as Masters, &c.—2d February, 1698.

—Wlk day the present Visitor, Councillors, and members of the Wright Craft of Dundee met, and considering that the following Act omitted by their predecessors has caused great loss in times past—Thairfor the said deacone, &c., hes statut, inactit, and ordained, &c., That if any persone or persones heirefter liveing in the countrie (that hes never bene ane frie prenteis to any M^r of the s^d Trade whn the s^d burgh), shall happen to come in to the s^d burgh, and desyre to settle, and agree with the deacone and M^{rs} of the s^d Trade for his freedome to be ane frie master in the s^d Trade, and to be incorporat among them, And to have full right, power, and libertie to the s^d Trade and privileges yrof as any M^r of the Tred hes. In that caise ilk persone that shall happen to be entred frie M^r heirefter is to pay puthe at their entrie, in down told money, ane hundreth merks, Scots money, to the box M^r of the s^d Trade, for the use of the heall members yrof, with ane good and sufficient dinner to the Trade, or else to pay ten merks money forsd theirfor, and that non shall be entered without ane sey piece of work.

Lykas with advyce, &c., it is Statut that no M^r of the s^d Trade in tyme comeing shall not have libertie nor priviledge to give their vott for their feing of their succidding deacones at the ordinar tyme appoyntit for that effect untill ilk M^r pay in to the box M^r hes heall bygone unpayit quarter counts and all wyer dewes resting for the tyme to the Trade be any of them. Neither shall they have no priviledge to sitt in their seats within the churches untill they pay their sd dewes, at least ilk M^r of the sd Trade that shall not doe the same, and that ay and untill they pay their sd bygone dewes as sd is quho shall happen to contravene this present Act.

As also the sd deacone, &c., Statut that all journeymen in tyme comeing that is taken in be any frie M^r of the Trade to work with them, is to pay immediately to the box M^r for the tyme for the use of the Trade at their entrie fourtie shilling Scotts, and that before he enter to work, they haveing ane fourtene days tryell first before the M^r agxie with any of them. And if any of the journeymen shall work any longer, their M^r is

to be lyable for the s^d fourtie shilling money.—Signed by 10 members, and by a Notary for about the same number.

Dues to be Paid by some Branches of the Trade.—11th February, 1702.—The Visitor and heall members met in the Stravestrie of the Church in Dundee anent the making of ther Acts following. They have all in ano mynd enacted that ilk glasen wright, painter, and wheell wright shall pay twa merks Scotts yeerlie to the Visitor and box M^r for the proper use and behoof of the Wright Trade.—Signed by nine members.

Nominal Member.—30th January, 1751.—An honorary or nominal master was admitted during his life time only, and he made a compliment to the poor of the Trade. He was prohibited from working himself or by apprentices or servants in any part of the Wright Trade, or to do anything prejudicial to the other members.

A Warrior and Wright.—19th January, 1757.—A person was admitted a free master, and entitled to all the privileges of the Trade, the consideration being—that he had enlisted a soldier to serve his Majesty for the Wright Trade, who were ordained by the Magistrates and Justices of the Peace to provide a man for their Trade. Besides being admitted to the freedom of the Trade he was paid four pounds sterling in cash by the Trade.

Strangers, Apprentices, and Sons-in-Law of Masters to Perform an Essay.—5th August, 1762.—The Trade considering that an unreasonable practice had prevailed for some time of admitting strangers and apprentices as free masters before they made an essay and gave proof of their knowledge of the business. For remeed the Trade agreed that in future no stranger or apprentice shall be admitted until he first make an essay appointed him by the Trade and approven of. The sons of free masters to be admitted without an essay, in right of their father. On 20th of same month it was agreed by the Trade that the sons-in-law of free masters should perform a satisfactory essay before admission as a free master, according to the custom of the Trade.

Trade Seats in Church to be Let.—5th May, 1775.—The Wright Trade met (Jas. Wright, Deacon, and Willm. Steven, Box M^r), and taking into consideration the increase of their poor and the smallness of the Trade's funds for supplying their necessities, and the Trade being willing to take every method for enlarging their funds for supporting the poor, have agreed that the Trade's seats in the Old and New Church shall be sett for a yearly rent, and that no person, no not even free masters, their wives or children, or man or woman servants shall have access thereto without payment as after stipulated, Do therefore

hereby impower the present deacon and boxmaster and their successors annually to sett the said Kirk Seats at the rates following—vizt., the fore and back seats in the Old Kirk, and the two fore seats in the New Church at one shilling and sixpence sterling yearly for each sitter, to a free master, his wife or children, and to servants or strangers at 2s. and to sett the back seat in the New Church to apprentices or others at one shilling sterling each sitter yearly, to be paid at entry. The whole masters bound themselves not to possess the seats or let their servants do so without paying for them, under a penalty of 5s. toties quoties, to be paid to the deacon for the use of the poor.

Revision and Abridgment of the Statutes.—Revised abridgments of the Acts and Statutes of the Trade were made out and inserted in the Locked Book on 19th November, 1764. They were approved by the Dean of Guild, and he interponed his authority to them, and appointed the members to subscribe them. They are signed by David Cay, D.G., and by the members of the Trade.

In 1803 another revision of the Statutes and Bye-laws was made and signed by the members. On 7th July, 1824, the Rules, Ordinances, and Bye-laws of the Trade were again carefully revised, and such alterations and additions made as the altered circumstances of the Trade, the town, and country called for. These Rules are 20 in number. They regulate the admission of masters and apprentices, the dues to be paid by each class of entrants, and the mode of admission. The number, mode of election, and duties of the officebearers, clerk, &c., the mode of calling meetings, and procedure at them, &c., &c. The Rules, &c., are full and complete, and well adapted for carrying on the general business of the Incorporation; but they do not possess so much general interest as to warrant the insertion of so voluminous a Code of Laws here.

Entry Money.—In 1750 the total dues payable by a stranger on his admission as a free master were £69 5s 4d, and by a free master's son, 10 merks. In 1755 strangers paid a further sum of £3 for the mortcloth. In 1763 they had also to pay Fund dues, £1 10s; Clerk, £1 4s; and Officer, 12s—making £75 11s 4d Scots. In 1789 the dues payable by a stranger were raised to £100, if he had not served an apprenticeship of 5 years, and £59 if he had so served. A free master's son or son-in-law then paid £6 13s 4d, besides £1 10s to the general fund, £1 1s to the Clerk, and 12s to the Officer, all Scots money. In 1824 the dues payable by a stranger were raised to forty guineas, sons and sons-in-law of free masters five guineas, free apprentices twenty guineas, in addition to £1 3s 6d paid when he is booked a

free apprentice. Stranger masters might be admitted on payment of a yearly sum, or for life, for a sum to be agreed upon.

Upwards of 130 members have been admitted to the privileges of the Trade since the beginning of this century.

An oath to be taken by every free master at his entrie.

I swear to be a true and faithfull member of the Wright Trade of Dundie, and shall maintain and defend to the outmost of my power all their just privilegeis. I shall be obedient to the Magistrates and Dean of Guild of the Burgh and their successors, and likeways to the Deacon of the said Trade and his successors. I shall obey all the Acts and Ordinances of the said Trade, made and to be made, noways inconsistent with the Laws of God, or of this Realm. I shall not acknowledge as mine any Wright work wrought within this Burgh or Liberties thereof, unless it be truly wrought by myself, my servant, or apprentice. I shall, as much as I can, live peaceablie with all my neighbours, and endeavour to keep peace and concord amongst all the members of the said Trade. So help me, God.

At the end of the revised Statutes in 1802, and in 1824, there is a copy of the oath then appointed to be taken by parties on becoming masters of the Trade, but neither of them differs much from the copy given above (which is entered in the beginning of the Locked Book, but without date), excepting that obedience to the Dean of Guild is not enjoined in either of the copies. By the beginning of the century they had discarded their Pendicle character and become an independent Incorporation, free from the control of the Dean of Guild and of the Guildry, under whose shadow they were originally formed into a Craft or Trade. There is no notice in the proceedings of the Guildry of any application having ever been made by the Pendicle Trades to be relieved from their dependence on the Guildry, nor of any deliverance of the Guildry freeing these Trades from their allegiance. Neither is there any evidence in the records of the Three Trades of any such application having ever been made by them, either in their United capacity or as individual Trades. It is therefore probable that the connection between the Guildry and their Pendicle Trades was never authoritatively severed in any formal manner, and that it rather became dissolved gradually, by natural causes, and finally ceased to be enforced by the one body and acknowledged by the other, because its continuance was no longer of any value to either of them.

CHAP. IV.

THE SLATER TRADE.

The last in order among the three building Trades is that of the *Slaters*. In former times they were a much more numerous body than they now are, but although there are still more members than are absolutely necessary to keep the Trade in existence, it would be well for them to recruit their numbers, so as to keep it in active life, and give the Trade more weight and importance in the town than it presently possesses.

The *Slaters* possess two Locked Books, the principal one being a record of the entry of the masters, together with the Acts and ordinances of the Craft; the other for enrolling apprentices and journeymen; and for recording the names of parties to whom the Trade granted permission to occupy sittings in their Church seats during the lifetime of these parties. This Trade is unique in respect of their Church seats, as it does not appear from the books of any of the other Incorporations that any of them conferred life-time grants of the use of their Church seats to strangers, either gratis, or for a pecuniary consideration. This matter will be referred to afterwards.

ACTS AND STATUTES.

Att Dundie, the 3d day of January, the zeir of God Jaj vjo and tyftie four zeires (1654).

Whilk day, William Cock, deacon of the Sklaiters of the s^d burgh, David Whyt, John Hutcheon, David Lindsay, John Millar, John Parner, John Maiteris, George Clerk, James and William Quhytie, Sklaiters, and the remanent breithren of the said Craft, being frequentlie met and convenit together, and having takin to yr serious considerations how the comon weill of the sd Craft wuin the sd burgh is altogether neglectit through the stents of many of yr said number. Thairfor the sd deacon, wt consent of the remanent breithren of the sd Craft, hes all of ane mynd, consent, and assent Statut and ordained that the severall Acts and Ordinances efter-mentionat salbe fullfillit and observit be them and y^r successors, deacones, and breithren of the sd Craft in all tyme cuming during the standing yrof. And that vnder the penalties and punishments to be inflictit one them in maner vnderwrine, for the beter mantaining of poor people of the sd Craft.

Auent the Yeirlie Pay^t of 13ss 4d be ilk M^r.—In the first it is

Statut and Ordeined that ilk maister shall zeirlic, and ilk zeir during all the dayes of our lyftyme, content and pay to the keper of ther boxe, whatsumever he be for the tyme, ane zeirlic dewtie of thretyne schills four penyes Scots money at four termes in the zeir, witsonday, lambes, martmes, and candlemis be equall portiones, begining the first termes payment at candlemis next to come, under the paine of doubling yrof.

Anent the Pay^t of 12d for ilk Rad of New Work.—Item, it is Statut and ordeined that ilk maister of the said Craft sall content and pay to yr said boxmaister, for the use of the said Craft, the sounge of twell penyes Scots money for every rood of new work that shal be wrought be them, or ather of them, during ther lyftyme.

Anent the Pay^t of 10 Marks for ilk Prentis at his admission, and 20 Marks at his entrie to be free M^r.—Item, it is Statut and ordeined that every maister and frie man of the sd Craft that shall happin to git or receave ane prentise to be bound to him, shall caus the sd prentise, before his entrie to yr sd Craftis book, pay to the boxmaister of ther sd Craft, for the vse yrof, the sounge of ten markis Scots money. And att the issue and outcuming of his said prentisship, and befor ther admisione to be frie maister of ther sd Craft, to pay to yr sd box M^r, for the vse torsd, the sounge of vther ten markis money abov speit, together wt a denner to y^r sd Craft, or ellse to pay four powndis money forsaid yrfor.

Anent pay^t of twentie shillings for ilk man that shall happen to be married.—Item, they statut and ordaine to concure wt vyres in causing ilk maister, prentise, and servant that sall happin to be married of yr sd Craft, efter the dait hereof, to pay to yr sd boxmaister, befor his said mariage, the sounge of twentie shillings, Scots money.

Anent fying another Maister's Servant.—Item, they Statut and ordaine that ilk maister of the said Craft quha accepts ane vther servant in servic wt out his immediat last maister's goodwill grantit yr to, at the lest before the sd servant be frie of his sd service, to pay to yr sd box M^r for the vse forsaid, the sounge of four poundis money abov speit, toties quoties.

Item, they Statut and ordaine that every servant that shall leave one maister and enter to ye service of another, shall pay to the box Maister of the sd Craft the sounge of ten shillings money forsaid, for every tyme he shall remove in maner abovwrine.

Anent Maisters taking another's work.—Item, The sd Deacone and reinenit brethren abovwrine Statuts and ordaines that every ane of them who takis another's work over his head (intill first the partis from whom the same is takin be satisfie)

of his client who employes him), sall pay to yr said box M^r the sowme of four poundis money forsaid, toties quoties.

Maisters must be able to susteine and employ their prentise.—Moreover they do hereby inhibit, statut, and ordaine, that no maister of ther sd Craft sall tak ane prentise bot he who is able to susteine his said prentise, both in meat and at work, during the tyme of his prentisship.

And finallie they doe hereby inhibit and dischaarge every member of ther sd Craft from taking any work in hand bot he who is able to perfyte the samen sufficientlie, and to abyde the censure of the haill remenant brethren ther anent, vnder the paine of foure pwndis money forsaid, toties quoties. And heirto ilk ane of them for ther lyftymes are heirby obleidged, ilk ane to vthers and to the sd boxmaister in ther names, anent the preceise pay^t of ye dewes, vnlawes, and vyces rex-ive forsaid to ye vse and behoofe abovwrine. And ilk ane of them quha sall failzie in any of the sds penulties and dewes, as the samen sall occur, shall pay to the remenant observers or to thair sd box maister, the sowme of twentie shillings money forsaid, as pecuniall penultie also oft as the sds failzie sall hapin during the space forsaid. And lastlie, in caise it shall hapin the observers, or yr sd boxmaisters in yr names, to be moved to put executione vpon any of the forsaid ordinances againes the persones of these that shall brak, failzie, and contravene the premises, in that caise the persones failziers ar heirby obleidged to pay to the sds observers, and yr said boxmaister to the effect forsaid, the sowme of ten pundis money abovspeit, By and attour ye fullfilling of the haill remenant partis of the premises.

In testimonie of the haill forsaid persones ther consenttients they have sub^t the samen day, zeir, moneth, and place rexive abovwrine Before ther witnesses.

Signed by Johne Mathers and Willieam quhyt, and by Jas. Kyuman, Not. Pub. for the others.

Act Anent Dues Payable by Apprentices.—17th January, 1667.—Wlk day David Quhyte put deacone, &c., and diverse mae of the brethren, &c., all in ane voice and consent, having taken to their serious considera-ne the burdens and impositions already purposed wpon them of before, and they finding no way for satisheing the same in dew tyme, and frieing their sd Craft of the sd burdens. But efter they have considered ther former Acts and readen over in audience of them all, they have fund diverse Acts omitted and not enacted, qch was most necessar to be done, and which they have fund to be a great prejudice to their Craft by their omiting and not inacteing the same for former tymes. Thairfor the sd put deacone, with consent of the whole brethren as sd is, being all in ane voice, have Statute and

ordained thir Acts and ordinances following, to be exscted as sall be Statut and ordained in thir Acts following. Item, It is Statute and ordained be David Whyt, put deacone of the Slaetters of Dundee, and diverse mac of the brethren conveyed, as is speit on the vyer syde beirof, That all prenteisses alreadie in their prenteisschip, serving any of the Slaetters of the sd Craft within the sd burt, and all prenteisses heirefter in all tyme comeing that sall be bund by way of Indenor or wtherwayes to any maisters of work of the sd Slaetters, within the sd burt, that is able to take work in hand to fullil the same. That every ane of the sds prenteisses put runeing in their sd prenteisschip, and every prenteis that sall heirefter be accepted, received, and bund prenteisses, as sd is, to any maister of the sd Craft, sall pay in reall doune told money, immedeatlie efter the outrunninge of their prenteishiipe, to their deacone put or to come, or to their boxmaster, the sounge of **FOURTIE MERKS** Scots money, for the use and benefite of the Trade. And to give to the whole Trade aue sufficient denner, or to pay to the put deacone for the tyme, or boxmaster, four pounds Scotts yrfore. And siclyke to content and pay to the bookeing of every one of the sds prenteisses ane poynt of wine to the heall Trade. And it is hereby statute and ordained that none of the sds prenteisses put or to come sall nowayes be admitted, entered, nor received frie masters to the sd Craft untill the whole tennor, will, and contents of this our act be fulfilled and performed as sd is, and this put act is approven and confirmed by ther persones wndersubv-eing. Signed by four masters, and other five append their initials in large Roman characters.

Auent Maisters taking Another's Work.—9th March, 1685. —The sd day George Ramsay, put deacone (and eight other members and counsellors), haveing all mett together, and efter their serious considerationes, finds ane act wreittin in the open book the twenty sext day of December, Jaj, vjc, and fourtie tua yeirs (1642), Statuting and ordaineing That noman enter to tak upon hand to meddle or mell with ane wyr man's work, or take work over his head without his good will and libertie, either in landwart or brugh, shall pay to the box fourtie shilling, Scotts money, toties quoties, without favore. Which act the sd put deacone and members forsd heirby ratifies and approves, and ordaines the same to stand in full force and rigour in all tyme comeing. Signed by nine members.

Disputes among Members to be Tried by the Deacon.—*codem dei.*—Wlk day the said deacone and many of the members fund be diverse former complaynts that many of the Trade hes first complayned to the Dean of Gild and baillies then for the tyme, without consent of their put deacone, disbecone his command not

reguarding the same, but did it in contempt, being ane trouble to the magratts, whairas wyr wayes, if they had made yr adres to their put dewane, they might bein aggried, and the magistrats freed of trouble yrof. For remeid of the samen the sd put Deacone does heirey Inact, Statut, and ordaine, with co-sent forsd, that no persone of the sd Trade in tyme comeing shall not, for no offence, pley, nor debat relating to the Trade make yr adres to the puts Magistrats, but only to ther put Deacone, wnder the penaltie of fourtie shillings Scots money. And if the put Deacone cannot redres them, they are then to have libertie to complaine to the put Mag-ratts for the tyme, and to be frie of the sd tyne.—Signed as above.

Entry Money by Masters Established.—9th May, 1685.—The Trade met, and finding no preceeding maisters of the Trade have statute nor inacted no certane soume nor no wyr dewa to be payed to the sd Trade be any M^r to be entered at no tyme heirtofor, whareby the Trade finds ane prejudice yrby. THAIRFOR the sd deacone, with consent of his co-sellers and brethren of the sd Trade, Does heirby for, and in all tyme comeing Inact, Statute, and Ordaine ilk frie M^r that shall be entered frie M^r to the sd Sclaetir Trade in tyme coming efter this dait, shall pay in reall doune told good money, at his entrie, the soume of threttie pounds, Scotts money, with ane sufficient denner, or four pounds money forsd theirfor, with ane poynt of wine at the oppeneing of their Locked Book when he is to be insertet frie maister therein. And this put act they ordaine to stand in full force and vigore without altera-ne in all tyme comeing, as is witnessed and sub-ved be ws undersub-syg.

Anent taking another Master's Servant.—27th December, 1693.—Wlk day, John Hutcheon, put Deacone, and the members—Doe heirby ratifie, approve, and confirme that Act made be the Trade, 8d January, 1654. That ilk maister who accepts of ane wther maister's servant in service wtout the good will and consent of his last maister, at the least befor the sd servant be frie of his sd service, to pay to yr box M^r for the vse of the Trade, the soume of four pounds Scotts money, toties quoties, and this Act they ordaine to stand in full force and vigour in all tyme comeing.—Signed by 13 members.

Journeyman must be free before becoming partners with masters in any work.—26th December, 1701.—The Trade convened to make this present Act and ordained—That no journeyman in the burgh or in the countrie shall at no tyme heirefter ingadge with any maister, to work with him for half or third of any work they shall work in the burgh or countrie, untill they be admittit ane free maister, and every maister who shall

transgress this Act to pay ten pounds, Scotts money, to the Visitor for the tyme for the use of the Trade for ilk fault.

Against taking into Partnership.—9th Jany, 1703.—Wlk day James Lindsay, prest Visitor, and the counsellors and brethren hes all in ane voice enacted, That no maister of the Trade shall heirefter accept nor admitt of any journeymen, ane or mae, to be conjunct or equall with themselves in any Sleatter Work that they or any ane of them shall be employed in, nor take in hand wtin the burgh, or any wyr burgh, or in the countrie, and that this present act shall stand in full force, strenth, and vigour in all tyme comeing, and any person who shall contravene the sd act, ilka person is to pay ten pounds, Scotts money, to the box M^r for the use of the Trade.—Signed by 8 members.

Confirmation of above Act.—27th November, 1754.—Which day James Guild, prest Visitor, &c., enacted that no master who has more work than he can do himself shall take any journeyman or unfrieman to assist him while there are members of the Trade wanting work, and willing to serve him. If any shall contravene he shall pay ten pounds Scots for each infringement, so soon as he is convicted by the Visitor, &c. Should all the members be employed and unable to give the required assistance, the person having the work may then employ one or more journeymen to assist him. In the event of any of the masters being employed, and the parties differing about wages, the matter to be submitted to the Visitor and the other members of the Trade.—Signed by 9 members.

Purchases of Meal.—The Trade sometimes purchased cat meal and sold it to the members; at other times they bought it in conjunction with the Masons and Wrights. In 1766 a contract was entered into with Willm Yeaman, Merchant, Dundee, for a supply of meal. The price was 12s 2d per boll, and the contract was to subsist for 19 years.

Change of Quarter Accounts.—27th Feby, 1803.—The Trade met in the Old Church, their usual place of meeting, and agreed to discontinue the one penny stg per rood on new work done by the members, pd in name of quarter accounts, and to pay in lieu thereof 1s 3d per qr or 5s per ann^m.

12th April, 1803.—The Trade having regard to their poor, and the present value of money, resolved that the dues payable to the Trade hereafter be as follows—Strangers entering as free master, £10; freemen's sons, £2 10s; freemen's sons-in-law, £4 4s. Each entrant to give the free masters, in addition to the fees a supper, and pay 6s 8d for writing his entry. On 6th Dec^r, 1800, the dues were raised to £30, £1 4s, and £6 6s for strangers, sons, and sons-in-law respectively, besides incidents customary.

Authority granted to use Church Seat.—9th January, 1684.—Wlk day David Whyte, put Deacon of the Slaters in Dundee, with advyse and consent of the heall remanent counsellors and brethren of the sd Trade, haveing met together this day, And they all of one tric voice, will, and consent, hes unanimously acceptit, admittit, and received David Ramsay, merchand, and William Ogilvie, maltman, burgesses of Dundie, to have full freedom, accesse, and entrie to sitt in their seatt in the loft of the Old Church of Dundie, and that both Sundays and week dayes when they, or any of them pleases to come to the common seatt, and that weeklie, monethlie, quarterlie, and yeirlie, fra the day and daitt heirof, during all the dayes of their lyf-tymes, and that the sds seat doore sall be oppened to them at all occasiones als weill as to any frie M^r of the sd Trade, present or to come. The sds David Ramsay and William Ogilvie paying their quarter counts yeirlie in dew tyme to the box M^r of the sd Trade, for the use of the samen Trade, as the members of the Slater Trade does.—Signed by five of the members.

From the date of this Act up to 19th March, 1745, upwards of thirty entries of the same tenor are recorded in the special locked book of the Trade, set apart for this purpose and for the entries of apprentices and journeymen. No reference is made to church seats after 1745.

Entry of an Apprentice.—3d January, 1687.—The Deacon, heall counsellors and members being conveyed—hes acceptit, enterit, admittit, and receivit Jas. Ramsay, law^u sone to Wm^q John Ramsay, couper in Dundee, as frie prenteis and servand to George Ramsay, late Visiter of the Slater Trade, and that to the sd Trade, and that he hes als much libertie to the seat in the Old Church as any other frie prenteis hes, Becaus he hes payit his heall dewes to the Trade.

An Erring Apprentice.—9th March, 1695.—The members, finding that the Trade is hurt by transgressors not being punished, for want of an Act for this purpose, particularly by an apprentice who had left his master's service, and in contempt of the Trade, had served divers others. The Trade thairfor Statute that no master shall hereafter receive him into their service, unless he pay to the boxm^r, for the use of the Trade, two pennyes Scots out of the first end of ilk five shillings Scots he shall winn by exerceeing the Trade as servant to others yrof in the town or countrie. And the M^r whom he shall serve to keep the same in his hand, and pay it to the Visitor or box M^r, &c., &c.

Entry of a Journeyman.—26th December, 1698.—The put Visitor, with the counsellors and members under subveing—hes acceptit, admittit, and receivit Robt. Dog, servitor to John Luggat, Sleatter in Dundee, as one tric journeyman to the sd

Trade, and to have als mutch friedom, right, and libertie to the sd Slaetter Trade within this burt as any journeyman hes or may have heerefter. Because he hes given full payment theirfor.—Signed by 9 members.

An Outlawed Journeyman.—Eodem dei.—The members in ane voice and consent ordaines—That no maister of the sd Trade, present or to come, shall not, at no tyme heirefter, accept or receive of William Johnston at Balnmoor, be east Glames, Sleatter yr, nor no wyr Sleatter qtsuemever in tyme coming, to work with them at no place nor places in the countrie where they or any of them shall happen to work, and that under the penultie of ten pound Scotts to be payit by the transgressor for the first fault, and sua furth to be payit for ilk fault yrefter.

ENTRY OF MASTERS.

Admission of Seven Masters.—First entry in Locked Book.—1656.—Befor Dawid Lindsay, dykone of the Tred. Wie the former said brithring menchinat heir be foir in this book (in Acts dated 3d Jany, 1554), is willing, with consent of rthers, to reseive this fiwe of owr brithring to be brithring with us according to ther othe that they hawe sworne, be the rest of ther former breth^{rs}, to be faithfwll and honnest in all poynts of ther Tred and dewtie bewcu-ing ther Tred. Jhone Primes, Thomas Quhyt, David Quhyt, zonger, David Lindsay, zonger, Williame Wowbster. We do resewe thes other two men of our brithring, becaws they hawe giuen hus honnest contentment. Ther names is James buchane and robert Duncan.

Second Entry.—1658.—We the Scleeters of Dundie resawith the said Williame Linget, free master amongst ws, to be ane brother amongst ws according to his othe to ws, for he hes done and giuen his honnest content quhat wie shall ask of hime, and that befor ther witnesses, the zeir of God 1658. Signed by twelve parties.

Admission of Two Masters.—First entry in regular record.—16th May, 1668.—Wlk day in pus of David Quhyt, &c., John and William Guilds is public entered, acceptit, and received free M^{rs} to the Slaetter Craft in all tyme heirefter, and that they are to have als mutch libertie and freeslome of the sd Trade as any M^r in former tymes, or putlie made or putlie hes, Becaus they have given whole content thairfor, co-forme to the tennor of the former Acts made yranent, and that they have sworne putlie to be faithfull to the standing of the sd Craft, and no wayes to prejudge the same in no way qtsuemever, under the penalties and Statutes co-tained in the former Acts made yranent. And this atestit and apprwven be the sd deacone and his counsellors above wrcitten.

Honorary Life members.—7th Jany. 1686.—Wlk day George Ramsay, put Visitor of the Slater Trade, &c., George Gairdine, merch^t in Dundee, is admittit frie Slaetter, and hos given full contentment yrior; as alsoe he hes obleiged him, his aires and exec^{rs} that he shall not vse nor exerce the Slaetter Trade, nor non in his name during his lystyme, and that he shall not imploy non for that effect, which if he doo this put act is to be void and null, and he to be denuded of the fridome of the sd Trade. The sd George Gairdine paying his yeirlic and quarter counts, and wyr dewa, conforme to the former acts, whairupon this put fridome is grantit, and no wyer wages, and that non of his successors is to exerce the sd Slaetter Trade, nor succeed him nor his for sds efter his decess when the same shall happen.

9th January, 1694.—The wlk day, &c., Pat^r Yeman, late baillie, and Pat^r Gray, skipper, are entered and received frie masters to the Trade, and to the heall ryghts, priviledges, and liberties theirol, and to give voices at choiccing the succeeding Visiters, and in all wyr their concernments, privat or publict, and to have all power, right, &c., as other maisters have or shall have heirefter. They not using the said Trade, &c., as in the foregoing entry.

A Master Suspended.—15th January, 1784.—The Trade met and considering that Chas. Stewart, who upon 2d February, 1779, had been admitted a free master, had since his entry acted improperly as a member, being accused of small theftuous practises, therefore the Trade suspends him from the use and exercise of the privileges of the Slater Trade, until he give satisfying security of his acting as becomes a proper member of the Trade, and a good member of society.—Signed by 7 members.

Oath to be taken by the Masters on Entry.

I —, being presentlie Be the Visitor, counsellors, and brethren of the Slaetter Trade within this burgh of Dundie, instantlie conveyed, Is ADMITTED, entered, and received sue frie maister in the said Slater Trade, and to als much hights and priviledges theirol as any former maisters hade, present maisters hes, or succoiding maisters shall have in tyme comeing. AND to the heall priviledges, liberties, vottings at electiones, keeping of courts, and all wther occasiones, interests, and concernments of the said Trade as occasion offers in tyme comeing. THAIRFOR I do heirby bind and obleidge me, and solemnlie declare, wpon my great oath, Befor God, and in presence of the Visitor, members, and brethren of the sd Trade conveyed presentlie, and as I shall answer to God, That I shall in all tyme comeing dureing my lyttyme faithfullie, trulie, deutfullie, honestlie, and sincerlie keep, observe, and obey the heall Acts and Statutes

alreadie meade be the preceeding Visiters, brethren, and members of the sd Trade, or that hes been made be the present Visiter, members, and brethren forsaid, or that shall be made be them, or be their succceeding Visiters, brethren, and members of the sd Trade, which is alreadie insert, and heirefter to be insert in their Locked book, and wther bookes belonging to the Trade, for the weillfair of the same Trade and future standing theirol. AND that I shall nowayes directlie nor indirectlie, in tyme comeing, day nor night, wrong, hurt, nor prejudge the sd Trade, nor the members and brethren theirol no mainer of way heirefter; BUT shall tymeuslie to the wttermost of my power, stop, lett, hinder, and impd all dangers, hazards, incumberances, and damages q'sumever the said Trade and members theirol may sustein, and shall give them tymous adverteisment theirol, how soon I get notice theirol. AND that I shall not reveill, nor devulge, nor make known, non of the secreits of the Trade to no person nor persones. AND that I shall be ane true, loyall, and faithfull subject to the Kings ma'ie presentlie reigneing and his successors, and that I shall trulie and sincearlie profes, and obey, and maintaine the Protestant religion as it is professed within this kingdom.

Soe help me, God.
God save the King.

This oath was entered in the beginning of the Locked Book, about the year 1680.

CHAP. V.

THE MALTMEN.

The Acts and Ordinances, &c., of the Maltmen, one of the Pendicles of the Guildry, will conclude the volume. The Corporation of Maltmen, or Brewers, is a very old calling in Dundee. The ale brewed in the town was for a long period so famous in quality that it had a wide reputation; and the fact that Monk's soldiers stormed the town while the garrison and inhabitants, stupified by their too liberal use of it with their morning repast, were sleeping off its effects, is sorrowful proof of its potency. The great consumption of ale in the town and neighbourhood necessitated a large production, and the Brewing Trade was, for many ages, a large and prosperous one.

The Maltmen still exists as an Incorporation, but the membership now consists of only three members; and it is likely to become extinct at no distant time, unless the remaining brethren add to their number.

The Locked Book of the Maltmen was begun in 1623, and it is the only old document now possessed by the body. The following Statutes of the Fraternity, and details relating to the Incorporation, are extracted from the Book —

10th April, 1623.

Heir followes ane buik of certane guid and ressonabil formes and nichtborheid to be maid vnt and obseruit amangis the Maltmen of the bru' of Dundie, for the weil and tred of the said calling, and vtheris desyring to serue yrin, begun the tenth day of Apryll, Jaj vj^e and tuentie thrie zeiris.

Quhillk day, in pres^{en} of the brethrene of the said calling vndrwrettin, it is agreit w^h all thair co-sentis be thair ayt gewin that nane of thair nwmber of the said tred sall anywais sell any malt to any of thair nichtbors, callandis, and chengeris of malt to yame, nather wtin bru' or land, or sell to thame, nather zit aill nor beir. Quhill sick tyme as thair said calland or cheuger to thame mak first co-pleit payment to his first partie of the haill siluer that he sall happin to be restand awne to him ayer for malt, beer, or aill, vnder the pane off ten merkes, to be payit be the co-travener, toties quoties, he sall happin to co-travene, to be payit but faue^r.

And fendir, thay ar co-tent and co-sentis heirby and obleisses thame be vtheris in maner foirsaid, that nane of thame sall accept

any prentes to serve in the tred fors^d, quhill sick tyme as befoir he cast any malt in this bur^t, he first pay to the co-mone box of the said calling fourtie schillingis for payment yrof, the M^r of the said prentes salbe co-ptabill to be bestout to ye co-mon vse of thaire said tred and help of the indigent yrof wⁱⁿ the said bur^t. And siclyk, yat the said prentes sall nawayis be resaut in the nwumber of the bretherene of the said tred, and thair societe, quhill sik tyme as he be first frie burges of the said bur^t, and resaut his warrand yrof. And lykwayis pay to the box foirsaid, to be bestout to ye vse aboue writin, four libis.

And lykwayis that na maister of the said tred sall resaine in his seruice ane vther maisteris servand qll sick tyme as he obtene his maisteris gudwill, vnder ye pane of fywe lib, to be vpliftit but faue^r to the co-mon vse of the said calling.

And ferder, it is ordenit heirby that na M^r of the said tred or calling, nor servand, or prentes servand thame, sall mak any malt in the boundis of the said M^r, his libertie or treading place, to any vnfriemen yat will tap or sell aill yrof, bot only to nobillmen and gentilmen of thair awin stuff, vnder ye pane of fywe lib, toties quoties, to be payit to the vse foirsaid of ye said tred. And yat ilk stipend that salbe maid to vntriemen, ayer nobillmen or gentilmen, sall pay to the said box, toties quoties, vj.s 8d for payment yrof. The M^r salbe co-ptabill for his servand.

And lykwayis that ilk friemans's sone of the said tred sall pay, at his entrie in the societe of the rest of his nichtbors and trederis in the calling fors^d, tuentie schillinges to the vse foirs^d, at his buiking.

As lykwayis that na prentes nor servand sall mak any malt ayer to yame selfis or vtheris, qll thay be first free burges of the said bur^t, vnder ye pane of ten merkes, toties quoties, and the M^r to be co-ptabill for the said servand or prentes.

And siclyk, that na M^r sall accept ane prentes except for thrie zeris co-pleit, vnder the pane of ten lib.

Siclyk, ilk ane of the tred and culling foirs^d obleisses thame to pay to the keiper of the said box, to be input yrin to the co-mon vse foirs^d, twelf penceis Scotis mo^e of ilk stipend thay sall mak in tym cwmying, rud day, Lambes, hallowmes, and candelmes, beginnyng ye first quarteris pay^t at lambes nixt, and that thay sall co-vene w^t ye keiper of this buik and box zerle, at ye four termes foirs^d, and sum vther honest men of the said tred, and give yr aithes thair anent.

This was done in the duelling hous of James Clerk, skipper, burges of Dundee, at twa hors eft nwe the day foirs^d, Betoir Rot. Co-stabill, Rot. Duncane, Alexr. Gray, Rot. Wanles, James Ramsay, David Ramsay, James Nicoll, Henrie Brown, Thomas

Fleming, Alexr. Brown, Walter Gourlay, Willm. Thowe, Willm. Hill, Gilbert Nicoll, Rot. Morgund, Rot. Co-stabill, zo^r, Thos. Duncan, James Wanles, sone to ye said Rot. Wanles, maltmen, burgesses of the said bru^t.—Signed by six of these parties, and by a Notary for the others.

Dundee, xij Marche, 1623.—Quhilk day co-peirit the persones underwritten, Aw. Watstone, Dd. Fleming, Rot. Howesone, Pr. Howesone, his sone, Dd. Wandles, Rot. Carnegie, Jn. Howat, Rot. Kyd, Wal. Smy^t, Jn. Smy^t, his sone, Dd. Quhyt, Henric Guthrie, Jas. Rodger, Wm Pares, Jn. Jacksone, in Dichtie, And gave y^e co-sent to ye actis forth, and obleiss thame in thair aithes, swerne to obtemper ye samen in all poyntis, and in taiken yrof hes sub^t thir pres^t wt yr hands, day, zeir, and place forth.—Signed by three of them, and by a Notary for the others.

Several such entries occur about that period, in which large numbers of Maltmen bound themselves to conform to the preceding Acts of the Trade. The calling was then a large and important body, as there appears to have been then about one hundred Maltmen members of the Incorporation.

Admission of Apprentices as Members.—*29th March, 1638.*—Whilk day, in pres^{nt} of ane gryte number of the honest men and brethering and M^r of ye maltmen tred of ye bru^t of Dundie, compeirit Wm. Fyfe at Trottak Mylis, on Dichtie Water, and several others, maltmen wtin ye said bru^t, who having past yr prenteis tymes wtin ye said bru^t, And also having obtenit yame schillis to be frie burgesses of ye said bru^t, Hes gevin yr aithes to yr elder bretherine for fulfilling of ye haill Statuts and Actis sett doun of befoir yes dait, wich is abowretin, co-forme to the tenor yrof, in all points, Lykas Aw. Webster, maltman, serv^t to Peter Kynmond, hes compeirit and gevin his aith in maner foirs^t, And hes all subscriyvit ther pres^t wt yr hands, And payit yr dewes co-forme to ye preceeding actis, &c.

Entry of Masters.—The number of masters entered from 1661 to 1700, being forty years, was 240, being an average of six every year. Some of them entered as free apprentices, some as freemen's sons, and some as unfree strangers.

A Maltman Expelled the Trade.—On 27th January, 1698, John Fleming was entered a free master. Opposite the admission in the Locked Book, an entry in the following terms is recorded—"Dundee, 24th November, 1737, John Fleming's name is, by order of the fraternity, deleted, on the other side, out of this their locked book of freemasters, Because he, being a Kirk Elder was, by his own confession, emitted before the Session, on the first day of November instant or yrby convicted of stealing the poor's money, so that he is no longer a free master among the maltmen."

John Morgan.—In 1642 John Morgoun compeirit in presence of the brethrine and obleist him selfe be his oath to observe the actis of this buik contentit yrintill. In 1656 another person named Johone Morgoneentered; Wm. Morgan, on 5th November, 1748; and Thos. Morgan, on 5th May, 1756.

Assessment for the Poor, &c.—25th August, 1724.—The Maltmen consid^r that hitherto there had been no fixed time for electing one to keep their Book and take care of the affairs of the Fraternity, agreed that on the second Thursday of December yearly one of their number should be elected Boxmaster to the Trade, who should take care of the baill affairs of the Fraternity. And in order to relieve their poor, who had lately increased, and to keep in repair their seats in the East Church and put up a new one in the West Church, they enacted and ordained that thereafter every free master should at Lammas yearly pay six shillings; also, that every frie master, at his entry, should pay 40s Scots to pay a servant to keep the Trade's seat in the West Church, or keep it themselves for a year, in the option of the Boxmaster, and for relieving the burdens of the Fraternity, in addition to the other dues payable at entry—Freemasters' sons to be exempt from the latter charge; also, that none be elected keeper of the Book who does not become bound to keep the Church, and frequent one or other of the seats in said Churches.

On 6th November, 1737, the payment for keeping the seat in Church was raised to £4.

Apprentices and Journeymen.—6th September, 1727.—The Maltmen convened in the West Church, and ordained that none should thereafter be admitted as free apprentices unless they were bound for at least two years, and their Indenture produced to the Boxmaster before the apprentice be booked, and pay the ordinary dues of apprentices. A journeyman to pay £4 to the Boxm^r on entering himself to any master, half to the Guildry, and half to the Trades poor. When the booked journeyman enters as a master he shall pay £16 Scots, of which £6 to the Guildry and £10 to the poor of the Trade, besides the ordinary dues. That instead of paying ten pennies Scots for every steeping of their own malt, and half a merk for every steeping made to noblemen or gentlemen, as heretofore when the steeping was generally ten bolls; now, as some masters steep more and some less than that quantity the payment shall be one penny per boll of barley, bear, or other grain steeped for malting by any free master for his own use, and eight pennies per boll for every boll steeped within the liberties of the burgh for noblemen or others, the same to be paid to the Boxmaster for the use of the Trade. On 25th October, 1827, the rate was raised to one penny stg. per boll steeped for himself, and 6s 8d Scots when steeped for strangers.

Head Washing.—22d Dec., 1739.—The Maltmen met in the new Church, by authority of the Dean of Guild, and considering that the practice of brothering or head washing new entrant apprentices or servants is contrary to the Municipal Laws of the burgh, and is often the cause of abuses and immoralities, besides being a heavy charge upon said parties, Therefore they discharged the practice for the future, and ordained that no free master shall allow any meeting of Maltmen lads, for this purpose, to be in any of their houses, nor afford them meat or drink, nor be present thereat or give countenance thereto, under the penalty of £12 Scots, to be paid to the Boxm', toties quoties. But if any such entrant pleases to give a moderate refreshment to the other lads in the same malthouse, he may do so, providing there be not more than six persons present, nor more than one pint of ordinary twopenny ale given to each person present, and no other liquor whatever to be used. As this will be a considerable ease to the entrant, to pay 20s Scots of additional dues. Also, as the Fraternity wish to save all they can to the poor, no free master on entering shall be obliged to give any entertainment to the other free masters, but shall instead pay 40s Scots to the Boxm', for the use of their poor.

Entry Money.—24th Nov., 1755.—The Trade resolved that the entry money, payable by free apprentices on being entered as free masters, be as follows:—To the Trade, £7 10s; Church Seat, £4; In lieu of "four hours," £4; To the Guildry, £4; Hospital, £3; and £1 10s to the Officer, Clerk, &c.; making in all, £24—Strangers to pay in all £35 Scots. On subsequent occasion the dues of entry were raised to provide for their poor brethren, masters, widows, and indigent children, whose numbers had increased, while the entry of free masters, &c., had fallen off. The last entries on the subject in the Locked Book are dated 25th Oct., 1827, the payments being—Strangers, to the Trade, £25, and Fees, &c., £1 9s 6d, in all £26 9s 6d. Apprentices, varying with the term of the apprenticeship, from £10 to £18, with Fees, &c., £1 9s 6d. Sons and Sons-in-law to pay £1 8s to the Trade, and Fees as above.

The Statutes and Laws of the Maltmen were frequently changed to suit the altered circumstances of the Corporation, and several abridgments of them are engrossed in the Locked Book, the last being dated 25th Oct., 1817.

They are substantially as follows:—

That no person be booked a free master until he be free to the town, either by birth or purchase.

That he shall not be booked until he pays the dues for his freedom to the Visitor of the Trade.

That yearly, upon the fourth Thursday of November, a Visitor

to the Fraternity be chosen from among the members, who is to keep the accounts of the Trade, and clear them at the end of the year, and hand any balance on hand over to his successor.

That all the members shall attend all meetings of the Trade when called to do so by the officer, by the order of the Visitor, under a penalty of one shilling stg. for each time absent without a lawful excuse.

That the quarter accounts (6s yearly) be regularly paid.

That no master shall take the customers of another, nor use means for that purpose, until they are fairly clear and separate the one from the other.

That no free master shall have or engage the servant of another free master, until he be fairly free from his previous master, after warning given.

That masters on their marriage pay to the Visitor 3s stg. of marriage dues.

That if the quarter accounts stand over unpaid for two years at one time, double the sum shall be charged, and until such payment be made the party to cease to be a member of the Fraternity, and if the accounts stand over three years he shall not be again admitted without the consent of a majority of the members at a general meeting, called on the petition of the party so cut off, and until he pay up all arrears, and such fine as the meeting may impose. Intimation in writing to be sent by the Clerk of the Arrears, to the member so falling into arrears, and mentioning also the consequences of his not settling them.

Heads Washing Revived.—On 16th Oct., 1834, it was enacted that apprentices on their entry may or may not have their heads washed, as shall suit their own inclination, but the dues to the Trade to be paid within 14 days from the commencement of their apprenticeship, under a penalty of 10s 6d, for which the master is liable to the Trade—That no master or journeyman be present at a head washing unless one pound be paid to the Trade in name of booking money, under a penalty of 5s for a master, and 2s 6d for a journeyman—That any master or servant guilty of any irregularity to the Trade, or their affairs not specially ment^d in the rules presently in force for their government, shall be liable to be taken account of by the Deacon, Boxmaster, and Committee, and a fine imposed.

CHAP VI.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Since the earlier chapters of this volume were in print, the Town Council have lost the services, by death, of the gentleman who was arranging and cataloguing the Town's Records. The Records are both interesting and important, and as good progress has already been made, the Council ought, without undue delay, to appoint some other qualified person to carry on and complete the work. The Charter Room, doubtless, contains many documents calculated to throw light on the history of the town in ancient times, and their publication would be a public benefit.

The earlier entries in the Locked Books of the Crafts in Dundee were generally inserted by an Official Clerk, the Chaplain, or by a Notary Public. In those days learning was a rare accomplishment, and it was only Churchmen, Notaries, and a few others who were taught to write. Craftsmen, and even merchants, got little education until about the beginning of the seventeenth century; but as that century advanced, the advantage of being able to read and write, and know at least the simple rules of arithmetic, became more and more apparent, and the Locked Books of the Trades show the progress in learning made by the members.

The Records entered by the learned scribes are generally carefully written, in the style peculiar to the period, and the calligraphy of the different ages vary so much, that the period can often be told by the writing. The earlier entries are better written, and more easily read, than those of later date. After the members were able to write a little the Notaries were dispensed with, and the entries made by the Deacon, or by some of the other brethren. Many of the early entries inserted by the members are so badly written, and the spelling so curious and so various, that it is almost impossible to discover their purport. Others later on are more distinctly, and some of them even beautifully written, and the orthography correct. There are many variations between these extremes.

The Notary generally signed the entries engrossed by him, for behoof of all concerned, few of the brethren being then able to subscribe them. After education became more general among craftsmen, the members present at the meetings, who were able to write, generally signed the Acts and Statutes. Sometimes the entries are subscribed by all present at the

meeting, but more frequently only part of them were able to sign their names. The others either adhibiting their initials, or their mark. Although some of the subscriptions bear evidence that the craftsmen had been well educated, the great majority of them appear to have been written by men more accustomed to hard labour than to the use of the pen.

In the 16th century, and perhaps for some time afterwards, the Deacons of Crafts held courts for the purpose of administering justice between the craftsmen, masters, journeymen and apprentices, and for defending the liberty of the craft. The Deacon sat as Judge, and the causes were pled before him as in other Courts of Justice, and, with the aid of his Council, he gave judgment. He could also administer oaths, and perform other functions appertaining to Judges. His Court was analogous to the Court of the Dean of Guild, and his powers and privileges in the Craft, and over his craftsmen, were akin to those of the Dean in the Guildry, and over the guild brethren; and his councillors were to him what the assessors were to the Dean.

In the middle ages the mercantile Guilds and Crafts possessed great influence in all the mercantile kingdoms of Europe. So vast indeed was their power that the might of kings was scarcely able to control them, and keep them in subjection. The merchants of London claimed the right of trading throughout the dominions of the king without paying custom or dues, and if interfered with in their traffic, they were not slow to take the law into their own hands, and indemnify themselves in the way they could do so most easily and most effectually, not troubling themselves whether or not their acts were in accordance with law and justice. The members of the Guilds in other cities, though not so arrogant as their brethren in London, were equally jealous of their privileges, and careful to exact their rights. That they might be able to participate in the advantages accruing from such power, nobles frequently became members of the Guilds. Dignitaries of the Church, not content with the incomes derived from their spiritual offices, increased them by dealing in wines and other material things. High Princes trafficked in merchandise, and even great Monarchs did not think it beneath their kingly dignity to add to their revenues by trading in various commodities.

The history of the Guildry and Crafts from the middle ages onward to the present time is a great and interesting subject, but to have enlarged upon it was beyond the scope of this work. The brief sketches given are all that there was space for. To trace the history of these bodies, from their rise to the present time, will afford pleasure to those who are interested in such subjects, and have the leisure to do so.

The Records of the Guildry of Dundee, which are still in the possession of that body, were, until a comparatively recent period, kept by the Town Clerk. Since then the Guildry have always appointed a professional Clerk, and the Locked Book and other documents under his charge have therefore been well kept. The earlier remaining Records of the Guildry have been copied into the oldest existing Locked Book, from an older one. Some of the more important Statutes, enacted during the currency of the extant book, are signed by all the Guild brethren, and many of the signatures bear evidence that the members were ready writers. The Books and documents belonging to the Guildry are now carefully preserved by the office-bearers.

The Locked Books and other documents belonging to the several Trades are usually kept by the Deacon or Boxmaster, and these officials are elected yearly. Frequent changes in the custodiers of old documents are not favourable to their preservation. Many of them are unintelligible to the office-bearers, and therefore deemed of little value, which makes them careless about their safe keeping. As no inventory of the documents is kept and handed over along with them to the new custodier, he does not know whether or not he gets all that his predecessor received. In this way it is that one document after another has fallen aside, and, in the course of time, if means are not speedily taken to preserve them, the whole of those still remaining may be lost. It would be desirable to have the old and valuable books and other documents yet in possession of the Trades and other public bodies collected and deposited in some secure place, where they would be safely preserved, and where parties interested could have access to them at all reasonable times. The new Museum, when completed, might be a proper place of deposit for them.



G L O S S A R Y.

Abefor,	Before, formerly	Assollais,	Absolve, acquit
Abulsiement,	Body clothes	Astler,	Ashlar, hewn stones
Accidents,	Extra charges, fees	Astrik,	Bind, astriet
Accomplishit,	Accomplished, completed	Asyd,	Aids
Accentiaten,	Assents, consents	Athwart,	Across
Acludit,	Concluded	Attemis,	At a time
Acted,	Debtor	Atour, attour,	Further
Actis,	Extracts	Aucht,	Ought
Actit,	Agreed, bound	Aucht, aweht,	Ought
Adous,	Purposes	Auctoratais,	Authority
Adym,	Advice	Auld,	Old
Aforme,	Conform	Avall, awaill,	Avail, force
Agand, agenis,	Against	Avesand,	Advising
Ahvert,	Divert	Aw,	Ought
Algis,	Ages	Awand,	Owing, due
Aikera,	Aores	Awine,	Owa
Aill,	Als	Ay,	Always, for ever
Ain,	Owa	Ayse,	Esse
Ainformet,	Informant		
Air,	Are, their		
Air, ayr, ayre,	Movable Court of Justice	Bacheis,	Batches
Airea, awris,	Heirs	Backhouse,	Bakehouse
Airahip,	Heirship	Baik, bak, bake,	Back
Airt,	Art, skill, trade	Baith, bayt,	Bath
Airt and pairt,	Art and part	Beirna, barnia,	Children
Ame,	As	Bakbyt,	Backbite, to speak evil of one absent
Aith, ayth,	An oath		
Albeit,	Although	Ban,	To swear
Aleyuat,	Alienate	Bancet, banket,	Banquet, feast
Allanerlie,	Only	Baud, bound,	Bound
Alluterlie,	Wholly, entirely	Bandaleer,	Wooden powder-case
Alma, amme, amme,	Alum		
Almeit, almit,	Tanned, steeped in alum	Bandit,	Bound
Allowance,	Money	Bancet,	Bound
Als,	As	Banning,	Irreverend exclamation, swearing
Alsawill,	Also		
Amendement,	Fine, penalty	Bannock,	A cake of oatmeal
Ans,	One	Bappee,	A thick cake baked in the oven with yeast
Ansis, anes,	Once		
Anent,	Regarding, about	Bark,	Tanning material
Apertisement,	Only	Barkit,	Tanned
Ansent,	Ancient	Batals, battal,	Battle
Apensit,	Appended, attached	Baterit,	Gummed, pasted
		Bath, bayith,	Bath
Apone, apoue,	Upon	Bauk,	Cross wood binding
Apoyntit,	Appointed		valian
Apprais,	Approves	Barter,	Baker
Ar,	Are	Beakins, beaking,	Baking
Arrows, arrowes,	Arrives	Beand, beinge,	Being
Articulis,	Articles	Beir,	Berley
Askit,	Asked, enquired	Begyllis,	Deceives, misleads
Asmith, asmythment,	Satisfaction, compensation	Beine,	Bein
		Esse ,	Is

Beisee,	Base, ground floor	Bwties,	Boots
Belangand	Belonging to	Ry,	Buy, boades
Benuth,	Below	Byde,	Abide
Bersall, birsol,	Tease,	Hydia, byding,	Remaining
Beseik,	Beseech	Byit,	Bite
Beatowed,	Laid out on, given to		
Betrix,	Between, betwixt	Cadgeara, cadgers,	Itinerant fishmongers
Battering,	Improving		
Bida,	Orders, instructs	Caices,	Cases
Big,	Large	Caiceth,	A kind of cloth
Bigging,	A building, building	Calite bag,	Courier bag, eatbel
	ing	Callimg,	Trade, occupation
Biggit,	Built	Callie,	Called
Bakateris,	Deers of black	Calay,	Street, paved road
Bladder,	Mix, mingle, diffuse	Caric,	Carry
Blawa,	Blown, filled with wind	Carig,	Carriage
		Carimg,	Carrying
Block, bookis,	A bargain, bargains	Carion,	Rotten flesh, decayed
Bloodiers,	Assault to effusion of blood, shedders of blood	Cassid, cassit,	Annulled, cancelled
		Casson, cassin,	Rejected, thrown away, thrown overboard
Bluid,	Blood		
Bluk,	Blue	Cation,	Caution, Security
Bodelyo,	Personally	Cawl,	To divide by lot
Botton,	Boats	Cersh,	Search
Bonal,	Bound	Cettand,	Certain
Bot,	Only, but	Chapman,	Travelling merchant
Bouk,	Body, bulk		
Bouked, bukit,	Booked, entered	Chappit, chappit,	Bought or sold
Boyrup,	Small rope	Channing,	Channing
Brackis,	Breaks	Checker,	Excise-gate
Bragara, braggarte,	Roasters	Chimae,	Choison
Bragis,	Roasted	Chesall,	Chisel
Braid,	Bread	Chick,	Check
Brak, brak,	Break	Chokos,	Branks, pillory
Brakand,	Breaking	Circumvoiced,	Deceived, imposed upon
Brake and top	Buy and sell, deal in merchandise		
		Citit,	Cited, summoned
Branka,	Jags, pillory, an iron bit put into the mouth	Claith, claith,	Cloth,
		Clayis, cloths,	Clothes, clothing
Breach,	Breach	Cled,	Clad, clothed, married
Bred, breid,	Bread, breadth		
Breive,	A writing	Climes, clyms,	Climbs
Bridit,	Spread	Closs,	A narrow entry
Brocht,	Brought	Clout,	A patch
Broken,	Disannulled	Concith,	Overcused
Brook, bruck,	Possess, use	Cockot, cooquet,	Clearance
Bronster, browater,	Brewer	Coft, coift,	Bought, purchased
Broyer,	Beetler	Cognosee,	Examine
Brugh, brut, burt,	Burgh	Cuingie,	Leave to travel, a pass
Brak,	Enjoy, possess		
Bruut,	Burnt	Collera, cowlars,	Colours
Buddis,	Gifts, bribes	Collippittit,	Shens cut out, out in stripes
Buk,	Book		
Bunt,	Box, chest	Colorit,	False, not true
Buthas, bwithea,	Booths, shops	Colour,	Deceit, falsehood
Buthouse,	Boat-house	Comonties, com-	Commons, public grounds
Bundin,	Bound	usties,	
Banthais,	Bounties	Como-wae,	Common voice
Bardings,	Burdens	Compoitores,	Arbitrators
Bania,	Funerals	Compt,	Account
Burrowes,	Burghs	Comptat, comptit,	Accounted for, settled
But,	Without		
Boyand,	Buying	Concoiced,	Agreed upon
Bwr,	Bore	Condings,	Condign

Confermat,	Confirmed	Denar,	Dinner
Consciousness,	Ortho	Denning,	Small coals
Consuetude,	Custom	Depunseritt,	Impoverished
Content,	Contain, insert	Derenyett,	Determined
Contentis,	Contains	Desail, desail,	Descent, outpour- ing, to let fall
Contit,	Counted	Descephog,	Discipline
Conviniant,	Convenient	Despocheit,	Dispatched
Convent,	Convened	Detfull,	Owing, die
Cookstole,	Cooking stool, pil- lory	Det, dottour,	Debt, debtor
Co-pous,	Compounds	Devinted,	Directed
Cornea,	Grain of various kinds	Dewale,	Duty
Coto, cott,	Coat	Dewerso,	Diverse, several
Couper,	Cattle dealer, a dealer	Dewitua, dewitua,	Notice
Couparee,	Empters	Dichten dichtung,	Cleaning, dressing, combing, wiping
Coupt,	Exchanged, barter- ed	Dight,	To dress, to prepare
Courtia,	Courts	Dimyris,	Deceas
Cowdl,	Coax	Distrenyelt,	Distained, seized for debt
Coyer,	Lower	Distrepim,	Disturbance
Cramer, croumer,	A pedlar	Doand,	Doing
Cremaria,	Boxes, stalls	Doaria,	Doors
Creance,	Credit	Doghter in law,	Daughter-in-law
Crear,	A low built smack of 30 to 40 tons burden	Doa,	Do, does
Crell	An over basket	Dor, dur,	Door
Croupin,	Shrink	Down,	D. zen
Crouah,	Fat, tallow	Duttit,	Endowed, possessed
Croue,	Cross	Dzable,	Copy, duplicate
Cru kit	Crossed, bent	Dzert ill,	Double
Cruppta,	Crypt	Dzwitting,	Doubting
Cruel,	Proclaimed	Draper,	Dealer in cloth
Culle,	Blow, stroke	Drawn,	Drawn, dropped
Cuma,	Cause	Drink silver,	Drink money
Cumand, cumyng,	Coming	Dual,	Dwell
Cuma,	Conues	Duckat, duckitt,	Put under water
Cumbe,	Cemely	Duria,	Insurance
Cundie, cuxia,	Water channel, drain	Dyocht, dyicht,	To separate grain from chaff
Cunners,	Tasters, inspectors	Dyk,	A dyke, wall
Cunter,	Country	Dy'ia,	Dighty, name of a river
Capual,	Connect, join to- gether, a rafter	Fan,	An, one
Cattit,	Cat	Fa'uth,	Faithful
Dailing,	Dealing	Eff et,	Purpose
Daitt,	Date	Effwart,	Afterwards
Damoiflet,	Injured, damaged	Eat,	Eyes
Damfage,	Damage	Etch, ekame,	Each
Daur,	To dare	Eit,	Elected
Dearth, derth,	Scarcity, famine	Eluk, ella,	Ese
Deathound,	Indebted, debtor	Elwand,	A measure of length
Decentlie,	Carefully, properly	Elukmaga,	Injure
Decoru,	Adorn, uphold	Enterea, entron,	Entries
Decryit,	Observed, discover- ed	Ekapage,	Ship's crew
Decryso,	Decease, death	Erast,	Remand, mortgage
De'st,	Explosive, convey	Es,	This
Delate, delot,	Accused	Escheat,	Forfeit
Deliter,	Accuser	Eschew,	Issue, completion
Delatt,	Directed, blotted out	Esjyt,	Capital, soon
Deby,	Daily	Esmy,	Work assigned to as assistant to test his qualifi- cations
Dampnit,	Ordained, judged	Est,	East
		Evacual,	Avoided, left

Evancas,	D-appear	Fortune,	Fourteen
Evangel,	Gospel	Foul,	Full
Everilk,	Every, each	Fourtay,	Forty
Evidentes,	Titles, charters, write	Fra,	From
Errie,	Every	Frithme,	From that time
Ewell,	Neil	Frora,	Packages
Ewerilk,	Weekly	Frulic,	Grate, free of charge
Ewyn,	Evan, straight	Privall,	Trivial, trifling
Exemtsill,	Example	Fulze,	Measure, dung, filth
Exeros,	Exercise	Fund, fundia,	Fund
Eximo,	Exempt	Fure, furod,	Carry, carried
Expelhit,	Expelled	Furfel,	Furred skin
Exonoria,	Exonerates	Furnis	Furnace or oven
Expremit,	Expressed	Furth,	Returning, leaving, going out of
Exproving,	Expiry	Fyall,	Foul
Extem,	Examine	Fyf,	Five
Extender,	Outside, stranger	Fyuit,	Purchased, procured
Extrauer,	One outside		
Faille,	Fail	Gadderit, goddrit,	Gathered
Failher,	One who fails, fail- ing	Gadge,	To measure, stand- ard of size
Faillies, failmes	Fails, falls	Gaineand,	Fit for, qualified
Faith,	Strength, force	Gainslow,	Contradiction
Fauna,	Fauna	Gainsstanding,	Withstanding
Fale,	Falses	Gaire,	Guard
Falsit,	Falschood	Gast,	Ghost
Falsand,	Failing	Gaste,	Gate
Falschares,	Confidants	Gisand,	Usual, customary
Farre,	Far	Gaul, gang,	Go
Fasoun,	Fashion	Gavil,	Gable
Fatt,	Vat, boiler, a steep	Gear, goit, gor,	Goals, offests, riches
Faulter,	Wrongdoer	Geise,	Geese
Favor,	Favour	Gevand,	Giving
Favt, fayth,	Faith	Gewin,	Given
Feking,	Folding, lapping	Get, gife, g'n, gyl	If, gave
Feall,	Tarf,	Giffin, gylles,	Given
Fealing,	Wanting, desolent	Gin,	If
Fechting,	Fighting	Girda,	Hoops
Fe, fee, fie, fie,	Engage, wages	Glaisen, glawen,	
Feezes,	Screws	Glasit,	Glazed
Foul,	Fail, suffer	Gluiffa,	Gloves
Fouman,	Journeyman	Groat,	A narrow inlet in- to which the sea enters
Ferder, fordes, far- der,	Farther, further	Graith,	Implements, ap- paratus
Fortuna,	Ward, confinement	Greala,	Large lots, whole- sale
Fescher,	Fishmonger	Groit,	Great
Festail,	Confirmation	Grosaris,	Gooseberry bushes
Fawie,	Faalty	Groat,	Four pennies
Fiet,	Engaged	Gryt, gryt,	Bulk, whole, great
Fillit,	Filled	Gryte,	Large - grained, coarse
Fisch,	Fish	God, gude, guid,	Good
Flaggle,	Planks, flat stones	Guds,	Goods
Flying,	Scolding	Gudly, gudlie,	Goodly, utmost, properly
Foir,	Front	Guidwill,	Consent
Foirano,	Foreign	Gutter,	Channel
Foirfaltit,	Forfeited	Gutterstanes,	Curbstones, channel
Foirgat,	Leading Street	Guyarus,	Persons disagree
Fournent,	Directly opposite		
Fordell,	Prepared		
Fordell goare,	Stock in hand		
Forgainat,	Over against		
Forme,	Manner		
Formekill,	For as much		
Forstalling,	Buying before the regular market		

Habest,	Habit, dress	Incontinent,	Immediately, forth-
Habile,	Suitable, conveni-		with
	ent	Inbrocht,	Collected, paid in
Habill,	Able	Incurand,	Incurring
Haif, haiff,	Have	Indit,	Debtor
Haifand, havand,	Having	Induring,	In the course of
Haill, heall,	Bulk, whole	Ingeynes,	English
Hainlet,	Handled, dealt with	ingy,	Injury
Haist,	Hasten	Ingyn,	Ingenuity, genius
Haldin,	Accounted	Inlaik,	Shot tooming
Haldine,	Hold, withhold	Inlaking,	Deficient, wanting
Halia, haly,	Holy	Input,	Change of money,
Handfast,	Bind, bound, engage		to put in
Handill,	Handle, touch	Intertany,	Occupy
Handseanie,	Colours, flag, stan-	Interteant,	Entertained
	dard	Inuriall,	Injurious
Hanted,	Frequented	Inuturges,	Intrigues
Hanter,	Frequenter, atten-	Invaiguing,	Strolling idly about
	der	Ischo,	Issue
Happin,	Chance, come about	Item,	Also
Harungue,	To address an audi-		
	ence		
Hardie,	Daring	Jaikieboots,	Light boots
Havcar,	Owner, possessor	Jaikit bootie,	Strong boots
Havitting,	Handling	Jawer stone,	Water conductor
Havynnle,	Harbours, havens	Joise joyse,	Enjoy
Heave,	Have	Jouges,	Pilory, chokes
Hecht,	Promise		
Heffing,	Having		
Heggs,	Hedges	Kalkie,	Cakes
Heichest,	Highest, greatest	Kall, kall,	Cabbage, colewark,
Heid, heide,	Head, top		borecole
Heidde,	Heads	Kais,	Case
Heir,	Here	Keilling, Kylling,	Ling, codfish
Hel, hell,	Whole	Keipit, kepit,	
Helen,	Heels	keppet,	Kept
Helacome,	Wholesome	Kepeand,	Keeping
Hender,	Hinder, prevent,	Kint,	Known
	stop	Kirkseard,	Churchyard
Herberie,	In military dress,	Kist,	Chest, box, coffin
	lodging, dwell-	Knappill,	Oak cut for staves
	ing	Kniff,	Knife
Herente,	Errands, messages	Knocks,	Beats, beetles
Hes,	Has	Kyes,	Keys
Hestie,	Hastie	Kynrig,	Country
Hewie,	Heavy	Kything, kything,	Showing, discover-
Heyddie,	Hides		ing, practising
Hie gaitie,	High Street		
Hiet,	Heat		
Hines,	Highness	Ladred,	Loaded
Hinging lock	Padlock	Laidie,	Loads
Hookster, huckster	Small dealer, trader	Laidening,	Loading
Hoill,	Hole	Laise,	Others, remaining
Honest,	Good, substantial	Laigh,	Low
Horait,	Hard pointed	Lalk,	Want, need
Hos,	Hose	Laitlie,	Lately
Hostellare,	Innkeeper	Lambas,	Lammas
Howre,	Hour	Land,	Country
Huglie,	Hugely, greatly	Landwart,	Country
Humbness,	Humbleness	Lang,	Long
Hardoue,	Whoredom	Lardie,	Lairds, proprietors
		Last,	A weight or mea-
			sure
Ignorantness,	Ignorance	Lata, lawte,	Loyalty, good con-
Ilk,	Each, belonging to		duct
Ilkane,	Each one	Leuchfullie,	Lawfully
Impyne,	Impose	Lavell,	Level

Leac,	Term	Marchand,	Merchant
Leal, lels,	True, loyal, faith- ful	Mark, mark,	Dark
Leal,	Late	Marrow,	Partner
Leader,	Leather	Mashlome,	Broad made of unmixed grain
Lealty,	Faithfully, honest- ly	Materia,	Matters
Leiso, loiso,	Loose	Mensa,	Humble
Leiv, g, leiving,	Living	Meckle, meikle,	
Leblie,	Faithfully	meckle, mickell,	
Leening,	Lending	mickle,	Much, large
Leutron,	Lent, fast before Easter	Mendis,	Amends
Lesin, Liene,	Learn	Mensa,	Means
Lesome, levesum,	Lawful	Menshoned,	Mentioned
Letter,	Latter	Mei teine,	Maintain
Leving,	Leaving	Meront,	Market
Leying,	Ling	Merchia,	Marches, bound- aries
Licence,	Liberty, authority	Merdmont,	Favourable judg- ment
Lichtis,	Windows	Mesour,	Measure
Lichtlie,	Despise, slight	Mestorful,	Necessitous, needy
Lieved,	Levied	Met, mett, mette,	Measure of capacity
L fuit,	Lifted	Mew,	To enclose
Logge,	League, combina- tion	Middling,	Dung, d
Limitt,	Appointed, bound	Mulleu,	Muddling
Liners,	Land surveyors	Militata,	Opposes, operates, against
Living,	Fixing boundaries	Miltit,	Milled, fullied
Lant,	Flax	Mirk,	Dark
Lappin,	Trust, confidence	Mubeliscawel,	Bad, illbred, as- civ
Lorted,	Signed, bound	Miken,	To mistake one's self, not to know
Lut,	Dye	Miskendur,	Want of candour, dishonesty
Luttill,	Small	Mispersones,	Defences, injuries
Luttit,	Dyed	Misast,	Used wrongfully
Liver,	Discharge, unload	Mithra,	Measure
Livered,	Discharged	Moane,	Lamentation
Lwe,	Lavo	Mobil, mobile,	moveable goods
Lokit, lokkit,	Locked	Moe,	Money
Lott,	Trade, to trade	Mone,	Many
Loamba, lowmoe,	Loom, apparatus	Mor,	More
Lovable,	excellent	Mot,	Met
Loves,	Loaves	Mowthis,	Mouths, intents
Lowsa,	Wandering, loose	Moyauco,	Means of subten- ence
Ludges,	Lodges, temporary dwellings	Moyen,	Means, exertion
Lufe,	Live	Muck,	Manna, dung
Lugges,	Live	Muliz, mula,	Slippers without quarters
Lumb,	Ears	Mute,	Meeting public assembly
Ly,	A chimney, a loom	Mutla,	Pleadings, quarrels
Lycht,	Lao	Myle,	Mile
Lyf, lyff,	Light	Myre,	Swamp, bog
Lyk, lyke,	Lifo		
Lykoe,	Liko		
	In the same manner, analogous to		
Lynce,	Lines, boundaries		
Ma, mae, maire,	More	Na,	No, not
Ma,	Made,	Nane,	None
Mairit, margit,	Married	Narrowlie,	Carefully
Maist,	Most, almost	Nather,	Neither
Mart, weit,	Most	Naughtie,	Insufficient, bad
Matit,	Bound, agreed	Nawaya,	No ways
Mangrel,	Mixed, medium	Nayer,	Never
Manna,	Man's	Nobbit,	Pointed
Mansworn,	Perjured	Nodmost,	Undermost
Mantenit,	Maintained	Neids,	Needy

Notran,	Kidneys	Paroche, parochine, Parish
Neuter,	Hawser	Parole, paroll,
Near, newir,	Never	Partigwallare, parti-
Newryvia,	Nevertheless	gellier,
Neyr,	Neither	Part,
Nid,	Need	Pash,
Nisp,	Allowed to ground,	Patent,
	low water	Pence, pears,
Nocht,	Not	Pecunial,
Noght,	Naught	Peel,
Notable,	Public, remarkable	Pelletis,
Notarha,	Notoriously, pub- licly	Pennyis,
		Pennyworthis,
Nottit,	Noticed, recorded	Pensiles,
Nutta,	Notes	Perand,
Novation,	Alteration	Pertemend,
Novit,	Nominate	
Nulthia,	Want of force	Pest,
Nyibour, nythr,	Neighbour	Pic,
		Pick,
		Pike,
		Pirralch,
Oblesched, oblist,	Obliged	
Obleas,	Obligo	Placeit,
Of twmpir,	Perform, keep	Plaid,
Offinar,	Office	Plaiding,
Offie,	Oil	Plaiso,
Omull,	Humble, civil	Plastorme,
Onalterit,	Unaltered	Plane,
Onderly,	Be subject to	Play,
Onay, onis, ony,	Any	
Onayfment,	Insufficient	Plota,
Ophanoe,	Uphold	Pluck,
Or,	Over	Pock,
Ora,	Or	Portage,
Osmond iron,	A kind of iron	
Outlandis,	Foreign	Pot,
Outmen,	Strangers, those living beyond the Royalty	Powritie,
		Poynt,
Outtaken,	Besides, except	
Outwend,	Finish	Poyntis,
Oure,	Every	Practique, praktis,
Ourrecht,	Unwrought	Prelet,
Owergave,	To give over	Precheria,
Owerloft,	Upper dock of a ship	Preudgent,
		Prevatly,
Owik, owkly,	Weekly	Prevaricaria,
Ounc,	Oven	Prevelation,
Outra,	Outra, extra- gant	Preyoe,
Oy,	Gracious	Priso,
Oyer,	Other	Prisar, prysar,
Oyso,	Opening	
		Prinello,
		Prive,
		Proffit,
Pack, piel, pake, pile	To display and offer for sale, to trade, to deal, to buy and sell	Promittie,
Packing and peilling,	Trafficking	Prophins,
Pactio,	Agreement	Prosyd,
Pain pains, panes,	Pane, penalty, fines	Prowok,
Pain,	Price	Prude,
Pait, payit,	Paid	Pruidit,
Palm,	Hand	Przyce,
Pandorus,	Lecherous, lustful	Przysetg,
		Puar,
		Puir, pure,
		Particular
		Partier
		Public
		Process
		Pence
		Pecuniary
		To match, to equal
		Skins, hides
		Pence, ca,
		Small lots of goods
		Fuge, steamers
		Persued
		Pertaining, belong- ing to
		Plague, pestilence
		Price
		Pike, patch
		To puller, steal
		Increase by stealth, poach
		Placed
		Plaid
		Coarse woollen cloth
		Place
		Account, abstract
		Full, complete
		Place, action, law- suit
		Scolds
		Pluck
		Sack, bag
		Cargo put on board ship
		Fit
		Power
		Branch, depart- ment
		Points
		Practice
		Pr fit
		Preachers
		Prejudiced, injured
		Privately
		Shodlers, cavillers
		Prevention
		Price
		To value
		Valuator, inspector, appraiser
		Privately
		Acquainted
		In erect, rent, use, service
		Permits
		Pr file
		Provide
		Provoke, anger
		Prood
		Provided
		Prices
		Appraising, valu- ing
		Power
		Poco

Pultrie,	Poultry	Renuncand,	Renouncing
Punl, pwnd,	Pound	Reparibt,	Adorned, lacorned
Punason,	Panchron	Reprunt,	Reproved
Pus, put ^o ,	Presence	Reavein, rowwee,	Receives
Put,	Present	Restand, resort-	
Putee,	Presente	and,	Resorting, frequent-
Patis,	Presently		ing
Peker,	Pilferer	Rosetter,	Recover
Pynor,	Labourer	Roasting,	Harbouring
		Ressart,	Received
		Restand,	Resting, remaining
		Restes,	Remains indebted
		Rewill, rivyll,	Rule
		Rewyne,	Rule
		Ricour,	Rigour
		Ris, ris,	Rims
		Ripe,	Properly qualified
		Riven,	Turn, rent
		Rebber,	A cheat, a thief
		Ruch,	Rough
		Rucht,	Insolled
		Ronyng, ronyu,	Running
		Rotten aw,	Name of a suburb
			of Dunfer, now
			called Hiltown
		Rowing, racing,	Ruin
		Rude,	Road
		Rude,	Road
		Rypelis, ryplic,	Maturely
		Ryse,	Raise
		Ryt,	Right
		Snip,	Except, excepting
		Sail,	Snail
		Samckle,	So much
		Samine,	Same
		Sanot, Sanotis,	A saint, saints
		Satay,	Ommission, trespass
			good conduct,
		Sauld,	Sold
		Savant,	Only, excepting
		Savin,	Sown
		Sayling,	Sailing
		Schauc,	Chance
		Schant,	Chant
		Schappn,	Shaped
		Schawis,	Shows
		Scheip,	Sheep
		Scheir,	Ship, shear
		Schippe,	Ship
		Schippit,	Striped
		Schone, schyne,	Shoes
		Shott,	Share, pay out
		Schutting,	shooting
		Soot or lot,	Share in, have part
			with
		Scornairs,	Those who rally
			young women
			by pretending
			that some one is
			in suit to her
		Scrapit out,	Deleted, erased
		Scrubbing,	Scrubbing, waxing
		Seurgit,	Whipped, lashed
		Seunl,	Seeing
		Seunin,	Seams
		Seuth,	The coal fish
Qch, qik,	Which		
Qhyl, quhill,	Whole		
Qist,	White		
Qrof,	Whereof		
Qrypon,	Wheroupon		
Qteot over, quat-			
conver,	Whatevver		
Qeasily,	Quietly		
Qair, quire,	Choir		
Quba,	Who		
Qubair,	Whore		
Qtham, quhome,	Whom		
Qubst,	What		
Qubatumowar,	Whatevver		
Qubast,	Wheat		
Qr, quhen,	When		
Qubdster,	Whether		
Qdalk, quhyk,	Which		
Qubinger, quhin-			
scar,	Short sword, whin-		
	ger		
Quhipp,	Whip		
Qahow,	Haw		
Qutseamw,	Requites		
Qutende,	Disputa from		
Qyt,	Qu t, free from		
Qvene,	Convenco		
Rafarit,	Referred		
Ramt, rasit,	Raised		
Rakott,	Reckoned		
Rapyr,	Rapier, sword		
Reddiest, reddiest,	Most easily attain-		
	ed		
Remply,	Ripuly		
Remp,	Ropes		
Reckoun,	Argue, dispute with		
Remete,	Reemipt		
Red,	Read		
Red, rid,	To counsel, ex-		
	plain, to fix		
	boundaries, to		
	arrange differ-		
	ences		
Redd,	Rubbish		
Reddifie,	Redress, repair		
Reddilie,	Readily		
Redeturnais,	Returning, paying		
	back		
Reeqwyr,	Requiro		
Regnatter,	Dealer, retailer		
Rafen,	Torn		
Rehnyng,	Reckoning, settling		
Relbant,	Relevant		
Remand, remead, re-			
moul,	Remedy		

[illegible]

Wald,	Would	Wteren,	Uttering
Walk, walks, waik,	Wax	Wtter wrak,	Utter ruin, destruc-
Ward,	Prison		tion
Warding	Confining, impri-	Wyt, wytis,	Wife, wives
	sonment	Wyting,	Lowering
Wardit	Confined, impri-	Wynse,	Voice
	soned	Wynnis,	Wine
Waring,	Expending, paying		
Warit,	Expended, paid out	Yai, yai,	They
Wark lumble,	Tools to work with	Yair, yare,	Ther
Wark, wark,	Work	Yairintill,	Theris
Warrop,	Rope, warp, hawser	Yairfra,	Therofrom
Wastall,	Bread of second quality	Yame,	Them
		Yamseldis,	Themselves
Watter,	Water	Yan,	Than, then
Weal, weill,	Advantage	Yar,	Their
Wear,	Ware	Yat, yatt,	Thai
Wechtis,	Weight	Ye,	The
Wiedis,	Pledge	Yem,	Yarn
Weddis,	Woods, pledges	Yerle,	Them
Wedimus,	Vidimus	Yettis,	Yearly
Wedow,	Widow	Yir,	These, their
Weiktiness,	Weight	Yis,	This
Weilfair,	Welfare	Yrannent,	On that subject
Weillbelouit,	Well beloved	Yrak,	Therast
Weivillar,	Well wisher	Yron,	Iron, thereon
Welfar,	Welfare	Yrvons,	Thereupon
Wes,	Was	Yshew, Yshay,	Issue
Weasit,	Visit	Ysn,	Us
Wayand,	Weighing	Yule,	Christmas
Weyit,	Weighed	Yvst,	Used
Whe,	Who		
Whair,	Where	Zairnes, searnes,	Yearnes, desires
Wheat,	White	Zard, seard,	Yard
Wiell,	Will, pleasure	Ze, see, sei,	Ye, you, the, thou
Wifen, wifing	Weaving	Zeern,	Yarn
Will,	Power	Zeer, sair,	Year
Willaris,	Desirous	Zelris, seirris,	Years
Willed,	Disposed, minded	Zeralis,	Yearly
Wittuals,	Victuals	Zet, syt,	Yet
Woce,	Voice	Zett,	Gate
Woft,	Vote	Zewill, soole soall,	Christmas
Wolben,	Webs	sale,	Young
Wold,	Would	Zewing,	Rule
Wolkis,	Weekly	Zewl,	Rule
Wont,	Practised	Zon,	Olme
Worn out,	Finished, accom-	Zor,	Your
	plished	Zou,	You
Wort,	Unfermented ale	Zown,	Each, own
Wrackit,	Ruined		
Wraiten,	Writs		
Wrocht, wrot,	Wrought		

ERRATA.

Page 19, line 44, for "yet" read "yut." P. 17, l. 56, for "ho" read "ho." P. 29, l. 29, for "can" read "tan." P. 31, l. 9, for "royer" read "coyer." P. 22, l. 4, for "nlescor" read "nimster"; l. 8, for "sknoth" read "skath"; l. 26, for Louwill read "Lew." P. 37, l. 4, for "plaining" read "p-taining." P. 28, l. 84, for "Hearfor" read "Theorfor." P. 29, l. 26, for "a" read "as"; l. 34, for "nor forgive na" read "not forgiven a." P. 35, l. 31, for "or" read "on." P. 37, l. 6, for "than" read "them." P. 40, l. 25, delete "his." P. 41, l. 23, for "pladder" read "pladder"; l. 31, for "awnare" read "ownara." P. 43, l. 22, for "gred" read "greit." P. 46, l. 7, for "toothouse" read "woolhouse"; l. 45, for "all" read "ould." P. 53, l. 37, for "and" read "ana." P. 67, l. 25, insert "wythin" between "burghis" and "whale"; l. 41, for "thi" read "the." P. 70, l. 8, for "call" read "call"; l. 15, delete "in." P. 71, l. 1, for "draik" read "drink"; l. 4, for "give" read "have." P. 73, l. 6, for "at" read "as." P. 74, l. 46, for "pancho" read "pand to." P. 75, l. 7, for "schipper" read "skipper." P. 77, l. 12, for "packiny" read "packing." P. 78, l. 57, after "yi" insert "pam." P. 105, l. 23, for "in" read "on." P. 110, l. 37, insert "ot" before, instead of after, "Record." P. 112, l. 17, for "ye in" read "in ye." P. 121, l. 35, for "pillot" read "piwist." P. 123, l. 43, for "his" read "yis." P. 123, l. 84, for "tappas" read "tappas." P. 139, l. 8, for "ancians" read "ancians." P. 143, l. 13, for "lik" read "lik." P. 146, l. 13, for "shipbrok" read "shipbrok." P. 147, l. 2, for "ot" read "not"; l. 3, for "n" read "in." P. 150, l. 20, for "1556" read "1562." P. 151, l. 20, for "ane" read "and." P. 152, l. 11, for "fra" read "for." P. 155, l. 2, for "mildrie" read "Oidrie." P. 164, l. 33, for "varancie" read "varancie." P. 167, l. 10, for "haf" read "half." P. 181, l. 25, for "barrals" read "barials"; l. 37, for "barrals" read "barials." P. 195, l. 29, for "proportioning" read "apportioning." P. 202, l. 23, for "1827" read "1831"; l. 33, for "in" read "on 23d"; l. 34, insert "to be" between "were" and "elected." P. 204, l. 29, for "1871" read "1870." P. 222, l. 7, for "Thon" read "Robt." P. 224, l. 7, for "8th August" read "10th May"; l. 11, for "Kay" read "Kay." l. 54, for "M'Naughtan" read "M'Naughton." P. 242, l. 20, for "take" read "took." P. 244, l. 1, for "sucamoris" read "sucumoris"; l. 20, for "tast" read "tak." P. 246, l. 44, for "Notareal" read "Notarial." P. 259, l. 7, for "1776" read "1786." P. 302, l. 1, for "proposed" read "imposed"; l. 2, read "17th July 1815, The." P. 332, l. 13, for "225" read "255"; l. 34, delete "for explanation and." P. 334, l. 37, for "har" read "has." P. 342, l. 17, insert "1584" before "Polowis." P. 343, l. 18, for "Thar" read "ather." P. 344, l. 10, for "Is" read "is"; l. 23, for "yt" read "yt." P. 346, l. 12, for "1563" read "1569." P. 350, l. 23, for "swells" read "sumalla." P. 353, l. 3, for "has" read "ha." P. 363, l. 23, for "restored" read "registered." P. 369, l. 10, for "ane" read "and." P. 372, l. 8, for "bait" read "bais." P. 383, l. 13, for "wnanimowtie" read "wnanimowalle." P. 412, l. 25, for "Tentit" read "tentia." P. 423, l. 14, for "Thona" read "Jhona." P. 434, l. 10, for "belch" read "buth"; l. 15, for "p-indit" read "p-aldin." P. 441, heading, read THE "TAILOR" TRADE; l. 40, for "0.2.10" read "0.2.6." P. 456, l. 34, for "work" read "working." P. 459, l. 7, for "so" read "and." P. 464, l. 23, for "hays" read "have." P. 472, l. 10, delete "as" after "well." P. 478, l. 6, for "e ort" read "enort." P. 483, l. 44, insert "w" at beginning; l. 45, insert "y" at do.; l. 46, insert "p" at do. P. 507, l. 46, for "ye all" read "all ye." P. 511, l. 8, insert "any" before "brak"; for "ed" read "if." P. 519, l. 45, for "comit" read "count." P. 546, l. 23, for "Statute" read "Statute." P. 548, l. 17, for "dyal" read "dys"; l. 19, after "tryit" insert "and." P. 557, l. 12, for "five" read "four."

George Haggart has been elected Clerk to the Wright and Slater Trades, and also to the Thru United Trades, in place of W. S. Thain, deceased. And William Wilkie has been elected Boxmaster of the Plumber Trade, in place of Alex. Gibb, deceased.

23d March, 1872.



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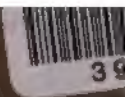
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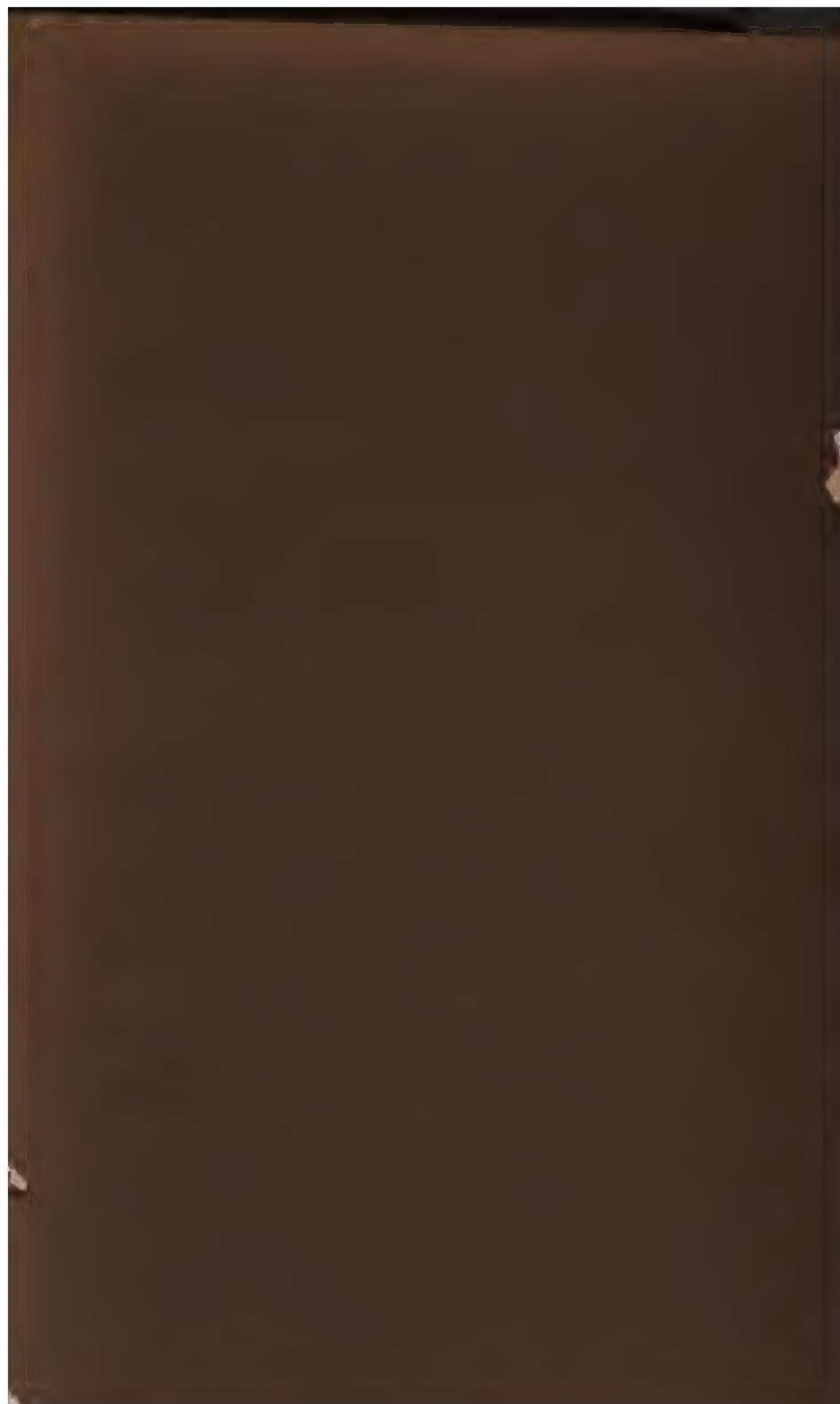
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